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Assistant Professor Exam-2025
Second Paper
Syllabus-Sociology

Unit-I : SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

- Nature of Sociology : Definition, Sociological Perspectives.
- Basic Concepts : Community, Institution, Association, Culture, Norms and Values.
- Social Structure : Status and role, Multiple roles, Role set, Status set, Status sequence, Role conflict.
- Social Group : Meaning, Types : Primary and Secondary, Formal and Informal, In-group and Out-group, Reference group.
- Social Institutions : Marriage, Family, Education, Economy, Polity, Religion, Varna, Ashrama, Purusharth, Rin, Yagya, Sanskar.

Unit-II : SOCIALIZATION

- Socialization, Re-socialization, Anticipatory socialization, Adult socialization, Agencies of socialization, Theories of socialization.
- Social Stratification : Social differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality. Forms of stratification: Caste, Class, Gender, Ethnic, Theories of social stratification, Social mobility.
- Social change : Concepts and Types: Evolution, Diffusion, Progress, Revolution, Transformation, Change in Structure and Change of Structure. Theories: Linear and Cyclical.
- Conceptualizing Indian Society : Peoples of India, Groups and Communities, Unity in diversity, Cultural diversity: Regional, linguistic, religious and tribal.
- Contemporary Issues : Socio-cultural, Poverty, Inequality of caste and gender, Regional, Ethnic and Religious disharmony, Family disharmony: (a) Domestic violence (b) Dowry (c) Divorce (d) Intergenerational conflict.

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Unit-III : SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

- Structural Theories : Nadel, Radcliffe-Brown.
- Functional Theories : Malinowski, Durkheim, Parsons, Merton.
- Interactionist Theory : Social action- Max Weber, Pareto.
- Symbolic Interactionism : G.H. Mead, Blumer.
- Conflict Theory : Karl Marx, Dahrendorf, Coser.
- Theoretical Perspectives :
  Indological/Textual Perspective: G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont.
  Structural-Functional Perspective: M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube.
  Subaltern Perspective: B.R. Ambedkar.
  Sociology of Values : Radha Kamal Mukherji.

Unit-IV : METHODOLOGY

- Meaning and Nature of Social Research
  Nature of social phenomena, The Scientific method, The problems in the study of social phenomena: Objectivity and subjectivity, fact and value.
- Quantitative Methods : Survey, Research Design and its types, Hypothesis, Sampling, Techniques of data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview.

- Qualitative Methods: Participant observation, Case study, Content Analysis, Oral history, Life history.
- Statistics in Social Research : Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode, Measures of dispersion, Co relational analysis, Test of significance.
- Sociometry, Application of Computer in Social Research, Ethnography.

Unit-V : FUNCTIONALISM

- Neo-functionalism and Neo-Marxism: J. Alexander, Havermass, Althusser.
- Structuration and Post-Modernism: Giddens, Derrida.
- Contemporary Issues: Developmental, Population, Regional disparity, Slums, Displacement, Aims of sustainable development, Niti Aayog - Structure and Functions.
- Issues Pertaining to Deviance:-Deviance and its forms, Crime and delinquency, white collar crime and corruption, Changing profile of crime, drug addiction, suicide.
- Current Debates : Tradition and Modernity in India, problems of Nation Building : Secularism, Pluralism and Nation building.

Unit-VI : RURAL SOCIOLOGY

- Approaches to the study of Rural Society: Rural-Urban differences Ruralism and Urbanism, Peasant studies.
- Agrarian Institutions: Land ownership and its types, Agrarian relations and Mode of Production debate, Jajmani system and Jajmani relations, Agrarian class structure.
- Panchayati Raj System: Panchayat before and after 73rd Amendment, Rural Leadership and Factionalism, Empowerment of people.
- Social Issues and Strategies for Rural Development: Bonded and Migrant laborers, Pauperization and De-peasantisation, Agrarian unrest and Peasant movements.
- Rural Development and Change:
  Trends of changes in rural society, Processes of change: Migration - Rural to Urban and Rural to Rural Mobility: Social/Economic.

Unit-VII : INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY

- Industrial Society in the Classical Sociological Traditions: Division of labour, Bureaucracy, Rationality, Production relations, Surplus value, Alienation.
- Industry and Society : Factory as a social system, Formal and informal organization, Impact of social structure on industry, Impact of industry on society.
- Industrial Relations : Changing profile of labour, Changing Labour-Management relations, Conciliation, adjudication, arbitration, collective bargaining, Trade Unions, work Participation in management (Joint Management Councils), Quality Circles.
- Industrialization and Social Change in India: Impact of Industrialization on family, Education and stratification, Class and class conflict in industrial society, Obstacles and limitations of industrialization.
- The Challenges of Globalization: Indianisation of Sociology, Privatization of Education, Science and Technology Policy of India.

Unit-VIII : SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

- Conceptual Perspectives on Development: Economic growth, Human development, Social development, Sustainable development.
- Theories of Underdevelopment: Liberal- Max Weber, Gunner Myrdal.
- Paths of Development: Modernization, Globalization.

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- Social Structure and Development : Social structure as a facilitator/inhibitor, Development and socio-economic disparities.
- Culture and Development: Culture as aid / impediment, Post-Modernization, Westernization.

Unit-IX : POPULATION AND SOCIETY

- Theories of Population Growth: Malthusian, Demographic transition.
- Population Growth and Distribution in India: Growth of Indian population since 1901, Causes and effects of population growth.
- Concepts : Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity and Migration, Age and Sex composition and its consequences, Determinants of fertility, Determinants of mortality, Infant, child and maternal mortality, morbidity rates.
- Population and Development: Population as a constraint and as a Human resources for development, Socio-cultural factors affecting population growth.
- Population Control: Population policy: Problems and perspectives, Population education, Measures taken for population control.

Unit-X : SOCIAL SENERIO OF MADHYA PRADESH

- Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh : Three tier Panchayati Raj system, Role and participation of women in Panchayati Raj, Rural Leadership, Decentralization of Authority.
- Tribal society in Madhya Pradesh: Social Organization of Tribes, Welfare Programme for Tribes of Madhya Pradesh.
- Tribal culture of Madhya Pradesh- Dance, Art and Festivals.
- Role of NGO's in Madhya Pradesh, Self Help Groups (SHG's), Women Empowerment, Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010.
- Demography of Madhya Pradesh, Population growth, Family Welfare Programmes, Sex ratio, Programmes of Nutrition and Health.

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CHAPTER 01
Sociological Concepts

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of sociology?
(A) The study of the human mind and its functions.
(B) The systematic study of human society and social interaction.
(C) The study of past events, particularly in human affairs.
(D) The analysis of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods.

2. A sociological perspective primarily emphasizes which of the following?
(A) The influence of social context on human behavior.
(B) Individual psychological traits as the basis for behavior.
(C) Biological predispositions shaping human actions.
(D) The economic motives underlying all social phenomena.

3. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the nature of sociology.
(A) Sociology is strictly defined as a social science, rather than a physical science.
(B) Sociology utilizes systematic empirical investigation and critical analytic methods.
(C) Sociology is a prescriptive discipline that dictates how society should be.
(D) Sociology seeks to analyze and understand the patterns of modern social life.

4. The concept of 'community' is best defined by which set of characteristics?
(A) A specific goal, voluntary membership, and formal rules.
(B) An abstract system of beliefs and religious rituals.
(C) A large-scale, impersonal, and contractual relationship.
(D) A shared geographical area, common ties, and interaction.

5. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Sociological perspectives often challenge commonsense beliefs about society.
Reason (R): Sociology applies systematic research methods to question and test assumptions about social life that are often taken for granted.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. Which of the following is NOT an example of a social institution?
(A) The family
(B) A group of friends meeting for coffee
(C) The education system
(D) The political system

7. An 'association' is a group of people organized for which of the following purposes?
(A) To live in the same territory with a feeling of belonging.
(B) To transmit shared knowledge and skills across generations.
(C) To enforce established laws and maintain social order.
(D) To fulfill a particular purpose or a set of purposes.

8. Consider the following statements about culture:
1. Culture is learned and transmitted from one generation to the next.
2. Culture is static and remains unchanged over time.
3. Culture includes both material objects and non-material ideas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only

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(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

9. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Norms are the specific cultural expectations for how to behave in a given situation.
Statement II: Values are abstract ideals about what is good and desirable in a society.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

10. Which term refers to the socially defined position an individual occupies in society?
(A) Status
(B) Role
(C) Norm
(D) Sanction

11. A doctor's expected behavior of being professional, knowledgeable, and empathetic is an example of a:
(A) Status set
(B) Status sequence
(C) Multiple role
(D) Role

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Community
Q. Association
R. Institution
S. Culture
List II: (Example)
1. A trade union
2. A village
3. The legal system
4. Language and traditions
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

13. The concept of 'multiple roles' refers to:
(A) The various behaviors associated with a single status.
(B) The process of moving from one status to another over a lifetime.
(C) The situation of holding several statuses simultaneously.
(D) The conflict experienced between the demands of two different roles.

14. The collection of all statuses that a person holds at a given time is known as a:
(A) Role set
(B) Status sequence
(C) Master status
(D) Status set

15. A student who is also an employee, a team captain, and a daughter is an example of someone with:
(A) Multiple roles
(B) Role conflict
(C) A status sequence
(D) A role set

16. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Status - A recognized social position.
(B) Role Conflict - Incompatible expectations from a single status.
(C) Role - Expected behavior associated with a status.
(D) Status Set - All the statuses a person holds at a given time.

17. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): An individual often experiences role conflict in modern, complex societies.
Reason (R): Individuals in modern societies typically hold multiple statuses, and the roles associated with these different statuses may have contradictory demands.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

18. A 'role set' comprises:

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(A) The different roles attached to a single status.
(B) All the statuses an individual occupies.
(C) A succession of statuses occupied over time.
(D) A conflict between two different roles.

19. Consider the following statements about social groups:
1. A social group consists of two or more people who interact with one another.
2. Members of a social group share a sense of common identity.
3. An aggregate of people waiting for a bus constitutes a social group.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

20. A career path that involves moving from junior executive to manager to vice president is an example of a:
(A) Status set
(B) Role conflict
(C) Role set
(D) Status sequence

21. The movement of an individual through a succession of statuses over the course of their life is defined as:
(A) Status inconsistency
(B) Role transition
(C) Status sequence
(D) Social mobility

22. A family is considered which type of social group?
(A) Secondary group
(B) Primary group
(C) Formal group
(D) Out-group

23. A large corporation where relationships are impersonal and goal-oriented is a classic example of a:
(A) Primary group
(B) In-group
(C) Reference group
(D) Secondary group

24. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a primary group?
(A) Face-to-face, intimate interaction
(B) Impersonal relationships
(C) Goal-oriented interaction
(D) Formal rules and regulations

25. Arrange the following stages of the traditional Hindu 'Aashrama' system in the correct chronological order:
1. Grihastha
2. Brahmacharya
3. Vanaprastha
4. Sannyasa

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

26. An 'in-group' is best described as a group:
(A) To which a person belongs and feels a sense of identity and loyalty.
(B) To which a person does not belong and feels a sense of competition.
(C) That has a formal structure and defined roles.
(D) That a person uses as a standard for self-evaluation.

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27. A teenager who adopts the style of dress and music of a popular band they admire is using the band as a:
(A) Secondary group
(B) Out-group
(C) Primary group
(D) Reference group

28. Which statement correctly distinguishes between formal and informal groups?
(A) Formal groups are large entities, while informal groups are always small.
(B) Formal groups have established rules, while informal groups are spontaneous.
(C) Formal groups are always primary, while informal groups are secondary.
(D) Formal groups are based on kinship, while informal groups are vocational.

29. The concept of 'Purusharth' in traditional Indian sociology refers to:
(A) The four stages of life.

(B) The sacred sacrifices to be performed.
(C) The four legitimate goals of life.
(D) The debts owed to gods, sages, and ancestors.

30. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Religion as a social institution provides a set of beliefs and practices related to the sacred.
Statement II: Polity as a social institution is primarily concerned with the production and distribution of goods.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

31. Which of the following is NOT one of the 'Purusharthas'?
(A) Yagya
(B) Dharma
(C) Artha
(D) Kama

32. The 'Varna' system is a framework of social stratification traditionally based on:
(A) Wealth and property
(B) Occupation and duty
(C) Geographical region
(D) Age and gender

33. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Social institutions are resistant to change.
Reason (R): Institutions consist of established and enduring patterns of social relationships and practices that are deeply embedded in culture.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

34. A sociologist studying how classroom interactions shape a student's identity is focusing on which social institution?
(A) Education
(B) Economy
(C) Polity
(D) Religion

35. The concept of 'Rin' in Hindu philosophy refers to:
(A) The four aims of human life.
(B) The various life-cycle ceremonies.
(C) The three fundamental debts.
(D) The ultimate liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

36. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Group Type)
P. Primary Group
Q. Secondary Group
R. Reference Group
S. In-Group
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Standard of comparison
2. "We-feeling"
3. Impersonal, instrumental relationship
4. Intimate, face-to-face relationship
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

37. Which of the following best describes the 'Economy' as a social institution?
(A) The institution that socializes new members and transmits cultural heritage.
(B) The institution that manages the distribution of political power and resources.
(C) The institution that organizes the production and distribution of goods.
(D) The institution that provides spiritual meaning through beliefs about the sacred.

38. 'Sanskaras' in the context of Hindu social institutions are best understood as:
(A) Duties associated with one's stage of life.
(B) Rites of passage or sacraments marking life stages.
(C) Legitimate goals or aims for a person to pursue.
(D) Social classes within a hierarchical system.

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39. Consider the following statements regarding social structure:
1. Status is the dynamic aspect, while role is the static aspect.
2. An individual can occupy only one status at any given time.
3. Role conflict occurs when the roles of two or more statuses are incompatible.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

40. When the demands of roles connected to a single status become overwhelming or contradictory, it is known as:
(A) Role strain
(B) Role conflict
(C) Status inconsistency
(D) Status sequence

41. Which sociological concept refers to the established and organized system of social behavior with a recognized purpose?
(A) Community
(B) Association
(C) Institution
(D) Social Group

42. Which of the following represents a 'value' in a society?
(A) The belief that democracy is the best form of government.
(B) Shaking hands when meeting someone.
(C) Stopping at a red traffic light.
(D) Wearing formal attire to a wedding.

43. A group with which an individual feels a sense of antagonism and competition is termed a(n):
(A) In-group
(B) Reference group
(C) Secondary group
(D) Out-group

44. Which of the following is an example of an informal social group?
(A) A multinational corporation.
(B) A regular gathering of neighborhood friends for a game night.
(C) A university's student government.
(D) The national army.

45. The social institution concerned with the legitimate use of power and authority in a society is the:
(A) Economy
(B) Religion
(C) Polity
(D) Family

46. 'Yagya' in traditional Indian thought is most accurately described as:
(A) A life-cycle ceremony.
(B) A goal of human existence.
(C) A stage of life.
(D) A ritual sacrifice.

47. Arrange the following traditional 'Varnas' in their conventional hierarchical order, from highest to lowest.
1. Vaishya
2. Brahmin
3. Shudra
4. Kshatriya

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

48. A judge who is also a mother finds it difficult to balance the demands of her profession and her family. This is a classic example of:
(A) Role set
(B) Role conflict
(C) Status set
(D) Status sequence

49. Which of the following is NOT a basic concept in sociology?
(A) Community
(B) Social mobility
(C) Institution
(D) Culture

50. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: 'Community' is characterized by 'we-feeling' and a definite locality.
Statement II: 'Association' is deliberately created to achieve specific, limited goals.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

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(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

51. The process of acquiring culture is known as:
(A) Acculturation
(B) Assimilation
(C) Socialization
(D) Stratification

52. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): A reference group can be a group to which one does not belong.
Reason (R): Individuals often use the standards and behaviors of groups they aspire to join as a frame of reference for self-evaluation and attitude formation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

53. The shared rules that guide the behavior of members of a society or group are known as:
(A) Values
(B) Beliefs
(C) Norms
(D) Artifacts

54. The family's function of providing emotional support and nurturing is a key aspect of it being a:
(A) Secondary group
(B) Primary group
(C) Formal institution
(D) Reference group

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Purushartha)
P. Dharma
Q. Artha
R. Kama
S. Moksha
List II: (Meaning)
1. Pursuit of wealth and material well-being
2. Pursuit of pleasure and sensual gratification
3. Liberation from the cycle of rebirth
4. Righteous conduct and duty
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

56. All the roles associated with the single status of being a 'professor' (teaching, research, advising students, administrative duties) collectively form the professor's:
(A) Role set
(B) Status set
(C) Role conflict
(D) Status sequence

57. Which concept describes the comprehensive and total way of life of a group of people?
(A) Institution
(B) Community
(C) Culture
(D) Society

58. Consider the following statements about marriage as a social institution:
1. It is a socially approved union between individuals.
2. It establishes a system of kinship and descent.
3. It exists in the same form across all societies.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

59. Which of the following is the best example of a status?
(A) Being honest
(B) Studying hard for an exam
(C) Driving a car
(D) Being a 'father'

60. The sociological perspective encourages us to see the general in the particular, meaning it helps us to:
(A) Focus on the unique aspects of each individual's life.
(B) See how general social patterns shape

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individual experiences.
(C) Generalize from a single case to the entire population.
(D) Disregard personal history in favor of biological theories.

61. What distinguishes a 'social group' from a mere 'aggregate' of people?
(A) The number of people involved in the specific setting.
(B) The physical proximity of individuals within the space.
(C) The presence of sustained interaction and common identity.
(D) The sharing of a similar physical or external trait.

62. The 'Grihastha' stage in the Aashrama system is primarily associated with the responsibilities of a:
(A) Student
(B) Hermit
(C) Ascetic
(D) Householder

63. The concept that includes a person's entire collection of statuses, such as mother, lawyer, wife, and volunteer, is:
(A) Status set
(B) Status sequence
(C) Role set
(D) Multiple roles

64. A sociologist argues that the education system helps maintain social inequality by sorting students into different academic tracks. This argument reflects a:
(A) Psychological perspective
(B) Sociological perspective
(C) Biological perspective
(D) Historical perspective

65. Which of the following is an identifying correct pair?
(A) Primary Group - A professional football team
(B) Reference Group - A group one aspires to be like
(C) Secondary Group - A close-knit family
(D) In-Group - A rival sports team

66. The set of established beliefs, practices, and organizational forms that a society develops to provide for one of its ongoing needs is called a(n):
(A) Social institution
(B) Social group
(C) Community
(D) Association

67. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Values provide the broad principles that guide social life, while norms are the specific rules of behavior.
Reason (R): The value of 'respect for elders' is expressed through norms like offering a seat to an older person on a bus.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

68. The pursuit of 'Artha' in the Purushartha framework is considered a legitimate goal, provided it is governed by:
(A) Kama
(B) Moksha
(C) Yagya
(D) Dharma

69. Which of the following is an exception to the characteristics of a secondary group?
(A) Impersonal relationships
(B) Goal orientation
(C) Long-term, intimate bonds
(D) Large size

70. Which of the following is NOT considered one of the three 'Rins' or debts in traditional Hindu thought?
(A) Deva Rin (debt to the gods)
(B) Guru Rin (debt to one's teacher)
(C) Rishi Rin (debt to the sages)
(D) Pitri Rin (debt to the ancestors)

71. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

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List I: (Concept)
P. Role Conflict
Q. Role Set
R. Status Sequence
S. Status Set
List II: (Description)
1. All roles attached to a single status
2. All statuses held by a person at one time
3. Incompatible expectations between two or more statuses
4. Succession of statuses occupied over a lifetime
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

72. The defining characteristic of an 'association' that distinguishes it from a 'community' is its:
(A) Specific and limited purpose
(B) Geographical basis
(C) Spontaneous origin
(D) Permanence and stability

73. The term 'polity' refers to the social institution through which:
(A) Goods and services are produced and distributed.
(B) Social positions are allocated based on a hierarchical system.
(C) Power is acquired and exercised by some people and groups.
(D) Cultural norms and values are transmitted to new members.

74. Consider the following statements:
1. An informal group is characterized by a lack of official structure.
2. An out-group is any group to which an individual feels they belong.
3. A secondary group is typically smaller and more intimate than a primary group.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

75. The 'Brahmacharya Aashrama' is the stage of life dedicated to:
(A) Marriage and family life.
(B) Renunciation and spiritual pursuit.
(C) Withdrawal from worldly affairs.
(D) Education and disciplined learning.

76. "The learned patterns of thinking, feeling, and acting that are transmitted from one generation to the next" is a definition of:
(A) Institution
(B) Culture
(C) Community
(D) Status

77. A soldier who is ordered to carry out an action that violates their personal moral beliefs is experiencing:
(A) Status anxiety
(B) Role exit
(C) Role conflict
(D) Status ambiguity

78. Which of the following is the best example of a social institution?
(A) A group of friends
(B) The city of Delhi
(C) The game of cricket
(D) The legal system

79. The concept of 'we-feeling' is most strongly associated with which of the following?
(A) In-groups
(B) Secondary groups
(C) Out-groups
(D) Aggregates

80. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Varna system is a framework for organizing the stages of an individual's life.
Statement II: The Aashrama system is a model of social stratification based on birth and occupation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

81. A 'Sanskar' like 'Upanayana' marks which transition in a person's life in the traditional Hindu system?
(A) Marriage

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(B) Entry into the student stage
(C) Birth
(D) Death

82. The 'nature of sociology' implies that it is an intellectual discipline that:
(A) Offers a way of understanding the world from a social viewpoint.
(B) Provides definitive solutions to all social problems.
(C) Relies solely on philosophical speculation.
(D) Is independent of all other social sciences.

83. Arrange the following life events according to the concept of 'status sequence' for a typical professional career.
1. Retirement
2. Internship
3. Senior management position
4. Entry-level job

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

84. Identify the incorrect statement about basic sociological concepts.
(A) A community is a group that shares a common territory and a sense of identity.
(B) An association is a formally organized group with a specific objective.
(C) Culture represents the shared beliefs, values, and practices of a group.
(D) An institution is a temporary gathering of people with a shared interest.

85. Which term describes a group that an individual uses to evaluate their own behavior and attitudes?
(A) In-group
(B) Out-group
(C) Reference group
(D) Primary group

86. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The family is a primary group.
Reason (R): It is characterized by intimate, face-to-face association and cooperation, which are fundamental to forming the social nature of individuals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. Which of the following represents the most accurate understanding of 'status' and 'role'?
(A) A person occupies a role and performs a status.
(B) Status and role are independent concepts with no relationship.
(C) Status and role are identical terms for social position.
(D) A person occupies a status and performs a role.

88. The main difference between a primary and a secondary group lies in the:
(A) Quality and nature of the relationships.
(B) Size of the group.
(C) Geographical location of the members.
(D) Official rules and regulations.

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89. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Indian Concept)
P. Varna
Q. Aashrama
R. Purushartha
S. Rin
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Stages of life
2. Goals of life
3. Social stratification
4. Moral debts

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

90. The societal disapproval of theft is an example of a strong social:
(A) Norm
(B) Value
(C) Belief
(D) Artifact

91. Which of the following social institutions is primarily responsible for the formal transmission of knowledge and skills?
(A) Family
(B) Religion
(C) Economy
(D) Education

92. Consider the following statements:
1. A person's status set can change over their lifetime.
2. Each status in a status set has a corresponding role.
3. All statuses in a person's status set are of equal importance.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

93. The concept of 'sociological perspective' is best exemplified by:
(A) Blaming individuals for their poverty.
(B) Attributing success solely to personal hard work.
(C) Understanding poverty as a result of social structures and economic forces.
(D) Viewing human behavior as purely instinctual.

94. The feeling of loyalty towards one's own family and friends is an expression of:
(A) Out-group hostility
(B) Reference group behavior
(C) Secondary group affiliation
(D) In-group solidarity

95. The 'Sannyasa Aashrama' represents the stage of:
(A) The renouncer or ascetic.
(B) The student.
(C) The householder.
(D) The forest-dweller.

96. A university is best classified as:
(A) A primary group
(B) A secondary group and an association
(C) An informal group
(D) A community

97. What is the fundamental distinction between 'institution' and 'association'?
(A) An institution is temporary; an association is permanent.
(B) An institution is a set of norms; an association is a group of people.
(C) An institution is small; an association is large.
(D) An institution has voluntary membership; an association's membership is ascribed.

98. The conflict experienced by a factory supervisor who is caught between the demands of management and the needs of the workers is an example of:
(A) Role strain
(B) Status sequence
(C) Status set
(D) Role exit

99. The traditional four-fold division of Hindu society into Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra is known as the:
(A) Aashrama system
(B) Purushartha system
(C) Varna system
(D) Sanskara system

100. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Culture is a uniquely human phenomenon.
Statement II: Culture is genetically inherited and not learned.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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101. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a 'community'?
(A) Definite locality or territory.
(B) Community sentiment or 'we-feeling'.
(C) A specific, deliberately created purpose.
(D) A spontaneously developed social life.

102. The system of social practices and beliefs centered on the sacred and supernatural is known as which institution?
(A) Polity
(B) Religion

(C) Education
(D) Family

103. A young professional who leaves her demanding job to become a full-time parent is undergoing a process related to:
(A) Role conflict
(B) Role set expansion
(C) Multiple roles
(D) Status sequence

104. Which of the following is an example of a formal group?
(A) An officially constituted committee in an organization.
(B) A circle of friends who meet weekly.
(C) People chatting in a coffee shop.
(D) A family gathering for a holiday.

105. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): A college class can be considered a secondary group.
Reason (R): The relationships between students and between students and the teacher are typically formal, impersonal, and directed towards the specific goal of learning the course material.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. In the context of Purusharthas, 'Kama' refers to the pursuit of:
(A) Aesthetic and sensual pleasure
(B) Righteous duty
(C) Wealth and prosperity
(D) Spiritual liberation

107. Arrange the 'Purusharthas' in the sequence that reflects a progression from worldly concerns to ultimate spiritual goals.
1. Moksha
2. Artha
3. Kama
4. Dharma

(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

108. The entire web of social positions that an individual holds is their:
(A) Role set
(B) Status set
(C) Status group
(D) Social class

109. Which statement best describes the relationship between norms and values?
(A) Norms are abstract ideals, while values are specific rules.
(B) Norms and values are unrelated concepts.
(C) Values are the general standards that norms reflect.
(D) Values are enforced by laws, while norms are not.

110. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Social Institution)
P. Family
Q. Economy
R. Polity
S. Education
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Distribution of power
2. Production of goods
3. Socialization of the young
4. Transmission of formal knowledge
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

111. The 'Vanaprastha Aashrama' is the stage where an individual is expected to:
(A) Withdraw to the forest for a life of detachment.
(B) Be a student under a guru.
(C) Manage household and family responsibilities.
(D) Completely renounce the world and seek Moksha.

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112. Consider the following statements about reference groups:
1. A reference group is always a group to which an individual belongs.
2. A reference group serves as a point of comparison for self-assessment.
3. An individual can have negative reference groups they seek to distance themselves from.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

113. A 'sociological perspective' requires one to look at the link between individual experiences and:
(A) Personal psychological defects.
(B) Larger societal forces.
(C) Divine will or fate.
(D) Genetic inheritance.

114. The term for the rites of passage that mark significant transitions in an individual's life in Hindu tradition is:
(A) Sanskar
(B) Yagya
(C) Purushartha
(D) Rin

115. A police officer who has to arrest a close friend is likely to experience:
(A) Role set complexity
(B) Status sequence
(C) Role conflict
(D) Status inconsistency

116. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding social groups?
(A) In-group - "We-feeling"
(B) Secondary group - Impersonal relationship
(C) Primary group - Face-to-face interaction
(D) Formal group - Spontaneous interaction

117. 'Dharma', in the context of the Purusharthas, means:
(A) The pursuit of material gain.
(B) The attainment of spiritual liberation.
(C) The fulfillment of one's duties and moral obligations.
(D) The enjoyment of sensual pleasures.

118. The established patterns of action and thought that organize a central aspect of social life, such as family or government, are called:
(A) Social groups
(B) Social institutions
(C) Associations
(D) Communities

119. A defining feature of a 'primary group' is that its members:
(A) Are a means to an end.
(B) Are valued for their instrumental roles.
(C) Have formal and contractual relationships.
(D) Are seen as whole persons.

120. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The concept of a role set refers to the various roles an individual plays due to their multiple statuses.
Statement II: The concept of a status set refers to the array of roles associated with a single status.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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121. The 'Pitri Rin' is the traditional debt owed to:
(A) The gods
(B) The sages
(C) One's ancestors
(D) Society at large

122. A person's progression from being single, to married, to being a parent, and then a grandparent illustrates the concept of:
(A) Status sequence
(B) Status set
(C) Role conflict
(D) Role set

123. The key difference between culture and society is that:
(A) Society is learned, while culture is biologically inherited.
(B) Culture refers to people, while society refers to ideas and objects.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable in sociology.
(D) Culture is the way of life, while society is the group who share it.

124. The traditional function of the Kshatriya varna was:
(A) Priesthood and teaching.
(B) Governance and warfare.
(C) Commerce and agriculture.
(D) Service and labor.

125. Which one of the following is NOT a social institution?
(A) Marriage
(B) Economy
(C) A crowd watching a street performance
(D) Religion

126. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The distinction between in-groups and out-groups can be a basis for social conflict.
Reason (R): In-group loyalty often generates a sense of superiority and a corresponding negative perception of out-groups.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

127. A newly promoted manager finds it difficult to adjust to being the boss of her former peers. This situation is an example of stress arising from a change in:
(A) Status and role
(B) Community values
(C) Reference group
(D) Cultural norms

128. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Aashrama)
P. Brahmacharya
Q. Grihastha
R. Vanaprastha
S. Sannyasa
List II: (Primary Role)
1. Householder, family responsibilities
2. Renunciate, seeking liberation
3. Student, acquiring knowledge
4. Forest-dweller, gradual detachment
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

129. The main aim of an 'association' like a chess club is to:
(A) Provide a total way of life for its members.
(B) Fulfill the specific, shared interest of playing chess.
(C) Create a sense of belonging based on shared territory.
(D) Enforce societal norms through formal sanctions.

130. Consider the following sociological concepts:
1. Status is an ascribed position only.
2. A role set consists of all the roles attached to a person's many statuses.
3. Role conflict emerges from contradictory expectations linked to a single status.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 3 only

131. The institutionalized system for distributing power and making decisions for a society is:
(A) The economy
(B) Religion
(C) The polity
(D) Education

132. The feeling of being part of a larger group with a shared territory and common way of life is known as:
(A) Associational interest
(B) Institutional loyalty
(C) Group consciousness
(D) Community sentiment

133. Which term refers to the expected behavior of someone who holds a particular status?
(A) Norm
(B) Value
(C) Role
(D) Status

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134. Which of the following is an example of a norm?
(A) Honesty is the best policy.
(B) Saying "thank you" after receiving a gift.
(C) Freedom of speech.
(D) The pursuit of happiness.

135. The concept of 'Yagya' in Hindu philosophy is primarily related to:
(A) The stages of life.
(B) The social hierarchy.
(C) The goals of human life.
(D) The performance of sacrifice and ritual offerings.

136. A group of employees in a large office who are close friends and regularly have lunch together constitute a(n):
(A) Primary group within a secondary group.
(B) Formal group within a secondary group.
(C) Secondary group within a primary group.
(D) Reference group within an out-group.

137. Which of the following correctly identifies a correct pair?
(A) Role Conflict - A professor's multiple duties: teaching, research, administration.
(B) Role Strain - A working mother balancing job and family
(C) Status Set - Student, employee, son, friend.
(D) Status Sequence - Being a doctor and a musician at the same time.

138. The fundamental purpose of sociology is to:
(A) Understand the underlying order of social life.
(B) Judge different cultures as superior or inferior.
(C) Prescribe ideal forms of government.
(D) Analyze individual personality traits.

139. Which of the following is a characteristic of an 'institution'?
(A) It is tangible and can be seen.
(B) It is a collection of people.
(C) It is temporary and short-lived.
(D) It is a system of norms and rules.

140. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: A person's 'status set' includes both ascribed and achieved statuses.
Statement II: An 'ascribed status' is one that is earned through personal effort.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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141. The final 'Purushartha' which signifies liberation from the cycle of birth and death is:
(A) Dharma
(B) Artha
(C) Moksha
(D) Kama

142. Arrange the following Sanskaras in their typical life-cycle order.
1. Vivaha (Marriage)
2. Upanayana (Initiation)
3. Garbhadhana (Conception)
4. Antyeshti (Last Rites)
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

143. The "we-feeling" of an in-group is often intensified by:
(A) The presence of a common enemy or an out-group.
(B) The adoption of formal rules and procedures.
(C) An increase in the size of the group.
(D) The pursuit of individualistic goals.

144. Which concept refers to a number of roles attached to a single status?
(A) Status set
(B) Role set
(C) Multiple roles
(D) Role conflict

145. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Norms and values are crucial components of a culture.
Reason (R): They provide a shared framework of what is considered important and how people are expected to behave, thereby ensuring a degree of social order.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

146. A factory, a school, and a hospital are all examples of organizations that fall under the category of:
(A) Secondary groups
(B) Primary groups
(C) Communities
(D) Informal groups

147. A person's race, gender, and family of birth are examples of:
(A) Achieved statuses
(B) Role sets
(C) Ascribed statuses
(D) Status sequences

148. Consider the following statements about basic sociological concepts:
1. 'Community' is defined by a sense of 'we-feeling' and shared territory.
2. 'Association' is a group organized for a specific purpose.
3. 'Institution' refers to the people in a group, not the rules they follow.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

149. The social institution that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services is the:
(A) Polity
(B) Family
(C) Economy
(D) Religion

150. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Primary Group
Q. In-Group
R. Secondary Group
S. Reference Group
List II: (Example/Characteristic)
1. Impersonal, goal-oriented
2. A group used for self-evaluation
3. Intimate, long-lasting relationships
4. A group to which one feels loyalty and belonging

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

151. The role of the 'Shudra' in the traditional Varna system was primarily:
(A) Priesthood
(B) Warfare
(C) Commerce
(D) Service to other varnas

152. In sociology, 'status' refers to a:
(A) Socially defined position in a group or society.
(B) Person's level of prestige or honor.
(C) Set of behavioral expectations.
(D) Fixed and unchangeable social rank.

153. A sociologist who studies the ways in which religious rituals bind a community together is examining religion as a:
(A) Personal belief system
(B) Set of historical texts
(C) Social institution
(D) Form of political control

154. The term 'multiple roles' directly relates to the fact that individuals:
(A) Hold more than one status at the same time.
(B) Experience conflict within one role.
(C) Follow a predictable career path.
(D) Belong to only one social group.

155. Which statement accurately describes the 'sociological perspective'?
(A) It focuses on the unique personality of individuals.
(B) It explains human behavior through biological factors.
(C) It seeks to justify the existing social order.
(D) It analyzes the influence of society on people's lives.

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156. The fundamental building blocks of social structure are:
(A) Norms and Values
(B) Status and Role
(C) Community and Association
(D) Primary and Secondary groups

157. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: A community is marked by a definite geographical location.
Statement II: An association is created to fulfill broad, undefined human needs.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

158. A lawyer who must defend a client she knows to be guilty is facing a conflict between her professional obligations and her personal ethics. This is an example of:
(A) Role conflict
(B) Status inconsistency
(C) Role ambiguity
(D) Role strain

159. The pursuit of wealth ('Artha') and pleasure ('Kama') are considered acceptable within the Purushartha framework as long as they are guided by:
(A) Dharma
(B) Moksha
(C) Yagya
(D) Rin

160. Which of the following is NOT an essential feature of a social group?
(A) Interaction among members
(B) A formal legal charter
(C) A sense of belonging or identity
(D) Shared interests or goals

161. A student-teacher relationship is typically an example of interaction within a:
(A) Primary group
(B) Secondary group
(C) Community
(D) Family

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162. The concept of 'Rin' or debt in Hindu tradition includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Debt to the state (Rajya Rin)
(B) Debt to the gods (Deva Rin)
(C) Debt to the sages (Rishi Rin)
(D) Debt to the ancestors (Pitri Rin)

163. A person's occupation as a doctor, their gender as male, and their ethnicity as Asian are all parts of their:
(A) Role set
(B) Status sequence
(C) Status set
(D) Role performance

164. The traditional system of four life stages in Hinduism is called:
(A) Varna
(B) Purushartha
(C) Sanskar
(D) Aashrama

165. The institution of marriage is a universal social institution primarily because:
(A) It provides a way to express personal romantic love.
(B) It is mandated by international human rights law.
(C) It offers a stable framework for social development.
(D) It guarantees financial prosperity for all households.

166. A group of people who share a common status and are part of a larger society, but do not necessarily interact or know each other, is a:
(A) Social group
(B) Social category
(C) Community
(D) Secondary group

167. Which of the following is an ascribed status?
(A) University graduate
(B) Corporate CEO
(C) Olympic athlete
(D) Queen of a monarchy

168. The primary function of the institution of polity is to:
(A) Maintain social order and allocate power.
(B) Socialize new members of society.

(C) Produce and distribute goods.
(D) Provide answers to ultimate questions of meaning.

169. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The concepts of 'status' and 'role' are two sides of the same coin.
Reason (R): 'Status' is the position one occupies, and 'role' is the behavior expected of that position; one cannot exist without the other.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

170. Which of the following best defines a 'norm'?
(A) A specific rule for behavior in a particular situation.
(B) A general belief about what is right or wrong.
(C) A recognized position in a social structure.
(D) The way of life of a group of people.

171. A family reunion brings together relatives who share a strong sense of identity and loyalty. This gathering exemplifies a(n):
(A) Secondary group
(B) Association
(C) Formal group
(D) Primary group

172. Consider the following statements about social roles:
1. A role is the expected behavior for a particular status.
2. An individual plays only one role throughout their life.
3. Roles help make social interaction predictable.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

173. The concept of 'Purusharthas' provides a framework for:
(A) Understanding the stages of an individual's life.
(B) Classifying people into social strata.
(C) Defining the proper goals and aims of human life.
(D) Listing the sacred rituals to be performed.

174. The term for a group that is defined by its members' sense of "we-ness" and shared identity is:
(A) Out-group
(B) Secondary group
(C) Aggregate
(D) In-group

175. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Traditional Concept)
P. Varna
Q. Sanskar
R. Aashrama
S. Purushartha
List II: (Classification)
1. Life Stage (e.g., Grihastha)
2. Life Goal (e.g., Artha)
3. Social Stratum (e.g., Kshatriya)
4. Life-cycle Rite (e.g., Vivaha)
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

176. Which of the following is NOT a core characteristic of a sociological perspective?
(A) Seeing the general in the particular.
(B) Accepting common sense explanations as fact.
(C) Seeing the strange in the familiar.
(D) Understanding the connection between biography and history.

177. A political party, organized to contest elections and form a government, is a prime example of an:
(A) Institution
(B) Association
(C) Community
(D) Informal group

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178. The incompatibility among roles corresponding to two or more statuses held by an individual is called:
(A) Role conflict
(B) Role strain
(C) Status inconsistency
(D) Status anxiety

179. The transmission of culture from one generation to the next is a primary function of which two institutions?
(A) Economy and Polity
(B) Religion and Economy
(C) Family and Education
(D) Polity and Family

180. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Primary groups are instrumental in nature.
Statement II: Secondary groups are expressive in nature.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

181. The traditional role of the Brahmin varna was centered on:
(A) Trade and agriculture.
(B) Administration and defense.
(C) Religious rituals and scholarly pursuits.
(D) Manual labor and service.

182. A group of village immigrants who settle together and maintain shared identity in a new neighborhood are forming a:
(A) Secondary group
(B) Community
(C) Association
(D) Reference group

183. Which of the following is an example of an achieved status?
(A) Daughter
(B) Teenager
(C) Female
(D) Physician

184. The 'vivaha' (marriage) sanskar is a rite of passage that primarily marks the transition into the:
(A) Grihastha aashrama
(B) Brahmacharya aashrama
(C) Vanaprastha aashrama
(D) Sannyasa aashrama

185. A person admiring the lifestyle of celebrities and trying to imitate them is using the celebrities as a:
(A) Primary group
(B) In-group
(C) Reference group
(D) Secondary group

186. The concept of 'social structure' can be best described as:
(A) The recurring and patterned relationships that exist in a society.
(B) The random and unpredictable nature of human behavior.
(C) The sum total of all individuals in a society.
(D) The official laws and regulations of a country.

187. "An established and enduring pattern of social relationships" is the definition of a social:
(A) Group
(B) Association
(C) Community
(D) Institution

188. Which of the following is an example of a value?
(A) Driving on the left side of the road.
(B) The belief in individual freedom.
(C) Wearing a uniform to school.
(D) Tipping a waiter for good service.

189. The difference between an 'in-group' and an 'out-group' is primarily based on:
(A) The size of the group.
(B) The formality of the group's structure.
(C) The member's feeling of belonging or not belonging.
(D) The geographical proximity of members.

190. Arrange the Aashramas in the correct order as prescribed in ancient texts.
1. Vanaprastha
2. Sannyasa

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3. Grihastha
4. Brahmacharya

(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 4, 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

191. The term that encompasses all the statuses a person holds at a particular time is:
(A) Status Set
(B) Status
(C) Master Status
(D) Status Symbol

192. Consider the following statements about norms:
1. They are specific guides to action.
2. They are less specific than values.
3. They can be formal (laws) or informal (customs).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

193. The tension a teacher feels between being a compassionate mentor and a strict evaluator for the same group of students is an example of:
(A) Role conflict
(B) Role strain
(C) Role exit
(D) Status conflict

194. Which social institution is defined by its focus on beliefs and practices relating to the sacred?
(A) Religion
(B) Education
(C) Polity
(D) Economy

195. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): An association is a means of achieving certain limited interests.
Reason (R): People form associations, like a sports club or a political party, based on shared locality and a natural sense of belonging, not specific goals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

196. The traditional four aims of life in Hinduism—Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha—are collectively known as:
(A) Varnas
(B) Aashramas
(C) Rins
(D) Purusharthas

197. All of the following are examples of social institutions EXCEPT:
(A) The family
(B) The economy
(C) A local book club
(D) The education system

198. The key characteristic of a formal group is the:
(A) Intimacy of relationships.
(B) Presence of a defined structure and rules.
(C) Spontaneity of its formation.
(D) Small number of members.

199. A person's career path from intern to CEO can be sociologically described as a:
(A) Status set
(B) Role set
(C) Role conflict
(D) Status sequence

200. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Term)
P. Status
Q. Role
R. Norm
S. Value
List II: (Definition)
1. A standard of what is desirable
2. A rule of conduct
3. A social position
4. The behavior expected of a position

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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201. The 'nature of sociology' is best described as:
(A) Prescriptive
(B) Philosophical
(C) Empirical and analytical
(D) Speculative

202. Which of the following is the best example of a primary group?
(A) A group of close childhood friends.
(B) The audience at a movie theater.
(C) The members of a national political party.
(D) A university class of 300 students.

203. The concept of 'culture' includes:
(A) Only the artistic achievements of a society.
(B) Only the material objects people create.
(C) Only the biological traits of a population.
(D) Both material objects and non-material beliefs and values.

204. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Community - A professional medical association.
(B) Norm - The practice of queuing in a line.
(C) Institution - A village with a strong sense of identity.
(D) Association - The family.

205. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Role conflict arises from the competing demands of two or more statuses.
Statement II: Role strain arises from tensions within the role set of a single status.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

206. The life-cycle sacraments in Hinduism, such as those for birth, marriage, and death, are known as:
(A) Purusharthas
(B) Aashramas
(C) Yagyas
(D) Sanskaras

207. A 'reference group' is significant in sociology because it:
(A) Shapes an individual's aspirations and self-concept.
(B) Is always the group a person belongs to.
(C) Is characterized by impersonal relationships.
(D) Has a formal, written constitution.

208. The main function of the economy as a social institution is to:
(A) Distribute power and authority.
(B) Manage the production and distribution of resources.
(C) Provide a moral compass for society.
(D) Ensure the procreation and socialization of new members.

209. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Social institutions, such as the family and education, are found in some, but not all, societies.
Reason (R): All societies must solve certain fundamental problems, such as socializing the young and producing goods, which leads to the universal development of institutions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

210. The concept of 'Rin' which refers to the debt owed to sages and scholars, is:
(A) Rishi Rin
(B) Deva Rin
(C) Pitri Rin
(D) Manushya Rin

211. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a secondary group?
(A) Goal-oriented
(B) Impersonal
(C) Emotionally intimate
(D) Often large

212. The collection of roles associated with a single status, such as the status of a 'mother', is called a:
(A) Status set
(B) Role conflict

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(C) Status sequence
(D) Role set

213. A group of individuals who temporarily share the same physical space but do not interact are known as a(n):
(A) Social group
(B) Secondary group
(C) Aggregate
(D) Community

214. Which of the following best represents the concept of a 'status sequence'?
(A) Holding the statuses of student, part-time worker, and athlete simultaneously.
(B) Moving from the status of employee to manager over ten years.
(C) The conflict between being a parent and a demanding professional.
(D) All the roles attached to the status of being a doctor.

215. Consider the following statements about social institutions:
1. They are established to meet basic societal needs.
2. They consist of a system of norms, statuses, and roles.
3. They are easily and quickly changed.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

216. A local neighborhood watch program, organized by residents to improve safety, is an example of an:
(A) Association
(B) Institution
(C) Community
(D) In-group

217. The 'nature of sociology' emphasizes that it is a generalizing science, meaning it:
(A) Focus on unique, individual events.
(B) Make broad, unsupported claims.
(C) Seeks to establish patterns and principles of social life.
(D) Is not concerned with empirical evidence.

218. The feeling of estrangement and opposition one feels towards a rival team is characteristic of one's attitude towards an:
(A) Out-group
(B) In-group
(C) Reference group
(D) Primary group

219. The traditional function of the 'Vaishya' varna was primarily related to:
(A) Spiritual guidance and teaching.
(B) Ruling and military protection.
(C) Performing service and labor.
(D) Commerce, trade, and agriculture.

220. Which of the following best illustrates 'role conflict'?
(A) A student struggling to complete all homework for one class.
(B) A police officer ticketing their own parent.
(C) A manager trying to be a personal friend to their team.
(D) A person moving from the status of intern to employee.

221. The stage of life in the Aashrama system focused on household, career, and family duties is:
(A) Brahmacharya
(B) Vanaprastha
(C) Grihastha
(D) Sannyasa

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222. The term 'culture' in sociology refers to:
(A) The level of refinement of a person.
(B) The biological characteristics of a population.
(C) The political structure of a nation.
(D) The total, learned way of life of a society.

223. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Formal groups are created with a specific design and purpose.
Statement II: Informal groups emerge spontaneously from personal interaction.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

224. Which of the following is an example of a 'value'?
(A) Queuing for a bus.
(B) The principle of 'equality'.
(C) Shaking hands as a greeting.
(D) Laws against speeding.

225. The family, economy, polity, and religion are considered 'social institutions' because they:
(A) Are types of formal organizations.
(B) Represent enduring solutions to fundamental societal problems.
(C) Are groups of people who interact daily.
(D) Are located in specific buildings.

226. 'Status' is to 'position' as 'role' is to:
(A) Behavior
(B) Prestige
(C) Conflict
(D) Group

227. A group of friends is a _____ group, whereas a professional society is a _____ group.
(A) formal; informal
(B) primary; secondary
(C) primary; secondary
(D) reference; in-group

228. The concept of 'sociological perspective' involves:
(A) Accepting surface-level explanations for social phenomena.
(B) Focusing exclusively on individual psychology.
(C) Prescribing moral solutions for social problems.
(D) Seeing personal troubles as public issues.

229. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Social Group)
P. Formal Group
Q. Informal Group
R. In-Group
S. Out-Group
List II: (Example/Feature)
1. "They" feeling, sense of opposition
2. "We" feeling, sense of loyalty
3. A circle of close friends at work
4. A government bureaucracy
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

230. 'Moksha' as a Purushartha represents the ultimate goal of:
(A) Material success
(B) Spiritual liberation
(C) Social duty
(D) Sensual enjoyment

231. The term that describes the incompatibility of expectations within a single role attached to one status is:
(A) Role conflict
(B) Status conflict
(C) Status sequence
(D) Role strain

232. All of the following are examples of 'Sanskaras' except:
(A) Dharma (duty)
(B) Vivaha (marriage)
(C) Upanayana (initiation)
(D) Antyeshti (last rites)

233. The 'Aashrama' system provides a model for:
(A) The social hierarchy of a society.
(B) The economic organization of society.
(C) The appropriate conduct through different stages of an individual's life.
(D) The rituals required to appease the gods.

234. A 'community' is sociologically defined by the presence of:
(A) A shared geographical area and a sense of common identity.
(B) A formal charter and voluntary membership.
(C) Impersonal relationships and specific goals.
(D) A hierarchical structure of authority.

235. The institution of 'polity' is primarily concerned with:
(A) The production of goods and services.
(B) The socialization of children.
(C) The worship of the supernatural.
(D) The distribution and exercise of power.

236. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

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Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): A student may use their family as a primary group and a group of successful professionals as a reference group.
Reason (R): A primary group is one of belonging with intimate ties, while a reference group is a standard for evaluation, which one may or may not belong to.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

237. The total way of life shared by members of a society, including language, norms, and material objects, is called:
(A) An institution
(B) A community
(C) A culture
(D) An association

238. A person's status as a 'judge' is a(n) _____ status, while their status as a 'son' is a(n) _____ status.
(A) ascribed; achieved
(B) primary; secondary
(C) formal; informal
(D) achieved; ascribed

239. Which of the following is an example of an informal group?
(A) A group of neighbors who play cricket every Sunday
(B) The Supreme Court of India
(C) Tata Motors Limited
(D) The Indian Army

240. The 'Varna' system is a classical model of:
(A) Age-based roles
(B) Social stratification
(C) Life stages
(D) Economic exchange

241. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: A person's status set remains fixed throughout their life.
Statement II: A person's role set can create conflicting demands, leading to role strain.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

242. The "definition of sociology" emphasizes its character as a:
(A) Systematic study of society
(B) Natural science
(C) Branch of philosophy
(D) Collection of commonsense ideas

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243. The primary difference between a 'community' and an 'association' is that a community is based on a sense of _____, while an association is based on a specific _____.
(A) territory; interest
(B) interest; territory
(C) belonging; goal
(D) rules; locality

244. Consider the following statements about social groups:
1. All social groups are formal in nature.
2. A secondary group can contain several primary groups within it.
3. Reference groups are always groups to which a person does not belong.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

245. A 'Yagya' is a specific type of religious:
(A) Life stage
(B) Moral debt
(C) Ritual or sacrifice
(D) Life goal

246. Which concept is illustrated by the series: high school student → college student → medical student → doctor?
(A) Status Set
(B) Status Sequence
(C) Role Set
(D) Role Conflict

247. The social institution of 'education' primarily functions to:

(A) Legitimate the use of power.
(B) Organize production and consumption.
(C) Regulate procreation and kinship.
(D) Transmit knowledge, skills, and values.

248. The feeling of patriotism towards one's country is an example of:
(A) In-group solidarity
(B) Out-group antagonism
(C) Secondary group interaction
(D) Reference group comparison

249. Which of the following is NOT one of the traditional four 'Varnas'?
(A) Brahmin
(B) Kshatriya
(C) Grihastha
(D) Shudra

250. 'Values' are to 'ideals' as 'norms' are to:
(A) Rules
(B) Feelings
(C) Positions
(D) Groups

251. A political party is best described as an 'association' because it:
(A) Is based on shared territory.
(B) Involves intimate, face-to-face relationships.
(C) Emerges spontaneously without formal structure.
(D) Is organized to achieve specific goals.

252. The institution of family is considered a primary agent of socialization because:
(A) It is the main driver of the modern economy.
(B) It is where an individual first learns norms.
(C) It provides a formal and structured education.
(D) It is responsible for national defense units.

253. The concept of 'social structure' refers to the:
(A) Physical buildings and infrastructure of a society.
(B) Sum of individual personalities in a group.
(C) Framework of statuses and roles that shapes social interaction.
(D) Spontaneous and unstructured aspects of social life.

254. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Social Unit)
P. Community
Q. Association
R. Primary Group
S. Secondary Group
List II: (Defining Feature)
1. Impersonal, means to an end
2. Intimate, end in itself
3. We-feeling and locality
4. Formally organized for a purpose
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

255. A new employee who looks up to and imitates the behavior of senior managers is using them as a(n):
(A) Reference group
(B) In-group
(C) Out-group
(D) Primary group

256. The traditional Hindu debts (Rins) to be repaid by an individual are to gods, ancestors, and:
(A) Kings
(B) Sages
(C) Nature
(D) Self

257. Which statement most accurately contrasts 'status' and 'role'?
(A) Status is achieved, while role is ascribed.
(B) Status is a position, while role is the expected conduct in that position.
(C) Role is the position, while status is the conduct.
(D) Status refers to individuals, while role refers to groups.

258. The 'sociological perspective' helps one to understand that an individual's life choices are:
(A) Constrained and shaped by their social context.
(B) Entirely a matter of free will.
(C) Solely determined by their biology.
(D) Completely random and unpredictable.

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259. A student who also works a part-time job and is a volunteer firefighter may experience _____ due to the competing demands on their time and energy.
(A) role strain
(B) status consistency
(C) role conflict
(D) role exit

260. Which of the following is NOT a social institution?
(A) Family
(B) Polity
(C) Religion
(D) Friendship

261. The shared beliefs, values, norms, and material objects that constitute a people's way of life is their:
(A) Social structure
(B) Social system
(C) Culture
(D) Society

262. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The family is a universal social institution.
Reason (R): Every society needs a system for regulating reproduction, socializing children, and providing emotional support.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

263. The primary characteristic of an 'in-group' is:
(A) A formal membership list.
(B) A specific goal or purpose.
(C) Large numbers of members.
(D) A sense of identity and loyalty ("we").

264. The 'Antyeshti' Sanskar is the rite associated with:
(A) Death
(B) Birth
(C) Marriage
(D) Education

265. A group of people with a common identity, a feeling of unity, and a definite territory is a(n):
(A) Association
(B) Institution
(C) Community
(D) Secondary group

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266. A university faculty meeting is an example of a:
(A) Formal group
(B) Primary group
(C) Informal group
(D) Community

267. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Aashrama system outlines four hierarchical social classes.
Statement II: The Varna system outlines four stages of life.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

268. Which of the following is the best example of 'role strain'?
(A) A woman struggles to balance her roles as CEO and mother.
(B) A professor feels torn between her duties to teach and publish research.
(C) A recent graduate starts a new job as a manager.
(D) A person dislikes the members of a rival sports team.

269. The four goals of life in Hinduism (Purusharthas) are Dharma, Artha, Kama, and:
(A) Yagya
(B) Rin
(C) Moksha
(D) Sannyasa

270. Consider the following about social structure:
1. It is composed of statuses and roles.
2. It provides predictability to social life.
3. It is static and never changes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only

(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

271. The scientific and systematic study of human society is the definition of:
(A) Sociology
(B) Psychology
(C) Anthropology
(D) History

272. A key difference between 'norms' and 'values' is that:
(A) Norms are general, while values are specific.
(B) Values are abstract ideals, while norms are concrete rules.
(C) Norms are always laws, while values are customs.
(D) Values are about behavior, while norms are about beliefs.

273. Your family is an example of a _____, whereas your coworkers in a large company are an example of a _____.
(A) secondary group; primary group
(B) primary group; secondary group
(C) in-group; out-group
(D) formal group; informal group

274. The institution that organizes the production, distribution, and consumption of goods is:
(A) The Economy
(B) The Polity
(C) Religion
(D) Education

275. The term 'role set' refers to:
(A) All the statuses a person holds.
(B) The process of learning a new role.
(C) A number of roles attached to a single status.
(D) A conflict between roles of different statuses.

276. In the Aashrama system, the 'Vanaprastha' stage follows the:
(A) Brahmacharya stage
(B) Sannyasa stage
(C) Shudra stage
(D) Grihastha stage

277. The 'sociological perspective' encourages a focus on:
(A) Individual shortcomings
(B) Universal moral truths
(C) The social forces shaping individual lives
(D) Biological determinism

278. Which of the following is an ascribed status?
(A) Doctor
(B) Prince
(C) Spouse
(D) Graduate

279. The established procedures and rules that govern a major area of social life, like the law, are called a social:
(A) Group
(B) Community
(C) Association
(D) Institution

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280. A student who feels pressure from her parents to get good grades, from her friends to socialize, and from her boss to work more hours is experiencing:
(A) Role conflict
(B) Role strain
(C) Status sequence
(D) Status set

281. The traditional Varna system is an example of a system of:
(A) Social institutions
(B) Social groups
(C) Social stratification
(D) Social values

282. The purpose of a 'reference group' is to serve as a(n):
(A) Standard for judging oneself and others.
(B) Source of intimate emotional support.
(C) Formal organization for achieving a goal.
(D) Group to which one feels intense opposition.

283. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Community is based on a sentiment of 'we-feeling'.
Statement II: Association is a group formed to achieve a specific goal.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

284. The 'Upanayana' ceremony is a 'Sanskar' that marks a boy's:
(A) Marriage
(B) Initiation into formal education
(C) Birth
(D) Funeral rites

285. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Status Set
Q. Role Set
R. Role Conflict
S. Status Sequence
List II: (Brief Description)
1. Contradictory roles from multiple statuses
2. All statuses held by one person
3. A lifelong series of statuses
4. All roles attached to one status
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

286. Which of the following is NOT a primary social institution?
(A) Family
(B) Religion
(C) Economy
(D) A sports team

287. A group of people united by a 'we-feeling' is a(n) _____, while a group viewed as 'they' is a(n) _____.
(A) In-group; out-group
(B) Primary group; secondary group
(C) Formal group; informal group
(D) Community; association

288. In the four Purusharthas, 'Artha' refers to the pursuit of:
(A) Duty
(B) Wealth
(C) Pleasure
(D) Liberation

289. Which sequence correctly orders the Varnas from traditionally highest to lowest?
(A) Brahmin, Vaishya, Kshatriya, Shudra
(B) Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra
(C) Kshatriya, Brahmin, Shudra, Vaishya
(D) Vaishya, Shudra, Brahmin, Kshatriya

290. The key element that defines 'sociology' as a science is its reliance on:
(A) Systematic observation and evidence
(B) Common sense
(C) Philosophical reasoning
(D) Traditional wisdom

291. Consider the following statements:
1. Status is the position, and role is the performance.
2. An individual has only one status in their lifetime.
3. Role set refers to all the statuses an individual holds.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

292. The institutionalized way in which a society provides its members with a sense of purpose and a framework of meaning is:
(A) Polity
(B) Economy
(C) Education
(D) Religion

293. The concept of 'Rin' in Hindu philosophy emphasizes an individual's:
(A) Rights and privileges
(B) Aims and goals
(C) Debts and obligations
(D) Rites and ceremonies

294. A research team at a university is best classified as a:
(A) Primary group
(B) Secondary group
(C) Community
(D) Crowd

295. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): In a complex society, individuals often belong to multiple groups, such as family, work, and recreational clubs.

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Reason (R): These multiple memberships can lead to role conflict when the expectations of one group clash with the expectations of another.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

296. A 'value' is a standard for judging _____, while a 'norm' is a rule for _____.
(A) desirability; behavior
(B) beauty; conduct
(C) truth; belief
(D) action; thought

297. The stage of life in the Aashrama system dedicated to detachment and spiritual reflection, often as a forest-dweller, is:
(A) Sannyasa
(B) Grihastha
(C) Vanaprastha
(D) Brahmacharya

298. An individual's entire collection of group memberships and social positions constitutes their location in the:
(A) Social structure
(B) Social institution
(C) Social culture
(D) Social community

299. The feeling of antagonism towards members of a rival university is an example of:
(A) In-group favoritism
(B) Reference group behavior
(C) Primary group dynamics
(D) Out-group hostility

300. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of a social 'institution'?
(A) A specific group of people with a common purpose.
(B) An organized system of norms meeting societal needs.
(C) Any large building utilized for public purposes.
(D) A small, intimate group based strictly on kinship.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The systematic study of human society and social interaction.
   Sociology is the systematic and scientific study of human society and social interaction. It explores how people relate to one another and how social structures, like institutions and groups, influence human behavior and patterns of life. This discipline uses empirical evidence to analyze the dynamics of social change and stability in contemporary human life.

2. (A) The influence of social context on human behavior.
   A sociological perspective emphasizes how the social context shapes individual behavior. It looks beyond personal traits to understand how social environments, including groups, institutions, and broader societal forces, influence human actions. This viewpoint helps in identifying patterns of behavior that are common across specific social groups rather than just individual cases of human conduct.

3. (C) Sociology is a prescriptive discipline that dictates how society should be.
   Sociology is a descriptive and analytical discipline rather than a prescriptive one. It focuses on understanding and explaining social reality as it currently exists through systematic research and critical analysis. Unlike ethics or politics, sociology does not dictate how society should ideally be or establish moral rules for behavior, as it is a social science.

4. (D) A shared geographical area, common ties, and interaction.
   A community is defined by a shared geographical territory, social interaction, and common ties among its members. It is a social unit where individuals develop a sense of belonging and "we-feeling" through sustained contact. These characteristics distinguish it from associations, which are usually organized for a specific, limited purpose rather than broad, spontaneous social interaction.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
   Sociological perspectives frequently challenge commonsense beliefs by using systematic research methods. Common sense often relies on tradition or individual perception, whereas sociology tests these assumptions against empirical data. By questioning what is taken for granted, the discipline provides a more accurate and deeper understanding of the complexities of social life, justifying its departure from common beliefs.

6. (B) A group of friends meeting for coffee
   Social institutions are established and enduring patterns of social relationships that organize life to meet basic societal needs. Family, education, and political systems are formal institutions with recognized roles and norms. A casual gathering of friends for coffee lacks the formal structure, stability, and long-term societal function that are essentially characteristic of a social institution.

7. (D) To fulfill a particular purpose or a set of purposes.
   An association is a group of people organized specifically to fulfill a particular purpose or set of purposes. Unlike a community, which is spontaneous and covers a wide range of social life, an association is deliberately created to achieve specific goals, such as professional development, political advocacy, recreational interests, or the fulfillment of specific social objectives.

8. (B) 1 and 3 only
   Culture consists of both material objects and non-material ideas, such as values and beliefs. It is not static but changes over time through internal innovation and external contact. Additionally, culture is learned and transmitted through the process of socialization across generations rather than being something that is biologically inherited or remaining completely fixed in its form.

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9. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Norms and values are fundamental components of culture. Norms are specific expectations or rules that guide behavior in particular social situations. Values are broader, abstract ideals about what a society considers good, right, or desirable. Values provide the general standards from which specific social norms are derived and enforced to maintain order and social cohesion.

10. (A) Status
Status refers to a socially defined position that an individual occupies within a group or society. Each status comes with a set of rights, duties, and expectations. Individuals typically hold multiple statuses simultaneously, such as being a parent, an employee, and a citizen, which define their social identity and their specific location within the social structure.

11. (D) Role
A role represents the behavior expected of an individual who occupies a specific status. In the case of a doctor, being professional, knowledgeable, and empathetic are behavioral expectations tied to that professional position. Roles make social interaction predictable because people generally know what to expect from others based on the statuses they hold in various situations.

12. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
A community is best exemplified by a village, which shares a locality. An association like a trade union is organized for specific goals. An institution like the legal system consists of established norms and rules. Culture includes the language and traditions of a people. These mappings accurately reflect the core differences between groups, established systems, and ways of life.

13. (C) The situation of holding several statuses simultaneously.
Multiple roles refer to the situation where an individual holds several different statuses at the same time. Each status has its own set of expectations. For instance, a person might simultaneously occupy the statuses of a parent, an employee, and a club member, necessitating the performance of various distinct roles and behaviors in their daily social life.

14. (D) Status set
A status set is the collection of all the statuses that a person holds at a given point in time. This concept highlights that individuals do not just occupy one social position but are part of many different social spheres simultaneously. A person's status set can change over time as they enter or leave various social positions.

15. (A) Multiple roles
When an individual simultaneously occupies various statuses like being a student, an employee, a captain, and a daughter, they are performing multiple roles. This complexity is common in modern life, where people must navigate different social expectations across various groups. Holding these statuses requires managing the specific behaviors and duties associated with each distinct social position daily.

16. (B) Role Conflict - Incompatible expectations from a single status.
Role conflict occurs when an individual faces incompatible expectations from two or more different statuses they hold simultaneously. In contrast, when the tension arises from contradictory demands within a single status, it is referred to as role strain. Understanding the distinction between these two concepts is essential for analyzing the pressures individuals face within the social structure.

17. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Role conflict occurs frequently in modern societies because individuals occupy numerous statuses at once. When the expectations of one status contradict those of another, the individual faces difficulty fulfilling both requirements. This tension is a direct result of the diverse social positions and duties people must manage in their daily lives, making conflict a common social experience.

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18. (A) The different roles attached to a single status.
A role set refers to the array of roles and relationships attached to a single status. For example, the status of a teacher involves different roles in relation to students, parents, colleagues, and administrators. This concept helps sociologists understand how a single social position involves navigating a complex

web of different expectations and diverse social interactions.

19. (B) 1 and 2 only
A social group consists of individuals who interact and share a common identity. In contrast, an aggregate refers to a collection of people who are in the same place at the same time but lack sustained interaction or a shared identity, such as people waiting at a bus stop. Therefore, only the first two statements describe social groups.

20. (D) Status sequence
A status sequence refers to a succession of statuses that an individual occupies over time. A career path, moving from a junior position to management and then to senior leadership, is a classic example. This concept focuses on the temporal dimension of social positions, showing how individuals move through different stages and ranks during their professional or personal lives.

21. (C) Status sequence
The movement of an individual through a succession of statuses over the course of their life is defined as a status sequence. This concept describes the orderly progression from one social position to another, such as the stages of a career or the transitions in family life. It highlights the predictable paths individuals follow within a social structure over time.

22. (B) Primary group
A family is considered a primary group because it is characterized by intimate, face-to-face interaction and strong emotional bonds. Members of a primary group are valued as whole individuals rather than for a specific utility. These groups are fundamental to the socialization process and provide individuals with their first and most enduring sense of belonging and social identity.

23. (D) Secondary group
A large corporation is a secondary group because relationships within it are typically impersonal, formal, and goal-oriented. Unlike primary groups, secondary groups are often large and members interact based on specific roles and tasks rather than deep emotional ties. These groups are created to achieve specific ends, such as economic production or the delivery of specialized services.

24. (A) Face-to-face, intimate interaction
The key characteristic of a primary group is face-to-face, intimate interaction among its members. These groups are typically small and are characterized by strong emotional ties and a sense of personal commitment. Members view each other as irreplaceable and unique persons, which distinguishes primary groups from more formal and impersonal secondary groups organized for specific instrumental purposes.

25. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The traditional Hindu Aashrama system follows a specific chronological order of life stages. It begins with Brahmacharya, dedicated to education, followed by Grihastha, which focuses on family and householder duties. Then comes Vanaprastha, involving gradual withdrawal from worldly affairs, and finally Sannyasa, which is the stage of complete renunciation and spiritual pursuit for ultimate liberation.

26. (A) To which a person belongs and feels a sense of identity and loyalty.
An in-group is a social group to which a person belongs and feels a sense of identity, loyalty, and "we-feeling." Members of an in-group often distinguish themselves from out-groups, toward which they may feel competition or opposition. These groups are essential for providing individuals with a sense of belonging and for maintaining social boundaries and group cohesion.

27. (D) Reference group
A reference group is a group that an individual uses as a standard for evaluating their own behavior, attitudes, and values. When a teenager imitates the style of a popular band, they are using that group as a model for self-evaluation and identity formation. Individuals often aspire to join or be like their reference groups, even without being members.

28. (B) Formal groups have established rules, while informal groups are spontaneous.
Formal groups are characterized by established rules, a defined structure, and a specific purpose, such as a professional organization

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or a government body. In contrast, informal groups emerge spontaneously through personal interactions and lack a rigid structure or official regulations. These groups are based on shared interests and personal affinities rather than formal organizational requirements or laws.

29. (C) The four legitimate goals of life.
The concept of Purushartha refers to the four legitimate goals or aims of human life in traditional Indian sociology. These goals are Dharma (duty), Artha (wealth), Kama (pleasure), and Moksha (spiritual liberation). This framework provides a comprehensive guide for balanced human development, addressing both material needs and spiritual aspirations through different stages and aspects of life.

30. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Religion is a social institution centered on beliefs and practices related to the sacred. However, polity is the social institution primarily concerned with the distribution and exercise of power and authority within a society. The production and distribution of goods is the primary function of the economy, not the polity, making the second statement incorrect.

31. (A) Yagya
The four Purusharthas, or legitimate goals of life, are Dharma (righteous conduct), Artha (material prosperity), Kama (sensual pleasure), and Moksha (spiritual liberation). Yagya refers to ritual sacrifice or offerings, which is an important religious practice in Hindu tradition but is not classified as one of the four primary goals of human existence within the Purushartha framework.

32. (B) Occupation and duty
The Varna system is a framework of social stratification traditionally based on occupation and religious duty. It divides society into four broad categories: Brahmins (priests and scholars), Kshatriyas (rulers and warriors), Vaishyas (merchants and farmers), and Shudras (laborers). This system historically organized social functions and established a hierarchical structure based on an individual's role in society.

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33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social institutions are resistant to change because they consist of established, enduring patterns of social relationships and practices deeply embedded in culture. These institutions provide stability and predictability to social life. Because they are rooted in shared values and long-standing traditions, they often persist over generations, even when other aspects of the social environment undergo significant transformation.

34. (A) Education
Education is the social institution concerned with the formal transmission of knowledge, skills, and values. By studying how classroom interactions shape a student's identity, a sociologist is analyzing the socialization process within this institution. Education plays a crucial role in preparing individuals for their roles in society and in the development of their social self and personal identity.

35. (C) The three fundamental debts.
The concept of Rin in Hindu philosophy refers to the three fundamental debts that an individual is born with and must repay during their life. These include Deva Rin (debt to gods), Rishi Rin (debt to sages), and Pitri Rin (debt to ancestors). Repaying these debts through rituals, study, and raising a family is considered a moral obligation.

36. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Primary groups involve intimate, face-to-face relationships, while secondary groups are characterized by impersonal and instrumental ties. A reference group serves as a standard for self-comparison and evaluation. In-groups are defined by a strong "we-feeling" and sense of loyalty among members. These categories help sociologists understand how different social bonds and standards shape individual human behavior and identity.

37. (C) The institution that organizes the production and distribution of goods.
The economy is the social institution responsible for organizing the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It provides the framework through which a society manages its resources to meet the material needs and wants of its members. This institution includes various

systems, such as markets, labor practices, and property rights, that govern economic activities and relationships.

38. (B) Rites of passage or sacraments marking life stages.
Sanskaras are rites of passage or sacraments that mark significant transitions and stages in an individual's life within Hindu social institutions. These ceremonies, such as those for birth, initiation, marriage, and death, are intended to purify the individual and prepare them for their new social roles and spiritual responsibilities. They integrate personal life events with cultural and religious traditions.

39. (A) 3 only
Status is the static aspect of social structure, representing a position, while role is the dynamic aspect, representing the actual behavior. Individuals occupy multiple statuses simultaneously, known as a status set. Role conflict occurs when the expectations of roles from two or more different statuses are incompatible, making it difficult for the person to fulfill both sets of demands.

40. (A) Role strain
Role strain occurs when the demands of various roles connected to a single status become overwhelming or contradictory. Unlike role conflict, which involves tension between two different statuses, role strain happens within the performance of one status. For example, a teacher may experience strain between the role of a supportive mentor and the role of a strict, objective evaluator.

41. (C) Institution
An institution is an established and organized system of social behavior with a recognized purpose and a set of norms and roles. Institutions, such as the family, religion, or the legal system, provide enduring solutions to fundamental societal needs. They consist of stable patterns of interaction and behavior that are recognized and accepted by the members of a society.

42. (A) The belief that democracy is the best form of government.
A value is an abstract ideal or belief about what is good, right, or desirable in a society. Believing that democracy is the best form of government is a value because it represents a broad principle that guides social and political life. In contrast, specific behaviors like shaking hands or stopping at red lights are examples of social norms.

43. (D) Out-group
An out-group is a social group toward which an individual feels a sense of antagonism, competition, or opposition. Individuals define themselves in part by the groups they do not belong to, and they often hold negative stereotypes or feelings of exclusion toward out-groups. The distinction between in-groups and out-groups is fundamental to creating social boundaries and strengthening group identity.

44. (B) A regular gathering of neighborhood friends for a game night.
An informal social group is characterized by a lack of official structure, written rules, or a formal hierarchy. A regular gathering of friends is an informal group because it emerges spontaneously from personal interactions and shared interests. In contrast, multinational corporations, student governments, and national armies are formal groups with clearly defined structures, roles, and official regulations.

45. (C) Polity
The polity is the social institution concerned with the distribution and exercise of power and authority within a society. It includes the systems of government, political parties, and legal frameworks through which decisions are made and social order is maintained. This institution defines who has the legitimate right to lead and how political resources are managed and used.

46. (D) A ritual sacrifice.
Yagya, in traditional Indian thought, refers to a ritual sacrifice or offering performed to honor the gods or maintain cosmic order. It is a central religious practice that often involves offerings into a sacred fire accompanied by the chanting of mantras. Yagya represents a way of fulfilling spiritual duties and seeking blessings, rather than being a life goal or stage.

47. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The traditional Varna system arranges social strata in a specific hierarchical order. Brahmins,

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the priestly and scholarly class, occupy the highest position. They are followed by Kshatriyas, the rulers and warriors. Vaishyas, who engage in trade and agriculture, come next. Shudras, the service and laboring class, are traditionally placed at the bottom of this four-fold social hierarchy.

48. (B) Role conflict
Role conflict occurs when an individual faces incompatible demands from two or more different statuses they occupy. A judge who is also a mother may experience conflict because the professional requirements of the court and the emotional and time demands of parenting clash. This situation illustrates the difficulty of balancing the expectations of distinct social positions held simultaneously.

49. (B) Social mobility
While social mobility is an important sociological topic, it is a process describing movement within a social system, rather than a fundamental building block or basic concept like community, institution, or culture. Community, institution, and culture are foundational concepts used to describe the basic structures and ways of life that make up any human society and social organization.

50. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A community is characterized by a sense of 'we-feeling' and is rooted in a specific geographical locality. An association, however, is a group deliberately created to achieve specific and limited goals. While communities develop spontaneously and cover a broad range of life, associations are instrumental organizations designed for particular tasks, such as professional interests or specialized hobbies.

51. (C) Socialization
Socialization is the process of acquiring culture and learning the norms, values, and behaviors necessary to function as a member of a society. It is through socialization that individuals develop their social identity and learn how to interact with others. This process begins in childhood through the family and continues throughout life through various social institutions and groups.

52. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A reference group is a social group used as a standard for self-evaluation, and an individual does not necessarily need to be a member of it. People often adopt the behaviors and attitudes of groups they aspire to join, using them as a frame of reference. This explains how reference groups influence identity and aspirations regardless of actual group membership.

53. (C) Norms
Norms are the shared rules and expectations that guide the behavior of members within a society or group. They specify what is considered appropriate or inappropriate conduct in various social situations. Norms can be formal, such as laws, or informal, such as customs and etiquette. They are essential for maintaining social order and making social interactions predictable and stable.

54. (B) Primary group
The family functions as a primary group by providing its members with intimate, emotional support and nurturing. Primary groups are characterized by deep personal bonds and face-to-face interactions where individuals are valued for who they are. These relationships are fundamental to emotional well-being and the initial socialization of individuals, distinguishing the family from more impersonal and goal-oriented secondary groups.

55. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Dharma involves righteous conduct and moral duty. Artha focuses on the pursuit of wealth and material security. Kama relates to the fulfillment of aesthetic and sensual desires. Moksha represents the ultimate spiritual goal of liberation from the cycle of rebirth. These four goals provide a comprehensive framework for a balanced human life, addressing duty, prosperity, pleasure, and spiritual transcendence.

56. (A) Role set
A role set refers to the various roles and relationships attached to a single status. For a professor, the role set includes interactions and duties related to teaching students, conducting research, advising pupils, and performing administrative tasks. This concept highlights

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how any single social position involves a complex array of different responsibilities and social interactions with various other people and groups.

57. (C) Culture
Culture is the comprehensive and total way of life of a group of people. It includes their shared beliefs, values, norms, language, and material objects. Culture provides the blueprint for living and determines how members of a society perceive and interact with the world. It is learned and transmitted across generations, shaping both individual identity and the collective social order.

58. (B) 1 and 2 only
Marriage is a socially approved union between individuals that establishes a system of kinship and descent. While marriage exists in almost all societies, its form and specific rules vary significantly across different cultures. It is not a static or identical institution globally; instead, it adapts to the specific social, economic, and religious contexts of each particular society and historical period.

59. (D) Being a 'father'
A status is a socially defined position an individual occupies in a group or society. Being a 'father' is a status because it is a recognized position with specific rights and duties. In contrast, being honest is a personal trait, while studying and driving are actions or roles performed by individuals who occupy certain statuses like student or driver.

60. (B) See how general social patterns shape individual experiences.
The sociological perspective encourages seeing the general in the particular, which means identifying how broad social patterns and structures influence the lives of specific individuals. By looking beyond personal circumstances, sociologists can understand how factors like social class, gender, and culture shape individual experiences and choices. This approach helps reveal the link between private lives and the larger society.

61. (C) The presence of sustained interaction and common identity.
A social group is distinguished from a mere aggregate by the presence of sustained interaction among its members and a shared sense of common identity. While an aggregate is just a collection of people in the same place, like people at a bus stop, a social group involves ongoing relationships, mutual expectations, and a feeling of belonging that unites its members together.

62. (D) Householder
The Grihastha stage in the Hindu Aashrama system is primarily associated with the responsibilities of a householder. During this stage, individuals are expected to marry, raise a family, pursue a career, and contribute to the economic and social well-being of the community. It is the phase of life focused on fulfilling worldly duties and goals while supporting other members of society.

63. (A) Status set
A status set is the entire collection of statuses that an individual holds at any given time. This can include being a mother, a lawyer, a wife, and a volunteer simultaneously. This concept recognizes that people occupy multiple positions in society, each with its own set of expectations and roles, which together define an individual's complex social identity and responsibilities.

64. (B) Sociological perspective
This argument reflects a sociological perspective because it analyzes how a social institution, the education system, influences broader social patterns like inequality. Instead of focusing on individual abilities, it examines the structural mechanisms, such as academic tracking, that shape students' identities and future opportunities. This perspective highlights the impact of social organizations and systems on individual lives and societal outcomes.

65. (B) Reference Group - A group one aspires to be like
A reference group is a group that individuals use as a standard for evaluating themselves and their own behavior, often aspiring to belong to or emulate it. In contrast, a football team is a secondary group, a family is a primary group, and an in-group is a group one belongs to, while

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an out-group is one toward which one feels opposition.

66. (A) Social institution
A social institution is an established and organized system of social behavior designed to meet a recognized societal need. It consists of a set of beliefs, practices, and organizational forms that endure over time. Institutions like the family, education, and religion provide the structure for addressing ongoing social requirements and maintaining order through recognized patterns of interaction and behavior.

67. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Values provide the broad principles and abstract ideals that guide social life, while norms are the specific rules of behavior derived from those values. For example, the general value of respecting elders is translated into concrete social norms, such as offering a seat to an older person. This shows how abstract ideals are practically implemented through specific social expectations.

68. (D) Dharma
In the Purushartha framework, the pursuit of Artha (wealth and material prosperity) is considered a legitimate and necessary goal. However, it must be governed by Dharma (righteous conduct and moral duty) to ensure that material gains are achieved through ethical means and contribute to the well-being of society. Dharma serves as the moral compass for all human pursuits.

69. (C) Long-term, intimate bonds
Long-term, intimate bonds are characteristic of primary groups, not secondary groups. Secondary groups are typically large, impersonal, and goal-oriented, with members interacting based on specific roles rather than deep emotional connections. In secondary groups, relationships are often instrumental and temporary, designed to achieve a particular task or purpose, which distinguishes them from the personal nature of primary groups.

70. (B) Guru Rin (debt to one's teacher)
In traditional Hindu thought, the three fundamental debts or 'Rins' are Deva Rin (debt to the gods), Rishi Rin (debt to the sages), and Pitri Rin (debt to the ancestors). While teachers are highly respected, the concept of Rishi Rin specifically encompasses the debt to the sages who preserved and passed on sacred knowledge, which covers the role of spiritual and intellectual guides.

71. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Role conflict involves incompatible expectations between different statuses. A role set consists of all roles attached to one status. A status sequence is a succession of statuses over time, such as a career path. A status set refers to all the positions held simultaneously by one individual. These terms define the various components and temporal changes within a social structure.

72. (A) Specific and limited purpose
The defining characteristic of an association that distinguishes it from a community is its specific and limited purpose. While a community is a spontaneous social group sharing a territory and a broad way of life, an association is deliberately created to achieve particular goals, such as a professional club or a political organization. Associations are instrumental and specialized in their focus.

73. (C) Power is acquired and exercised by some people and groups.
The polity is the social institution through which power and authority are acquired, distributed, and exercised within a society. It includes the systems of government, political organizations, and legal structures that manage public affairs and maintain social order. The polity defines the mechanisms for collective decision-making and the legitimate use of force or influence to regulate social behavior.

74. (A) 1 only
An informal group is characterized by a lack of official structure and rules. However, an out-group is a group to which an individual does not belong and often feels competition toward. Furthermore, a secondary group is typically larger and more impersonal than a primary group. Therefore, only the statement regarding the nature of informal groups is correct in this context.

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75. (D) Education and disciplined learning.
The Brahmacharya Aashrama is the first stage of life in the traditional Hindu system, dedicated to education, celibacy, and disciplined learning. During this phase, individuals are expected to live as students under the guidance of a guru, acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary for their future roles in society. It is a period of intellectual and moral development.

76. (B) Culture
Culture refers to the learned patterns of thinking, feeling, and acting that are shared by a society and transmitted across generations. It includes both material objects and non-material ideas like values, norms, and language. Culture provides individuals with a shared framework for understanding the world and interacting with others, forming the basis of social life and collective identity.

77. (C) Role conflict
A soldier ordered to act against their personal moral beliefs experiences role conflict. This occurs when the expectations of one's professional role clash with the values or demands of another status or personal identity. The individual is caught between two sets of obligations, making it difficult to fulfill one without violating the other, leading to significant personal and ethical tension.

78. (D) The legal system
The legal system is a social institution because it is an established and enduring pattern of social relationships and rules designed to maintain order and resolve conflicts. Unlike a group of friends or a specific city, the legal system consists of a complex set of norms, roles, and procedures that are recognized and practiced throughout a society to meet fundamental needs.

79. (A) In-groups
The concept of "we-feeling" is most strongly associated with in-groups. This term refers to the sense of identity, loyalty, and belonging that members feel toward their own group. This shared feeling of unity distinguishes members from "them" or out-groups. In-group solidarity is a key factor in social cohesion and the formation of collective identity within any social group.

80. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The Varna system is a model of social stratification based on occupation and duty, not life stages. Conversely, the Aashrama system is the framework that organizes the four stages of an individual's life, rather than being a system of stratification. Both statements are incorrect because they interchange the definitions and functions of these two fundamental Hindu social concepts.

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81. (B) Entry into the student stage
The Upanayana Sanskar is a significant rite of passage in the traditional Hindu system that marks an individual's initiation into formal education. This ceremony signifies the transition from childhood into the Brahmacharya Aashrama, or the student stage. It is a sacred ritual that symbolizes the "second birth" of the individual into the world of knowledge and disciplined learning.

82. (A) Offers a way of understanding the world from a social viewpoint.
The nature of sociology as an intellectual discipline is that it offers a systematic way of understanding the world from a social viewpoint. It analyzes how social structures, institutions, and interactions shape human behavior and societal outcomes. Sociology relies on empirical research and critical analysis rather than mere speculation, providing a unique perspective on the complexities of social life.

83. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
A status sequence for a typical professional career begins with an internship, followed by an entry-level job. As the individual progresses, they may move into a senior management position, and eventually reach retirement. This succession of statuses over time illustrates how individuals move through various roles and ranks within their professional lives in a predictable and structured manner.

84. (D) An institution is a temporary gathering of people with a shared interest.
An institution is not a temporary gathering; rather, it is an established and enduring system of social patterns, norms, and roles that meet fundamental societal needs. Communities share territory and identity, associations are formally organized for

specific goals, and culture represents shared beliefs and practices. Institutions are stable and long-lasting, providing a permanent framework for social life and interaction.

85. (C) Reference group
A reference group is a social group that an individual uses as a standard for evaluating their own behavior, attitudes, and values. Whether or not the individual is a member, the reference group serves as a point of comparison and a model for social comparison. These groups significantly influence an individual's aspirations, self-concept, and the adoption of specific social behaviors.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The family is a primary group because it is characterized by intimate, face-to-face association and cooperation. These personal relationships are fundamental to forming the social nature and identity of individuals. The close emotional bonds and sustained interaction within the family provide the primary context for socialization, making it the most important group in an individual's early social development.

87. (D) A person occupies a status and performs a role.
In sociology, the most accurate understanding is that a person occupies a status and performs a role. Status refers to a recognized social position, such as "teacher" or "parent." Role refers to the behaviors and expectations associated with that status. Thus, status is the structural position, while role is the dynamic behavior and action expected from that position.

88. (A) Quality and nature of the relationships.
The main difference between primary and secondary groups lies in the quality and nature of the relationships among members. Primary groups are defined by intimate, personal, and long-lasting emotional bonds. Secondary groups are characterized by impersonal, formal, and instrumental relationships organized to achieve specific goals. This distinction focuses on the depth of social interaction and the purpose of the group.

89. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The Varna system is the traditional framework of social stratification. Aashrama refers to the four stages of life. Purushartha describes the four legitimate goals of human existence. Rin refers to the fundamental moral debts one owes to sages, ancestors, and gods. These concepts are central to the organization of traditional Hindu society and the ethical conduct of the individual.

90. (A) Norm
Societal disapproval of theft is an example of a strong social norm. Norms are shared rules and expectations that guide behavior and define what is acceptable. When a behavior like theft is strongly discouraged through social disapproval or legal sanctions, it reflects a significant norm designed to protect property and maintain social order through recognized standards of conduct.

91. (D) Education
Education is the social institution primarily responsible for the formal transmission of knowledge, skills, and cultural values. It provides a structured environment where individuals learn through a curriculum designed to prepare them for participation in the broader society and the workforce. While the family also socializes, education is specifically organized for the systematic and formal delivery of specialized knowledge.

92. (B) 1 and 2 only
A person's status set, the collection of all positions they hold, changes over time as they take on new roles like becoming a parent or employee. Each status has corresponding role expectations. However, not all statuses are of equal importance; often, a "master status" like occupation or gender can dominate and influence a person's entire social identity.

93. (C) Understanding poverty as a result of social structures and economic forces.
The sociological perspective involves understanding individual experiences within the context of larger social structures. For example, instead of blaming individuals for poverty, it looks at how economic forces and social inequalities contribute to life outcomes. This perspective highlights the link between personal circumstances and broad societal patterns,

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emphasizing that behavior is shaped by the social environment and structural factors.

94. (D) In-group solidarity
The feeling of loyalty toward one's own family and friends is an expression of in-group solidarity. This term refers to the sense of identity and "we-feeling" that members of a group share, which strengthens their bonds and distinguishes them from outsiders. In-group solidarity is a key force in maintaining social cohesion and providing individuals with a supportive social environment.

95. (A) The renouncer or ascetic.
The Sannyasa Aashrama represents the final stage of life in the traditional Hindu system, dedicated to renunciation and asceticism. During this phase, individuals are expected to give up worldly attachments and responsibilities to focus entirely on spiritual pursuits and the attainment of Moksha, or liberation. It is the stage of the wandering monk who seeks ultimate spiritual truth.

96. (B) A secondary group and an association
A university is both a secondary group and an association. It is an association because it is formally organized for a specific purpose, such as education and research. It is a secondary group because the relationships among its large number of members are typically formal, impersonal, and goal-oriented rather than being primarily based on deep personal and emotional ties.

97. (B) An institution is a set of norms; an association is a group of people.
The fundamental distinction is that an institution is a set of established norms and procedures, while an association is a group of people organized to achieve a specific goal. We belong to associations, but we do not belong to institutions; rather, we follow the institutionalized rules. For example, the legal system is an institution, while a law firm is an association.

98. (A) Role strain
Role strain occurs when a person experiences tension within a single status due to contradictory expectations. A factory supervisor faces strain because their single role requires balancing the competing demands of management for productivity and the needs of workers for fair treatment. This conflict happens within the performance of one professional position, distinguishing it from role conflict between different statuses.

99. (C) Varna system
The traditional four-fold division of Hindu society into Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra is known as the Varna system. This framework of social stratification was traditionally based on occupation and religious duty. It established a hierarchical structure that organized social functions and defined the roles and responsibilities of different groups within the broader traditional Indian social order.

100. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Culture is considered a uniquely human phenomenon, as it involves the symbolic and learned transmission of ways of life. However, culture is not genetically inherited; it must be learned through the process of socialization. Humans are born with the capacity for culture, but they acquire specific cultural traits, beliefs, and behaviors through interaction with others in their society.

101. (C) A specific, deliberately created purpose.
A specific, deliberately created purpose is a characteristic of an association, not a community. Communities are defined by shared territory, a sense of "we-feeling," and a spontaneously developed social life. While associations are instrumental organizations formed for particular goals, communities are broader social units that encompass a wide range of human activities and a shared sense of belonging.

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102. (B) Religion
Religion is the social institution centered on beliefs and practices related to the sacred and supernatural. It provides a framework of meaning and a sense of purpose for its followers through rituals, shared values, and doctrines. Religion addresses ultimate questions about human existence and the nature of the divine, serving to bind communities together through shared faith and practice.

103. (D) Status sequence
A young professional who leaves their job to become a full-time parent is undergoing a change

in their status sequence. This concept refers to the succession of social positions an individual occupies over their lifetime. Moving from the status of employee to the status of parent represents a transition in the social roles and positions that define an individual's life path.

104. (A) An officially constituted committee in an organization.
An officially constituted committee is an example of a formal group because it has a defined structure, specific rules, and a clear purpose. In contrast, circles of friends or people in a coffee shop are informal groups that emerge spontaneously through personal interactions. Formal groups are essential for the organized and efficient functioning of large institutions and complex social systems.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A college class is a secondary group because the relationships are typically formal, impersonal, and goal-oriented. Students and teachers interact primarily to fulfill the specific objective of learning course material rather than to build deep personal bonds. These instrumental interactions and the temporary nature of the group are defining features of secondary groups in an educational setting.

106. (A) Aesthetic and sensual pleasure
In the context of the Purusharthas, Kama refers to the pursuit of aesthetic and sensual pleasure. It is considered one of the legitimate goals of human life, acknowledging the importance of emotional fulfillment and the enjoyment of the senses. However, like all Purusharthas, its pursuit is expected to be governed by Dharma to ensure a balanced and ethical life.

107. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
The sequence Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha reflects a progression from moral duty to worldly concerns and finally to spiritual liberation. Dharma provides the ethical foundation for all pursuits. Artha and Kama address material and emotional needs. Finally, Moksha represents the ultimate spiritual goal of transcending the cycle of rebirth, reflecting a complete life journey from social obligation to spiritual freedom.

108. (B) Status set
A status set refers to the entire web of social positions that an individual holds at any given time. For example, a person might simultaneously be a teacher, a mother, a daughter, and a club member. This concept recognizes that individuals occupy multiple social locations, each with its own set of expectations and roles, which together define their social identity.

109. (C) Values are the general standards that norms reflect.
Values are the general standards and abstract ideals of what is desirable, while norms are the specific rules of behavior derived from those values. For example, if a society values "equality," it will develop norms that prohibit discrimination. Values provide the broad principles that guide social life, and norms offer practical rules for conduct in specific social situations.

110. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The family is primarily responsible for the early socialization of children. The economy organizes the production of goods and services. The polity manages the distribution of power and decision-making within a society. Education is the institution through which formal knowledge and specific skills are transmitted across generations to prepare individuals for their roles in the broader social and economic structure.

111. (A) Withdraw to the forest for a life of detachment.
The Vanaprastha Aashrama is the third stage of life in the traditional Hindu system, where an individual is expected to gradually withdraw from worldly affairs and household duties. Often characterized as a "forest-dweller" stage, it involves a transition toward detachment and spiritual reflection, preparing the individual for the final stage of complete renunciation and the ultimate pursuit of liberation.

112. (C) 2 and 3 only
A reference group serves as a standard for self-assessment, and an individual does not necessarily need to belong to it. People also have negative reference groups that they seek to distance themselves from by avoiding their behaviors or attitudes. These groups provide a benchmark for evaluating personal choices and

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help shape identity through both aspiration and avoidance of certain standards.

113. (B) Larger societal forces.
A sociological perspective requires looking at the link between individual experiences and larger societal forces. This approach, often called the "sociological imagination," helps individuals understand that their personal troubles are often tied to broader social issues like economic trends or cultural changes. By examining these connections, sociology reveals how social structures and history shape personal lives and human behavior.

114. (A) Sanskar
Sanskar refers to the rites of passage or life-cycle ceremonies that mark significant transitions in an individual's life within the Hindu tradition. These rituals, such as those for birth, marriage, and death, are intended to purify the individual and culturally validate their transition from one stage of life or social position to another, integrating personal life with social and religious traditions.

115. (C) Role conflict
A police officer who must arrest a close friend experiences role conflict. This occurs when the expectations of one status (professional duty as an officer) clash with the demands or loyalties of another status (personal friendship). The individual is caught between two incompatible sets of roles, making it impossible to fulfill one without neglecting or violating the expectations of the other.

116. (D) Formal group - Spontaneous interaction
Formal groups are characterized by a defined structure, official rules, and specific goals, rather than spontaneous interaction. Informal groups are the ones that emerge spontaneously from personal relationships. Primary groups involve face-to-face interaction, and secondary groups are defined by impersonal relationships. In-groups are characterized by a strong sense of identity and "we-feeling" among their members, distinguishing them from others.

117. (C) The fulfillment of one's duties and moral obligations.
Dharma, in the context of the Purusharthas, refers to the fulfillment of one's duties, moral obligations, and righteous conduct. It is the ethical foundation that should guide all human actions and the pursuit of other goals like wealth and pleasure. Dharma ensures that individuals live in harmony with the social and cosmic order, fulfilling their specific roles responsibly.

118. (B) Social institutions
Social institutions are established patterns of action and thought that organize central aspects of social life, such as the family, government, or religion. They provide the enduring structure and rules that meet basic societal needs and govern human behavior. Institutions consist of recognized roles, norms, and practices that provide stability and predictability to social interactions within a society over time.

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119. (D) Are seen as whole persons.
A defining feature of a primary group is that its members are seen as whole persons rather than for their instrumental value or specific roles. Relationships in primary groups, like family and close friends, are characterized by intimate, personal, and emotional bonds. Members are valued for who they are as unique individuals, making these groups fundamental for emotional support and personal identity.

120. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Both statements are incorrect because they interchange the definitions of role set and status set. A role set refers to the array of roles associated with a single status. In contrast, a status set refers to the collection of all the different statuses that an individual holds simultaneously. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for correctly analyzing an individual's position and roles in society.

121. (C) One's ancestors
Pitri Rin is the traditional debt owed to one's ancestors in Hindu thought. It is repaid by continuing the family lineage through raising children and by performing specific rituals and offerings to honor those who came before. This concept emphasizes the importance of family continuity and the moral obligation to respect

and maintain the heritage passed down by previous generations.

122. (A) Status sequence
A person's progression through statuses like single, married, parent, and grandparent illustrates a status sequence. This concept describes the orderly succession of social positions an individual occupies over time as they move through different stages of their life. It highlights the temporal and structured nature of social life and the predictable transitions that individuals experience within the social system.

123. (D) Culture is the way of life, while society is the group who share it.
The key difference is that culture refers to the shared way of life, including beliefs, values, and practices, while society refers to the group of people who share that culture and live in a defined territory. Culture provides the blueprint for living, and society is the organized structure of people who interact and follow that shared blueprint.

124. (B) Governance and warfare.
The traditional function of the Kshatriya Varna was governance, protection, and warfare. As the ruling and warrior class, Kshatriyas were responsible for maintaining social order, defending the community from external threats, and ensuring justice. Their duty was to exercise power righteously and protect the other Varnas, fulfilling their specific role within the traditional hierarchical social structure of ancient India.

125. (C) A crowd watching a street performance
A crowd watching a street performance is a temporary aggregate of people, not a social institution. Social institutions, like marriage, the economy, and religion, are established and enduring patterns of social relationships designed to meet fundamental societal needs. They consist of stable norms and roles that persist over time, unlike the spontaneous and fleeting nature of a temporary crowd.

126. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The distinction between in-groups and out-groups can lead to social conflict because in-group loyalty often fosters a sense of superiority. This "we-feeling" can create negative perceptions or hostility toward out-groups, categorized as "them." Such group dynamics can result in prejudice and competition, showing how group identities can both unify members and create divisions within the larger society.

127. (A) Status and role
A newly promoted manager experiences stress because her status and role have changed relative to her former peers. Status is her new social position, and role is the new set of behaviors and authority expected of her. This transition requires adjusting to different social expectations and power dynamics, which can create tension as she navigates her updated identity within the group.

128. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Brahmacharya is the stage of a student acquiring knowledge. Grihastha involves the responsibilities of a householder and family man. Vanaprastha is characterized by a forest-dweller seeking gradual detachment from worldly life. Sannyasa represents the stage of a renunciate seeking spiritual liberation. Each Aashrama defines the primary roles and duties expected of individuals during different phases of their social and spiritual life.

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129. (B) Fulfill the specific, shared interest of playing chess.
The main aim of an association, like a chess club, is to fulfill a specific, shared interest. Unlike communities that cover broad aspects of social life, associations are instrumental and deliberately organized to achieve particular goals. Members join to participate in a specific activity or achieve a defined objective, highlighting the specialized and goal-oriented nature of associational social groups in society.

130. (C) 1, 2, and 3
All these statements are incorrect. Status can be both ascribed (given at birth) and achieved (earned). A role set consists of all the roles attached to a single status, not multiple statuses. Role conflict involves contradictory demands between different statuses, while role strain refers to tensions within a single status. These distinctions are fundamental for correctly understanding social structural concepts.

131. (C) The polity
The polity is the institutionalized system for distributing power and making decisions within a society. It includes the government, political parties, and the legal framework that defines how authority is acquired and exercised. The polity is responsible for maintaining social order, protecting members, and managing public resources through established political processes and recognized rules of leadership and governance.

132. (D) Community sentiment
Community sentiment, often described as "we-feeling," is the feeling of being part of a larger group that shares a territory and a common way of life. It involves a sense of belonging, mutual identity, and shared purpose among the members of a community. This sentiment is crucial for social cohesion and the psychological connection people feel toward their local social environment.

133. (C) Role
A role refers to the behavior expected of someone who holds a particular status. It is the dynamic aspect of a social position, consisting of the rights, duties, and social expectations associated with it. For example, if "teacher" is the status, then "teaching" and "grading" are parts of the role. Roles make social life predictable by defining how individuals should act.

134. (B) Saying "thank you" after receiving a gift.
Saying "thank you" is an example of a social norm, which is a specific rule or expectation for behavior in a given situation. Norms guide daily interaction and reflect broader values. In contrast, "honesty" and "freedom" are values—abstract ideals about what is good or right—while "thank you" is the concrete behavior expected by society in a specific context.

135. (D) The performance of sacrifice and ritual offerings.
Yagya in Hindu philosophy is primarily related to the performance of sacrifice and ritual offerings. It is a central religious practice where offerings are made to deities through a sacred fire. Yagya represents the fulfillment of spiritual obligations and the maintenance of cosmic and social order through prescribed rituals, symbolizing the connection between the human and the divine realms.

136. (A) Primary group within a secondary group.
A group of close friends in a large office represents a primary group within a secondary group. The office itself is a secondary group, characterized by impersonal and goal-oriented relationships. However, within this large structure, individuals often form small primary groups based on intimate bonds and personal friendship, providing emotional support and a sense of belonging in a formal environment.

137. (C) Status Set - Student, employee, son, friend.
A status set refers to all the statuses a person holds at a given time, such as being a student, employee, son, and friend simultaneously. Role conflict involves competing demands between different statuses, while role strain occurs within a single status. A status sequence is the progression of statuses over time. Correct identification of these terms is essential for analyzing an individual's social position.

138. (A) Understand the underlying order of social life.
The fundamental purpose of sociology is to understand the underlying order of social life through systematic study. It seeks to discover the patterns, structures, and processes that shape human behavior and societal development. Sociology aims to explain how social order is maintained, how change occurs, and how individuals are influenced by the social groups and institutions to which they belong.

139. (D) It is a system of norms and rules.
An institution is a system of established norms and rules that organize social behavior to meet fundamental needs. It is not a collection of people, but rather the patterns of relationships they follow. Institutions like marriage or education consist of recognized procedures and expectations that endure over time, providing a stable framework for social life and interaction within any society.

140. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
An individual's status set includes both ascribed statuses, which are given at birth (like race), and achieved statuses, which are earned through

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personal effort (like a job). The second statement is false because it defines an achieved status while using the term 'ascribed status.' Ascribed statuses are fixed and not based on personal choice or accomplishment, unlike achieved statuses.

141. (C) Moksha
Moksha is the final Purushartha, representing the ultimate goal of spiritual liberation from the cycle of birth and death. It signifies the attainment of spiritual freedom and the realization of one's true self. While the other three goals—Dharma, Artha, and Kama—focus on worldly life and duties, Moksha represents the transcendence of the material world and ultimate spiritual enlightenment.

142. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The traditional life-cycle order of Hindu Sanskaras begins with Garbhadhana (conception). This is followed by Upanayana (initiation into education) during childhood. Vivaha (marriage) marks the transition into householder life in adulthood. Finally, Antyeshti (last rites) is performed after death. This sequence of ceremonies integrates the different stages of human life with religious tradition and social responsibility.

143. (A) The presence of a common enemy or an out-group.
The "we-feeling" of an in-group is often intensified by the presence of a common enemy or an out-group. This external opposition strengthens the internal bonds of loyalty and identity among members. By defining themselves against another group, members of the in-group increase their sense of solidarity and unity, which can lead to both internal cohesion and external social conflict.

144. (B) Role set
A role set refers to the number of roles and social relationships attached to a single status. For example, the status of "student" involves distinct roles in relation to teachers, classmates, and administrators. This concept helps sociologists analyze the complexity of expectations within one social position and how individuals navigate various social demands while occupying that particular status in society.

145. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Norms and values are crucial components of culture as they provide a shared framework for social life. Values establish the broad principles of what is important, while norms provide specific rules for behavior. Together, they ensure social order by making interactions predictable and establishing common standards of conduct that members of a society are expected to follow in their interactions.

146. (A) Secondary groups
Factories, schools, and hospitals are examples of secondary groups. These organizations are typically large, formal, and goal-oriented. Relationships within them are instrumental and based on specific roles rather than deep personal bonds. These groups are created to perform specialized tasks, such as production, education, or healthcare, and are characterized by impersonal and professional interactions among their many members.

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147. (C) Ascribed statuses
Race, gender, and the family into which one is born are examples of ascribed statuses. These are social positions assigned at birth or involuntarily later in life, based on characteristics beyond an individual's control. Ascribed statuses are fixed and shape a person's initial social identity and life chances within a society's social structure and system of stratification.

148. (B) 1 and 2 only
Community is defined by "we-feeling" and shared territory, while an association is a group organized for a specific purpose. However, an institution is not the people themselves, but rather the established system of norms, rules, and procedures they follow. Only the first two statements correctly identify the core characteristics of community and association in sociological theory.

149. (C) Economy
The economy is the social institution responsible for the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It provides the framework through which a society organizes its resources to meet material needs. This institution includes systems of exchange, labor markets, and property

ownership that govern economic activities and relationships, ensuring the material survival and development of the society.

150. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Primary groups involve intimate, long-lasting ties, while secondary groups are impersonal and goal-oriented. An in-group is one to which a person feels loyalty and belonging. A reference group is used as a standard for self-evaluation. These concepts describe the different types of social bonds and the various ways groups influence an individual's behavior, identity, and social standards.

151. (D) Service to other varnas
In the traditional Varna system, the primary role of the Shudra was service and labor for the other three Varnas. As the fourth and final category in the social hierarchy, Shudras were responsible for various manual tasks and supporting the social and economic functions of the community. This position defined their specific social duty and contribution within the traditional system.

152. (A) Socially defined position in a group or society.
In sociology, status refers to a socially defined position an individual occupies within a group or society. Each status, such as being a parent or a student, comes with a set of rights, duties, and expectations. Status defines an individual's location in the social structure and their relationship to others, providing a framework for social identity and interaction.

153. (C) Social institution
When a sociologist studies how religious rituals bind a community, they are examining religion as a social institution. This perspective focuses on the established patterns of beliefs and practices that meet societal needs for meaning and social cohesion. By analyzing the social functions of religion, sociologists can understand its role in maintaining order and fostering shared identity within a group.

154. (A) Hold more than one status at the same time.
The term multiple roles refers to the fact that individuals hold more than one status simultaneously. For instance, a person can be a teacher, a spouse, and a parent at once. Each status brings with it a unique set of roles and expectations. Navigating these various positions and the behaviors they require is a fundamental part of social life in complex societies.

155. (D) It analyzes the influence of society on people's lives.
The sociological perspective centers on analyzing how society and social structures influence people's lives and behavior. It looks beyond individual explanations to examine the impact of social context, institutions, and groups on human actions and societal outcomes. This approach reveals how social forces shape personal experiences and life chances, providing a deeper understanding of human society and interaction.

156. (B) Status and Role
Status and role are the fundamental building blocks of social structure. Status provides the social position, while role defines the behavior expected from that position. Together, they create a framework for social interaction and make social life predictable. All social organizations and institutions are built upon these interrelated positions and the expected behaviors that individuals perform within them.

157. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
A community is marked by a definite geographical location and a shared sense of identity. However, an association is deliberately created to fulfill specific and limited interests, not broad or undefined ones. Associations are instrumental and goal-oriented, whereas communities are spontaneous and encompass a wide range of human activities and a shared way of life within a specific territory.

158. (D) Role strain
A lawyer facing a conflict between professional obligations and personal ethics within her job is experiencing role strain. This happens when the expectations of a single status become contradictory or difficult to fulfill. In this case, the strain is contained within the professional role of the lawyer, rather than occurring between two different statuses, which would be considered role conflict.

159. (A) Dharma
In the Purushartha framework, the pursuit of Artha (wealth) and Kama (pleasure) is considered

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acceptable as long as it is guided by Dharma (moral duty). Dharma ensures that these worldly goals are pursued ethically and do not harm the individual or society. By following Dharma, a person balances their material and emotional needs with their moral and social responsibilities.

160. (B) A formal legal charter
A formal legal charter is not an essential feature of all social groups. Many social groups, such as families or groups of friends, are informal and lack official legal recognition. The essential features of a social group include interaction among members, a shared sense of belonging or identity, and common interests or goals that bring the individuals together and sustain their relationships.

161. (B) Secondary group
A student-teacher relationship is a classic example of interaction within a secondary group. These relationships are typically formal, impersonal, and goal-oriented, focusing on the specific task of education. While they are important for learning, they lack the deep emotional bonds and intimate nature characteristic of primary groups like families. Secondary group interactions are professional and role-based within an institutional setting.

162. (A) Debt to the state (Rajya Rin)
The three traditional Hindu 'Rins' or debts are Deva Rin (debt to the gods), Rishi Rin (debt to the sages), and Pitri Rin (debt to the ancestors). Debt to the state is not part of this spiritual framework. These three debts emphasize moral and religious obligations to the divine, the keepers of knowledge, and the lineage that provides an individual's existence.

163. (C) Status set
An individual's collection of all their statuses, such as doctor, male, and Asian, is known as their status set. This concept recognizes that people occupy multiple social positions simultaneously. These various statuses, whether achieved like a profession or ascribed like ethnicity and gender, together define a person's social identity and their complex location within the broader social structure of a society.

164. (D) Aashrama
The traditional Hindu system of four life stages is called the Aashrama system. These stages are Brahmacharya (student), Grihastha (householder), Vanaprastha (forest-dweller), and Sannyasa (renunciant). This model provides a structured framework for an individual's personal and spiritual development, defining the specific duties and roles appropriate for each phase of life from childhood through old age and eventually renunciation.

165. (C) It offers a stable framework for social development.
Marriage is a universal social institution because it offers a stable framework for social development, regulating reproduction and the socialization of children. By establishing kinship and social ties, marriage provides a structured environment for nurturing new members of society and maintaining social continuity. Its forms vary, but its fundamental function in ensuring the stability and survival of the community is common.

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166. (B) Social category
A social category is a group of people who share a common status, such as "college students" or "women," but do not necessarily interact or have a sense of belonging to one another. Unlike a social group, which requires interaction and a common identity, a category is a classification based on shared characteristics used for sociological analysis and understanding of society.

167. (D) Queen of a monarchy
Being a Queen in a monarchy is an ascribed status because it is inherited based on birth and lineage rather than being earned through personal effort. Statuses like university graduate, corporate CEO, or Olympic athlete are achieved because they require specific accomplishments and personal agency. Ascribed statuses are assigned by society and are typically involuntary and fixed from birth.

168. (A) Maintain social order and allocate power.
The primary function of the polity is to maintain social order and allocate power and authority within a society. This institution manages collective decision-making, resolves conflicts through a legal system, and provides for the defense and welfare of the community. Through

the polity, societies establish legitimate ways of leadership and the rules that govern the public life of their members.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Status and role are interconnected concepts, representing two sides of the same coin in social structure. Status is the position an individual occupies, such as "doctor," and role is the behavior expected of that position. One cannot exist without the other, as every status implies a role, and every role is based on the expectations of a specific social status.

170. (A) A specific rule for behavior in a particular situation.
A norm is a specific rule or expectation for behavior in a particular social situation. Norms guide daily conduct and make social life predictable. They range from simple etiquette, like saying "please," to formal laws. Unlike values, which are broad ideals, norms provide concrete guidelines for how individuals should act when interacting with others in specific contexts within their society.

171. (D) Primary group
A family reunion exemplifies a primary group because it brings together individuals who share intimate, personal, and long-lasting emotional bonds. Primary groups are characterized by a strong sense of identity and loyalty, where members are valued as whole persons. These groups provide emotional support and are central to the socialization process and the development of an individual's deep-rooted social identity.

172. (B) 1 and 3 only
A role is the expected behavior for a particular status, and these roles help make social interaction predictable. However, an individual does not play only one role; instead, they navigate many different roles corresponding to the multiple statuses they hold throughout their life. This plurality of roles is a key feature of human participation in a complex and structured social world.

173. (C) Defining the proper goals and aims of human life.
The concept of Purusharthas provides a comprehensive framework for defining the proper goals and aims of human life. These four goals—Dharma (duty), Artha (wealth), Kama (pleasure), and Moksha (spiritual liberation)—address both material and spiritual needs. They guide individuals in leading a balanced and purposeful life, ensuring that all aspects of human potential are ethically and meaningfully fulfilled.

174. (D) In-group
An in-group is a social group toward which an individual feels a strong sense of loyalty, belonging, and "we-feeling." Members identify personally with the group and distinguish it from others. This shared identity is crucial for social cohesion and provides individuals with a sense of security and common purpose, serving to define the boundaries between "us" and "them" in social life.

175. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Varna represents a social stratum like Kshatriya. Sanskar is a life-cycle rite like Vivaha. Aashrama is a life stage like Grihastha. Purushartha is a life goal like Artha. These four concepts together form the traditional framework of Indian social and ethical life, organizing social hierarchy, personal rites of passage, chronological life stages, and the ultimate aims of human existence.

176. (B) Accepting common sense explanations as fact.
A core characteristic of the sociological perspective is questioning rather than accepting common sense explanations as fact. Sociology uses systematic research and critical analysis to test assumptions about social life. It involves seeing the general in the particular, the strange in the familiar, and understanding the link between personal history and larger societal structures, providing a deeper and more evidence-based understanding of human behavior.

177. (B) Association
A political party is an association because it is a group of people organized to achieve a specific goal, such as contesting elections and governing. Unlike a community, which develops

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spontaneously around a shared territory, an association is a deliberately created, instrumental organization designed for a particular purpose. Associations allow individuals to join together to pursue shared interests through formal organization.

178. (A) Role conflict
Role conflict occurs when an individual faces incompatible expectations from roles attached to two or more different statuses they hold. For example, a professional's work demands might clash with their parental duties. This tension arises between distinct social positions, making it difficult to fulfill one role without neglecting or violating the requirements of the other, leading to stress and difficult personal choices.

179. (C) Family and Education
The family and education are the two primary institutions responsible for the transmission of culture across generations. The family begins the process of primary socialization, teaching children basic values and norms. The education system then provides formal instruction in knowledge, skills, and broader societal values. Together, they ensure that the culture of a society is preserved and passed on to new members.

180. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Primary groups are expressive in nature, meaning they are characterized by emotional support and personal bonds. Conversely, secondary groups are instrumental or goal-oriented, serving as a means to an end. The two statements are incorrect because they interchange the expressive and instrumental functions of primary and secondary groups, which is a fundamental distinction in sociological group theory and analysis.

181. (C) Religious rituals and scholarly pursuits.
The traditional role of the Brahmin Varna was centered on performing religious rituals, teaching sacred texts, and pursuing scholarly knowledge. As the highest category in the Varna hierarchy, Brahmins were responsible for spiritual guidance and the preservation of the community's cultural and religious heritage. Their duties were intellectual and spiritual, providing the moral and ritual framework for the traditional Indian society.

182. (B) Community
A group of immigrants who settle together and maintain a shared identity in a new territory is forming a community. Communities are defined by a sense of "we-feeling" and are rooted in a specific geographical locality. This group provides its members with emotional support and a common way of life, helping them preserve their shared culture and identity in a new social environment.

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183. (D) Physician
Being a physician is an achieved status because it is earned through personal effort, education, and specific accomplishments. Statuses like daughter, teenager, and female are ascribed because they are assigned at birth or naturally occur without individual choice. Achieved statuses reflect an individual's agency and their achievements within the social structure, allowing for social mobility and professional development in society.

184. (A) Grihastha aashrama
The Vivaha (marriage) Sanskar is a significant rite of passage that marks an individual's transition into the Grihastha Aashrama, or the householder stage. This ceremony validates the individual's new social and religious roles, including the responsibility to raise a family and contribute to the economic well-being of society. Marriage is seen as a central duty that integrates personal life with traditional expectations.

185. (C) Reference group
An individual who imitates celebrities is using them as a reference group. Reference groups serve as standards for self-evaluation and behavior, even if the person is not a member of that group. By emulating the style and attitudes of celebrities, the individual adopts their standards as a model for their own identity and social conduct, showing how reference groups influence personal aspirations.

186. (A) The recurring and patterned relationships that exist in a society.
Social structure refers to the recurring and patterned relationships that exist among the components of a society, such as statuses, roles, and institutions. It provides the framework that shapes social interaction and makes social life predictable. Social structure is not random;

instead, it consists of organized systems that guide behavior and define how individuals and groups relate to one another within a society.

187. (D) Institution
An institution is an established and enduring pattern of social relationships and practices designed to meet a recognized societal need. Institutions like the family, religion, or education consist of stable norms and roles that persist over generations. They provide the fundamental structure and guidelines for social life, ensuring that basic social functions are performed through recognized and accepted patterns of behavior.

188. (B) The belief in individual freedom.
A value is an abstract ideal or broad principle about what is good or right in a society. The belief in individual freedom is a value because it provides a general standard for social and political life. In contrast, specific behaviors like driving on a particular side of the road or tipping are social norms, which are concrete rules derived from broader values.

189. (C) The member's feeling of belonging or not belonging.
The difference between an in-group and an out-group is based on an individual's feeling of belonging or lack thereof. An in-group is one to which a person feels loyalty and identity ("us"). An out-group is one toward which they feel competition or opposition ("them"). This distinction is fundamental to social identity and the creation of social boundaries between different groups in society.

190. (A) 4, 3, 1, 2
The traditional Hindu Aashrama system follows a chronological sequence: Brahmacharya (student), followed by Grihastha (householder), then Vanaprastha (forest-dweller), and finally Sannyasa (renunciant). This progression provides a framework for an individual's personal and spiritual development, guiding them from education and worldly responsibilities toward gradual detachment and the ultimate pursuit of spiritual liberation from the material world and cycle of rebirth.

191. (A) Status Set
A status set refers to the collection of all the different statuses that an individual holds simultaneously at any given point in time. For example, one person can be a mother, a doctor, a daughter, and a club president all at once. This concept highlights the multifaceted nature of social identity and the multiple social positions an individual must navigate within their daily life.

192. (B) 1 and 3 only
Norms are specific guides to action and can be either formal, like laws, or informal, like customs. They provide concrete rules for behavior in specific situations. Values are broad and abstract ideals, which makes them less specific than norms. Therefore, norms are actually more specific than values, as they translate abstract principles into practical and recognized guidelines for conduct in everyday life.

193. (B) Role strain
A teacher feeling tension between being a mentor and an evaluator for the same students is experiencing role strain. This happens when contradictory expectations arise within a single status. The strain is contained within the professional position of the teacher, where different roles—nurturing and judging—clash, making it difficult to perform both effectively. This tension occurs within one role set, rather than between different statuses.

194. (A) Religion
Religion is the social institution defined by its focus on beliefs and practices relating to the sacred and the supernatural. It provides individuals and societies with a framework of meaning and answers to ultimate questions of existence. Through rituals and shared faith, religion binds people together, fostering social cohesion and providing a moral compass that guides behavior and influences other social institutions.

195. (C) A is true but R is false.
An association is indeed a group formed to achieve specific and limited interests. However, the reason provided is incorrect because associations are deliberately created for goals, not based primarily on shared locality or a natural sense of belonging, which are characteristics of a community. People

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join associations like sports clubs or political parties specifically to pursue common objectives through formal organizational structures.

196. (D) Purusharthas
The traditional four aims or goals of human life in Hinduism—Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha—are collectively known as the Purusharthas. This framework provides a balanced approach to life, addressing moral duty, material well-being, emotional fulfillment, and spiritual liberation. By pursuing these goals, individuals are expected to achieve a meaningful and complete life that integrates worldly achievements with ultimate spiritual aspirations.

197. (C) A local book club
A local book club is an association, not a primary social institution. Social institutions like the family, economy, and education system are established and enduring systems of social relationships designed to meet fundamental societal needs. They consist of stable norms and roles that persist over generations. A local book club is a smaller, more specific group organized for a particular recreational interest.

198. (B) Presence of a defined structure and rules.
The key characteristic of a formal group is the presence of a clearly defined structure, official rules, and a specific purpose. Formal groups, such as professional organizations or government agencies, have recognized hierarchies and codified procedures that govern member behavior and organizational functions. This official design distinguishes them from informal groups, which emerge spontaneously through personal interactions and lack rigid regulations.

199. (D) Status sequence
A career path moving from intern to CEO illustrates the concept of a status sequence. This refers to the succession of social positions an individual occupies over time as they progress through different stages of their life or profession. Status sequence focuses on the temporal dimension of an individual's social identity, showing how they move through various ranks and roles in a structured way.

200. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
A status is a social position, while a role is the behavior expected of that position. A norm is a rule of conduct or shared expectation for behavior. A value is a general standard or ideal of what is desirable. These four concepts are the fundamental components used to analyze social structure and the patterns of human behavior within any given society or group.

201. (C) Empirical and analytical
The nature of sociology is empirical and analytical. It is a social science that relies on systematic observation, evidence, and critical analysis of social phenomena. Rather than being prescriptive or purely speculative, sociology seeks to understand social life as it is through rigorous research. By analyzing data and developing theories, sociologists provide an evidence-based understanding of the complexities of human society.

202. (A) A group of close childhood friends.
A group of close childhood friends is a primary group because it involves intimate, personal, and long-lasting emotional ties. Members interact face-to-face and value each other for who they are as unique individuals. In contrast, movie audiences, political parties, and large classes are secondary groups or aggregates characterized by more impersonal, formal, or fleeting interactions focused on specific activities or goals.

203. (D) Both material objects and non-material beliefs and values.
Culture encompasses both material objects, such as tools and buildings, and non-material ideas, such as values, beliefs, language, and norms. Together, these elements form the total way of life shared by a group of people and are transmitted across generations. Culture provides individuals with a framework for understanding and interacting with their environment and one another within their society.

204. (B) Norm - The practice of queuing in a line.
Queuing in a line is a social norm, which is a specific rule or expectation for behavior in a given situation. This practice reflects broader cultural values of order and fairness. Identifying correct pairs like this is essential for understanding sociological terms: associations are goal-oriented

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groups, communities are rooted in locality, and institutions are established systems of norms that meet basic societal needs.

205. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Role conflict occurs when an individual faces competing demands from two or more different statuses they hold. Role strain, however, arises from tensions or contradictory expectations within the role set of a single status. Both concepts describe the pressures individuals face in fulfilling social expectations, highlighting how complexity in social positions and roles can lead to significant personal and social challenges.

206. (D) Sanskaras
Life-cycle sacraments such as those for birth, marriage, and death are known as Sanskaras in Hindu tradition. These rites of passage mark significant transitions and are intended to purify the individual and prepare them for new social roles and spiritual responsibilities. Sanskaras integrate personal life events into the larger cultural and religious framework, maintaining social continuity and tradition across generations.

207. (A) Shapes an individual's aspirations and self-concept.
A reference group is significant because it shapes an individual's aspirations, attitudes, and self-concept. Whether or not the person is a member, the reference group serves as a standard for self-evaluation. People often adopt the values and behaviors of their reference groups as they seek to emulate or join them, demonstrating the powerful influence of social groups on individual identity and development.

208. (B) Manage the production and distribution of resources.
The main function of the economy is to manage the production and distribution of resources to meet the material needs of a society. This institution organizes labor, property rights, and systems of exchange, ensuring that goods and services are created and made available to members. Through economic systems, societies manage scarcity and provide for the material survival and development of their populations.

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209. (D) A false but R is true.
The assertion is false because social institutions like family and education are universal and found in all societies, not just some. The reason is true; every society must solve fundamental problems like socializing the young and producing goods, which leads to the development of these essential institutions. Their universality reflects their role in meeting the basic and enduring needs of any human group.

210. (A) Rishi Rin
Rishi Rin is the traditional Hindu debt owed to the sages, scholars, and spiritual teachers who preserved and transmitted sacred knowledge. This debt is repaid by studying the scriptures, preserving wisdom, and passing on knowledge to future generations. This concept emphasizes the importance of intellectual and spiritual heritage and the moral obligation to maintain and respect the traditions of learning.

211. (C) Emotionally intimate
Secondary groups are not emotionally intimate; instead, they are characterized by impersonal, formal, and goal-oriented relationships. Unlike primary groups where members have deep personal ties, secondary groups are typically large and members interact based on specific roles and tasks. These groups are created to achieve specific objectives, such as a professional association or a large corporation, where professional utility takes precedence over intimacy.

212. (D) Role set
A role set refers to the collection of different roles and social relationships attached to a single status. For the status of "mother," the role set includes interactions and duties related to children, a spouse, other parents, and various social institutions. This concept highlights the complexity of expectations within one social position and how individuals navigate various demands while occupying that specific status.

213. (C) Aggregate
An aggregate refers to a collection of people who temporarily share the same physical space but do not interact or share a sense of common identity. Examples include people in an elevator or waiting for a bus. Unlike social groups, aggregates lack sustained relationship and mutual expectations.

They are simply clusters of individuals whose proximity is incidental and does not involve shared social structures.

214. (B) Moving from the status of employee to manager over ten years.
Moving from the status of employee to manager over ten years represents a status sequence. This concept describes the succession of social positions an individual occupies over time. It highlights the temporal dimension of social life and the predictable paths people follow within organizations or their personal lives, where one status leads to another as part of a structured progression or career path.

215. (B) 1 and 2 only
Social institutions are established to meet basic societal needs and consist of systems of norms, statuses, and roles. However, they are not easily or quickly changed; instead, they are resistant to change and endure over time because they are deeply embedded in culture and provide social stability. Only the first two statements accurately describe the fundamental nature and stability of social institutions.

216. (A) Association
A neighborhood watch program is an association because it is a group of people organized for the specific purpose of improving safety. Unlike a community, which develops spontaneously around territory and a broad way of life, an association is a deliberately created, instrumental organization designed for a particular goal. Associations allow residents to join together to achieve defined objectives through formal cooperation.

217. (C) Seeks to establish patterns and principles of social life.
Sociology is a generalizing science because it seeks to establish general patterns, principles, and laws of social life rather than focusing only on unique events. By studying numerous cases, sociologists identify recurring social phenomena and develop theories that explain how societies function and change. This generalizing nature allows the discipline to provide broad insights into the structures and processes that shape human behavior.

218. (A) Out-group
The feeling of antagonism and opposition toward a rival team is characteristic of an attitude toward an out-group. An out-group is any social group to which an individual does not belong and often feels a sense of competition or exclusion. The distinction between in-groups and out-groups is a powerful force in creating social boundaries, strengthening group loyalty, and influencing how people interact.

219. (D) Commerce, trade, and agriculture.
The traditional function of the Vaishya Varna was related to commerce, trade, and agriculture. As the third category in the Varna hierarchy, Vaishyas were responsible for the economic productivity of society. Their duties included generating wealth through business and farming, ensuring that the material needs of the community were met and supporting the other social strata within the traditional Indian division of labor.

220. (B) A police officer ticketing their own parent.
A police officer ticketing their own parent is a classic example of role conflict. This occurs when the expectations of one status (professional duty as an officer) clash with the demands or emotional loyalties of another status (personal role as a child). The individual is caught between two incompatible sets of requirements, making it difficult to fulfill both without violating the expectations of one.

221. (C) Grihastha
The Grihastha stage in the Aashrama system is focused on household, career, and family duties. It is the second stage of life where individuals are expected to marry, raise children, and contribute to the economic and social stability of the community. This phase is characterized by fulfilling worldly obligations while adhering to moral and social norms before progressing toward more detached life stages.

222. (D) The total, learned way of life of a society.
In sociology, culture refers to the total, learned way of life of a society, including shared beliefs, values, norms, language, and material objects. It provides the blueprint for how members of a group perceive and interact with the world. Culture is not biologically inherited but is transmitted through socialization, shaping both

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individual identity and the collective patterns of human social behavior.

223. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Formal groups are created with a specific design and purpose, featuring official rules and a defined hierarchy. Informal groups, in contrast, emerge spontaneously from personal interactions and shared interests without a rigid official structure. Both types of groups play significant roles in social life, with formal groups organizing large-scale activities and informal groups providing personal connection and support.

224. (B) The principle of 'equality'.
The principle of 'equality' is an example of a value, which is an abstract ideal about what is good and desirable in a society. Values provide the broad standards that guide social and political life. In contrast, specific behaviors like queuing or shaking hands are social norms, and laws are codified rules, both of which are based on these underlying societal values.

225. (B) Represent enduring solutions to fundamental societal problems.
Family, economy, polity, and religion are social institutions because they represent enduring and established solutions to fundamental societal problems. These institutions provide the stable structures and rules necessary for socializing the young, producing resources, managing power, and providing meaning. They consist of recognized patterns of social relationships that persist over time to ensure the survival and order of a society.

226. (A) Behavior
Status is to position as role is to behavior. In sociology, status refers to the structural social position an individual occupies, while role refers to the set of behaviors and expectations associated with that particular position. For every status one occupies, there is a corresponding role that defines how the person should act, making the relationship between position and behavior fundamental.

227. (C) primary; secondary
A group of friends is a primary group, characterized by intimate, personal bonds and emotional support. In contrast, a professional society is a secondary group, as relationships are typically formal, impersonal, and goal-oriented. This distinction highlights the difference between groups valued for their deep personal ties and those organized for specific instrumental purposes within the broader social structure of a society.

228. (D) Seeing personal troubles as public issues.
The sociological perspective involves seeing personal troubles as public issues, a concept known as the "sociological imagination." This approach helps individuals understand how their personal experiences are shaped by larger social structures, economic forces, and historical trends. By examining these connections, sociology provides a deeper understanding of how the social context influences individual lives and choices rather than focusing only on personal defects.

229. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
A formal group, like a government bureaucracy, has a defined structure. An informal group, such as close friends at work, emerges spontaneously. An in-group is characterized by a "we" feeling and loyalty. An out-group is defined by a "they" feeling and a sense of opposition. These distinctions help sociologists analyze how different types of social bonds and group identities shape human interaction.

230. (B) Spiritual liberation
Moksha represents the ultimate goal of spiritual liberation in the Purushartha framework. It signifies the attainment of freedom from the cycle of birth and death and the realization of ultimate spiritual truth. While Dharma, Artha, and Kama focus on fulfilling worldly duties and desires, Moksha represents the transcendence of the material world and the highest aspiration for spiritual enlightenment in traditional thought.

231. (D) Role strain
Role strain describes the incompatibility of expectations within a single role attached to one status. This occurs when the various demands of a single position, such as a parent balancing discipline and affection, become difficult or contradictory. Unlike role conflict, which happens between two different statuses, role

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strain is contained within the performance of one specific social role and its associated status.

232. (A) Dharma (duty)
Vivaha, Upanayana, and Antyeshti are examples of Sanskaras, which are life-cycle rites of passage. Dharma, however, is one of the four Purusharthas or goals of life, representing duty and righteous conduct. While Dharma guides how rituals are performed, it is not a specific ceremony or sacrament itself, but rather the overarching ethical principle that governs all human action and responsibility.

233. (C) The appropriate conduct through different stages of an individual's life.
The Aashrama system provides a structured model for appropriate conduct through four distinct stages of an individual's life. It guides personal and spiritual development from education to household responsibilities, then to gradual withdrawal, and finally to renunciation. This framework ensures that individuals fulfill their social duties while also pursuing personal growth and spiritual goals in a balanced and chronological manner.

234. (A) A shared geographical area and a sense of common identity.
A community is sociologically defined by the presence of a shared geographical area and a sense of common identity among its members. This shared territory provides the physical basis for sustained social interaction, leading to the development of common ties and a feeling of belonging. Unlike associations, communities are broad social units that encompass many aspects of their members' lives and collective identity.

235. (D) The distribution and exercise of power.
The institution of polity is primarily concerned with the distribution and exercise of power and authority within a society. It includes the systems of government and law through which collective decisions are made and social order is maintained. The polity defines how leadership is chosen and how political resources and influence are managed to regulate social life and resolve public conflicts.

236. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
An individual can use their family as a primary group for emotional belonging and successful professionals as a reference group for self-evaluation. This is because primary groups provide intimate ties and identity, while reference groups serve as a standard of comparison. Individuals often look to groups they aspire to join for guidance on behavior and attitudes, regardless of their current membership status.

237. (C) A culture
A culture is the total way of life shared by members of a society, including their language, norms, beliefs, and material objects. It provides the framework for human interaction and the transmission of shared knowledge across generations. Culture shapes both individual behavior and collective identity, serving as the blueprint for how a group of people perceives and acts within their social and physical world.

238. (D) achieved; ascribed
A person's status as a judge is an achieved status because it is earned through personal effort and professional accomplishment. Conversely, being a son is an ascribed status as it is assigned at birth based on kinship and is involuntary. Understanding the difference between earned and inherited social positions is fundamental to analyzing an individual's status set and their location in society.

239. (A) A group of neighbors who play cricket every Sunday
A group of neighbors playing cricket is an informal group because it emerges spontaneously from personal interactions and lacks a rigid official structure or codified rules. In contrast, the Supreme Court, large corporations, and the army are formal groups with clearly defined hierarchies, official regulations, and specific organizational goals. Informal groups are based on shared recreational interests and personal social bonds.

240. (B) Social stratification
The Varna system is a classical model of social stratification in traditional Indian society. It divides the population into four hierarchical categories—Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and

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Shudra—based on occupation and religious duty. This framework organized social functions and established a system of social rank that defined an individual's role and responsibilities within the broader structure of the traditional social order.

241. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
A person's status set is not fixed; it changes throughout life as individuals gain or lose various social positions. However, a person's role set, which consists of all the roles associated with a single status, can indeed create conflicting demands, leading to role strain. Understanding that social identity is dynamic and that roles within one position can be taxing is fundamental in sociology.

242. (A) Systematic study of society
The definition of sociology emphasizes its character as the systematic and scientific study of society. It uses rigorous research methods and empirical evidence to analyze social structures, institutions, and interactions. By applying a systematic approach, sociology provides a deeper and more objective understanding of social life than is available through common sense or purely speculative philosophy, providing insights into human social patterns.

243. (C) belonging; goal
The primary difference is that a community is based on a sense of belonging or "we-feeling" and shared territory, while an association is based on a specific goal or interest. While communities are broad and spontaneously developed, associations are deliberately created instrumental organizations designed to fulfill particular tasks. This distinction highlights the difference between groups formed for a way of life versus specific purposes.

244. (A) 1 and 3 only
These statements are incorrect because not all social groups are formal; many, like family or friends, are informal. Additionally, reference groups are not always groups to which a person does not belong; an individual can use their own group as a point of reference. However, a secondary group can indeed contain several primary groups within its large, impersonal organizational structure.

245. (C) Ritual or sacrifice
A Yagya is a specific type of religious ritual or sacrifice in the Hindu tradition, often involving offerings made into a sacred fire. It is performed to honor deities, seek blessings, or maintain cosmic order. Yagya represents the fulfillment of spiritual and social duties through prescribed ceremonies, reflecting the importance of ritual action and devotion within the traditional religious and social framework.

246. (B) Status Sequence
The series moving from high school student to doctor illustrates a status sequence. This concept refers to the succession of social positions an individual occupies over time. It highlights the temporal and structured nature of life transitions, showing how one status often leads to another in a predictable path, particularly within professional careers and various stages of an individual's personal development.

247. (D) Transmit knowledge, skills, and values.
The social institution of education primarily functions to transmit formal knowledge, technical skills, and cultural values to members of a society. It prepares individuals for their future roles in the workforce and society by providing structured instruction. Through education, a society ensures that its cultural heritage and specialized knowledge are passed on across generations, supporting social and economic continuity and development.

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248. (A) In-group solidarity
Patriotism toward one's country is an example of in-group solidarity. It reflects the sense of identity, loyalty, and belonging that members of a nation feel toward their own social group. This shared feeling of unity strengthens the bonds between citizens and distinguishes the "us" of the nation from other countries, contributing to national cohesion and a collective sense of purpose.

249. (C) Grihastha
Brahmin, Kshatriya, and Shudra are three of the four traditional Varnas or social strata. Grihastha, however, is one of the four Aashramas or stages of life. While Varnas organize society into functional hierarchies, Aashramas organize an individual's life into chronological phases. Grihastha refers specifically to the householder

stage, which is a temporal role rather than a fixed social category based on occupation.

250. (A) Rules
Values are to ideals as norms are to rules. In sociology, values represent the abstract, broad ideals about what is good or desirable in a society. Norms are the specific rules or expectations for behavior that are derived from these values. Values provide the general purpose and motivation, while norms offer practical, recognized guidelines for action in specific social situations and interactions.

251. (D) Is organized to achieve specific goals.
A political party is an association because it is a group deliberately organized to achieve specific goals, such as winning elections and exercising political power. Unlike communities that are based on territory and spontaneous ties, associations are instrumental and focused on particular tasks. Political parties allow individuals to formally join together to promote shared interests and influence governance within a society.

252. (B) It is where an individual first learns norms.
The family is a primary agent of socialization because it is the context where an individual first learns the basic norms, values, and behaviors of their culture. During early childhood, the family provides the initial and most influential social world for a person. This process of primary socialization is fundamental for developing a social identity and preparing the individual for future social interactions.

253. (C) Framework of statuses and roles that shapes social interaction.
Social structure refers to the framework of statuses and roles that shapes social interaction within a society. It consists of the recurring patterns of relationships among individuals and groups that provide stability and predictability to social life. By defining how social positions and behaviors are organized, social structure guides human interaction and defines the enduring arrangements that make up a functioning society.

254. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
A community is defined by locality and "we-feeling." An association is a group formally organized to achieve a specific purpose. A primary group involves intimate ties and is an end in itself. A secondary group is characterized by impersonal relationships and serves as a means to an end. These mappings accurately define the different types of social units and their core characteristics in sociology.

255. (A) Reference group
A new employee who imitates senior managers is using them as a reference group. Reference groups serve as standards for self-evaluation and behavior, providing a model for how individuals should act and what they should aspire to achieve. Even if the individual is not yet part of the group, their adoption of its standards highlights the influence of such groups on identity and career.

256. (B) Sages
The three traditional Hindu 'Rins' or debts are owed to the gods (Deva Rin), the ancestors (Pitri Rin), and the sages (Rishi Rin). Repaying the debt to the sages involves studying and preserving knowledge and passing it on to others. This concept emphasizes the moral obligation to honor the intellectual and spiritual lineage that provides the foundation for individual and social wisdom.

257. (B) Status is a position, while role is the expected conduct in that position.
The most accurate contrast is that status is a social position, while role is the set of behaviors and conduct expected of anyone occupying that position. Status provides the structural location, and role provides the dynamic action or performance. Every status implies a corresponding role, and individuals navigate the social structure by occupying positions and fulfilling their associated behavioral expectations.

258. (A) Constrained and shaped by their social context.
The sociological perspective helps individuals understand that their life choices are constrained and shaped by their social context. While personal agency exists, factors like social class, culture, and institutions significantly influence the opportunities and decisions available to individuals. By analyzing these influences, sociology reveals how the social environment

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provides the framework within which individual lives and behavior are developed and expressed.

259. (C) role conflict
A student who also works and volunteers experiences role conflict because the expectations of these three different statuses clash. Role conflict happens when an individual occupies multiple statuses and finds it difficult to fulfill the competing demands of each. The individual is caught between the incompatible requirements of their various social positions, leading to significant pressure and potential difficulty in managing responsibilities.

260. (D) Friendship
Friendship is a type of personal relationship, but it is not a formal social institution. Institutions like the family, polity, and religion are established and enduring systems of social relationships designed to meet recognized societal needs. They consist of stable norms and roles that persist over time. While friendship is important, it lacks the formal, enduring, and structured characteristics that define a societal institution.

261. (C) Culture
Culture is the shared way of life of a society, consisting of beliefs, values, norms, and material objects. It provides the collective blueprint for living and determines how people interact and understand their world. Culture is learned and transmitted across generations, forming the basis of social life and providing individuals with the tools and shared framework necessary for meaningful participation in their society.

262. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The family is a universal social institution because every society must address fundamental needs like regulating reproduction and socializing children. These essential functions lead all human groups to develop standardized patterns of relationships known as the family. While its specific forms vary across cultures, its role in providing emotional support and ensuring social continuity makes it a universal feature of human society.

263. (D) A sense of identity and loyalty ("we").
The primary characteristic of an in-group is a strong sense of identity, loyalty, and "we-feeling" among its members. Individuals identify personally with the group and often distinguish it from out-groups. This shared feeling of unity provides a basis for social cohesion and personal belonging, helping to define the social boundaries that organize human relationships and group dynamics in society.

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264. (A) Death
The Antyeshti Sanskar is the traditional Hindu rite of passage associated with death and final rites. It is the last of the major Sanskaras and is intended to honor the deceased and assist the soul in its transition. This ritual integrates the end of an individual's physical life into the religious and cultural traditions, emphasizing the continuity of the cosmic order.

265. (C) Community
A group with a common identity, unity, and a definite territory is a community. Communities are defined by a shared geographical area that provides the basis for sustained social interaction and the development of "we-feeling." This shared locality and common identity foster a sense of belonging and a collective way of life, distinguishing a community from more specific and goal-oriented social associations.

266. (A) Formal group
A university faculty meeting is a formal group because it has a defined structure, official roles, and a specific purpose within an organization. It operates according to recognized rules and procedures to achieve institutional objectives. Unlike informal groups that emerge spontaneously from personal ties, formal groups are deliberately organized and essential for the structured functioning and decision-making of large, complex social institutions.

267. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Both statements are false because they swap the definitions of the two systems. The Aashrama system outlines the four stages of an individual's life, whereas the Varna system outlines the four social classes or strata. Understanding the difference between chronological life phases and functional social stratification is crucial for a

correct sociological understanding of traditional Indian social organization and individual development.

268. (B) A professor feels torn between her duties to teach and publish research.
This is an example of role strain because the tension occurs within a single status, that of a professor. Role strain happens when the contradictory demands of a single social position become difficult to balance. The professor is not experiencing conflict between two different statuses, but rather between the various role expectations—teaching and research—that are both parts of her one professional status.

269. (C) Moksha
The four goals of life in Hinduism are Dharma (duty), Artha (wealth), Kama (pleasure), and Moksha (spiritual liberation). These goals, known as Purusharthas, provide a comprehensive framework for a balanced human life. While the first three focus on worldly duties and fulfillments, Moksha represents the ultimate aspiration for spiritual transcendence and liberation from the cycle of rebirth, completing the journey of human existence.

270. (B) 1 and 2 only
Social structure is composed of statuses and roles, which provide predictability and stability to social life by organizing interactions. However, social structure is not static; it can and does change over time as societies evolve and social relationships are reshaped. Only the first two statements correctly identify the fundamental components and the stabilizing function of social structure in human society.

271. (A) Sociology
Sociology is the scientific and systematic study of human society, social structures, and social interaction. It uses empirical research and critical analysis to understand how social forces shape human behavior and societal patterns. By examining groups, institutions, and collective processes, sociology provides a unique and rigorous way of understanding the complexities of social life and the dynamics of human social organization.

272. (B) Values are abstract ideals, while norms are concrete rules.
The key difference is that values are broad and abstract ideals about what is desirable, while norms are concrete rules or expectations for behavior in specific situations. Values provide the general principles that guide social life, and norms offer practical guidelines for action. For example, a society that values "privacy" will develop specific norms against eavesdropping or entering someone's home without permission.

273. (B) primary group; secondary group
Your family is a primary group, as it is based on intimate, personal ties and long-lasting emotional bonds. Conversely, coworkers in a large company represent a secondary group, where relationships are typically formal, impersonal, and goal-oriented. This distinction focuses on the nature of social interaction, with primary groups providing personal identity and secondary groups fulfilling specific instrumental or professional tasks.

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274. (A) The Economy
The economy is the social institution responsible for organizing the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. It provides the framework through which a society manages its material resources and meets the needs of its members. Economic systems include labor markets, property rights, and modes of exchange that govern economic activities and relationships, ensuring the material survival and stability of the society.

275. (C) A number of roles attached to a single status.
A role set refers to the various roles and relationships attached to a single status. For example, the status of a teacher involves different roles in relation to students, parents, and administrators. This concept helps sociologists understand the complexity of social positions, showing that occupying one status requires managing a range of different expectations and interactions with various other people and groups.

276. (D) Grihastha stage
In the traditional Aashrama system, the Vanaprastha stage follows the Grihastha stage. After fulfilling the duties of a householder and raising a family, an individual is expected to enter

the Vanaprastha stage, which involves a gradual withdrawal from worldly responsibilities and the pursuit of detachment. This chronological progression guides the individual from family life toward more spiritual reflection and eventual renunciation.

277. (C) The social forces shaping individual lives
The sociological perspective encourages a focus on the social forces that shape individual lives and behavior. It looks beyond personal traits to examine how institutions, groups, and cultural context influence human actions. By analyzing these social influences, sociology reveals how individual experiences are interconnected with broader societal patterns, providing a deeper understanding of human behavior within its specific social and historical environment.

278. (B) Prince
Being a Prince is an ascribed status because it is inherited based on birth and lineage rather than being earned through personal effort. Statuses like doctor, spouse, and graduate are achieved because they require specific accomplishments, choices, and actions by the individual. Ascribed statuses are assigned by society and are typically involuntary, remaining fixed from birth throughout an individual's life in the social structure.

279. (D) Institution
An institution is a system of established procedures and rules that govern a major area of social life, such as the law or education. Institutions consist of recognized patterns of behavior and norms that meet fundamental societal needs. They provide the enduring structure and guidelines for social life, ensuring that basic social functions are performed through stable and accepted sets of relationships and practices.

280. (A) Role conflict
A student experiencing competing demands from parents, friends, and a boss is facing role conflict. This occurs when an individual occupies multiple statuses (child, friend, employee) and finds that the expectations of each clash. The individual is caught between incompatible demands, making it difficult to fulfill one role without neglecting another, leading to personal stress and a struggle to balance various social obligations.

281. (C) Social stratification
The traditional Varna system is a framework of social stratification, which is the system by which a society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy. By dividing the population into four categories based on occupation and duty, the Varna system established a social structure where some groups held higher rank and different responsibilities than others, organizing social functions and power within the community.

282. (A) Standard for judging oneself and others.
A reference group serves as a standard for self-evaluation and judging the behavior of others. Individuals look to these groups to understand what attitudes, values, and behaviors are considered appropriate or desirable. Whether or not an individual is a member, the reference group provides a benchmark for social comparison, influencing an individual's aspirations, identity, and the adoption of specific social standards and behaviors.

283. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A community is based on territory and a sentiment of "we-feeling," which fosters a sense of belonging among its members. An association, conversely, is a group deliberately formed to achieve a specific goal or purpose. Both types of groups organize social life, but communities provide a broad way of life, while associations are instrumental and focused on particular tasks and interests.

284. (B) Initiation into formal education
The Upanayana ceremony is a Sanskar that marks a boy's initiation into formal education and spiritual learning. This rite of passage signifies the transition into the Brahmacharya Aashrama, where the individual begins their studies under the guidance of a teacher. It is a significant ritual that integrates the individual into the scholarly and spiritual traditions of the traditional Hindu social system.

285. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
A status set encompasses all positions held by an individual simultaneously. A role set includes all behaviors attached to a single status. Role conflict involves contradictory demands between multiple statuses. A status sequence describes a progression through different positions over

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a lifetime. These definitions provide a clear framework for analyzing how individuals are positioned and function within the broader social structure and its changes.

286. (D) A sports team
A sports team is an association, not a primary social institution. Social institutions like the family, religion, and the economy are established and enduring systems of relationships that meet fundamental societal needs. They consist of stable norms and roles that persist over generations. While a sports team is an organized group, it is focused on a specific recreational interest rather than core societal functions.

287. (A) In-group; out-group
A group united by a "we-feeling" is an in-group, where members feel loyalty and identity. Conversely, a group viewed as "they" is an out-group, toward which individuals may feel competition or opposition. This distinction is fundamental to social identity and the creation of boundaries between groups. It helps sociologists understand how people define themselves and their relationships with others in society.

288. (B) Wealth
In the framework of the four Purusharthas, Artha refers to the pursuit of wealth, material well-being, and economic prosperity. It is considered a legitimate goal of life, acknowledging the importance of material resources for individual and family survival and social stability. However, the pursuit of Artha is expected to be governed by Dharma to ensure it is ethical and contributes to the common good.

289. (B) Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra
The traditional Varna system arranges social strata in a specific hierarchy: Brahmin (priests/scholars), Kshatriya (rulers/warriors), Vaishya (merchants/farmers), and Shudra (laborers). This order established the relative social rank and duties of each group in ancient India. While its practical application changed over time, it remains the classical model for organizing social functions and strata within traditional Indian sociology and religious thought.

290. (A) Systematic observation and evidence
Sociology is defined as a science because it relies on systematic observation and empirical evidence to study society. It uses rigorous research methods to test theories and understand social phenomena. Unlike common sense or tradition, which may be based on unverified beliefs, sociology uses data to provide an objective and evidence-based understanding of the social world, institutions, and the patterns of human interaction.

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291. (A) 1 only
Status refers to a structural social position, and role refers to the actual performance or behavior expected from that position. However, individuals occupy multiple statuses throughout their lives, and a role set refers to all the roles attached to a single status, not multiple ones. Only the first statement correctly describes the relationship between status as a position and role as its performance.

292. (D) Religion
Religion is the social institution that provides members with a sense of purpose and a framework of meaning through beliefs and practices relating to the sacred. It addresses ultimate questions about life and death, fostering social cohesion through shared faith and rituals. Religion helps individuals and groups understand their place in the universe, providing a moral and spiritual foundation for social life and identity.

293. (C) Debts and obligations
The concept of Rin in Hindu philosophy emphasizes an individual's fundamental debts and moral obligations. It teaches that individuals are born with debts to the gods, ancestors, and sages, which must be repaid through rituals, study, and responsible living. This concept highlights the importance of duty and the moral connection between the individual and the cultural and spiritual forces that provide their existence.

294. (B) Secondary group
A research team at a university is best classified as a secondary group. It is characterized by impersonal, formal, and goal-oriented relationships where members interact primarily to achieve the specific objective of conducting research. Unlike primary groups based on

deep emotional ties, secondary groups are instrumental organizations where members are valued for their roles and contributions to the project within a formal setting.

295. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Individuals in complex societies often belong to multiple groups, which can lead to role conflict when the expectations of these groups clash. For example, a person's work duties might interfere with their family responsibilities. This tension arises because different social positions demand different behaviors, making it challenging for individuals to fulfill all their social obligations without experiencing significant personal and social pressure.

296. (A) desirability; behavior
A value is a general standard for judging the desirability of things, representing abstract ideals about what is good or right. A norm is a rule for behavior, providing specific guidelines for how individuals should act in particular social situations. Values provide the broad motivation and purpose, while norms offer the practical rules that maintain social order and guide everyday human interaction in society.

297. (C) Vanaprastha
The Vanaprastha stage in the Aashrama system is dedicated to detachment and spiritual reflection, often as a forest-dweller. It follows the householder stage and represents a transition toward a more spiritual life. During this phase, individuals are expected to gradually withdraw from worldly affairs and household duties, preparing themselves for the final stage of complete renunciation and the ultimate pursuit of liberation.

298. (A) Social structure
An individual's collection of group memberships and social positions constitutes their location in the social structure. Social structure is the framework of recurring patterns of relationships among components of a society, like statuses and roles. By understanding where an individual fits within this structure, sociologists can analyze how their behavior and life chances are shaped by the enduring arrangements of their society.

299. (D) Out-group hostility
Antagonism toward members of a rival university is an example of out-group hostility. This occurs when an individual feels competition or opposition toward a group to which they do not belong. This negative perception strengthens in-group solidarity and helps define the boundaries of one's own identity. Out-group hostility is a key force in intergroup dynamics, influencing how different social groups interact and perceive one another.

300. (B) An organized system of norms meeting societal needs.
A social institution is an organized system of established norms and rules designed to meet fundamental societal needs. Institutions like marriage, education, and religion consist of recognized patterns of behavior and relationships that endure over time. They provide the stable structure and guidelines necessary for a functioning society, ensuring that basic needs for socialization, production, and meaning are consistently and reliably met.

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CHAPTER 02
Socialization

1. Which of the following best defines the process of socialization?
(A) The biological sequence of human growth and physical development.
(B) The lifelong process of internalizing various norms and ideologies.
(C) The economic sequence of acquiring personal wealth and status.
(D) The political sequence of forming a formal government and state.

2. Identify the correct statement regarding agencies of socialization.
(A) The family is generally considered the primary agency of socialization.
(B) Agencies of socialization are exclusively formal institutions like schools.
(C) The influence of all socialization agencies remains constant throughout an individual's life.
(D) Media has a negligible role as an agency of socialization in modern society.

3. A medical student starts learning the professional jargon, attitudes, and etiquette of doctors long before they graduate. This is an example of:
(A) Re-socialization
(B) Adult socialization
(C) Anticipatory socialization
(D) Primary socialization

4. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a primary agency of socialization?
(A) Family
(B) Peer group
(C) Mass media
(D) Workplace

5. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Re-socialization involves learning a new set of norms, values, and behaviors that are different from one's previous experiences.
Statement II: Entering a military academy or a prison are common examples of settings requiring re-socialization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

6. Which of the following statements about adult socialization is incorrect?
(A) It occurs after the initial socialization in childhood.
(B) It exclusively involves unlearning all previously acquired values and norms.
(C) It is often linked to new roles such as becoming a spouse, parent, or employee.
(D) It is a less intense and slower process than primary socialization.

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7. The term 'social differentiation' refers to:
(A) The hierarchical ranking of diverse social groups within a society.
(B) The equal distribution of material resources in a specific society.
(C) The persistent conflict between different social and economic classes.
(D) The process of distinguishing groups based on biological or social traits.

8. In the context of social stratification, 'hierarchy' implies:
(A) A system of ranking groups on a scale of superiority and inferiority.
(B) A state of complete and total social equality among all members.
(C) The horizontal movement of individuals between different positions.
(D) The cultural differences that exist between various local communities.

9. A person who was born into a low-income family becomes a wealthy and successful entrepreneur. This is a classic example of:
(A) Social differentiation
(B) Social hierarchy

(C) Social mobility
(D) Social inequality

10. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Social stratification is a universal feature of all societies, though its form varies.
Reason (R): All societies need to differentiate and rank their members to fill important positions and motivate them.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. Which form of stratification is characterized by its basis in ascription, hereditary status, and restrictions on social interaction?
(A) Class
(B) Gender
(C) Ethnic
(D) Caste

12. Identify the incorrect pair regarding forms of social stratification.
(A) Caste : Ascribed status
(B) Gender : Biological determinism only
(C) Class : Achieved status
(D) Ethnic : Shared cultural heritage

13. The process of social change that involves the gradual development of society from simpler to more complex forms is known as:
(A) Revolution
(B) Diffusion
(C) Evolution
(D) Progress

14. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: 'Progress' as a type of social change is a value-neutral concept.
Statement II: 'Progress' implies a change in a direction that is considered desirable by a society.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

15. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept of Social Change)
P. Diffusion
Q. Revolution
R. Evolution
S. Transformation
List II: (Description)
1. Gradual development from simple to complex forms.
2. A sudden, radical, and fundamental change in the social structure.
3. The spread of cultural traits from one group to another.
4. A significant alteration in the form or appearance of social institutions.
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

16. The key difference between 'change in structure' and 'change of structure' is that 'change of structure' refers to:
(A) Minor adjustments within the existing social framework.
(B) The replacement of the entire social structure with a new one.
(C) The slow evolution of social norms.
(D) Changes in the personnel occupying positions within the structure.

17. Which of the following best represents a cyclical theory of social change?
(A) A theory proposing that society moves continuously toward a state of total perfection.
(B) A theory suggesting that societies pass through repeating stages of rise and fall.
(C) A theory emphasizing the role of technological innovation in driving linear progress.
(D) A theory that views social change as a completely random and unpredictable process.

18. The concept of 'Unity in diversity' in the Indian context primarily emphasizes:
(A) A national identity that coexists with vast cultural differences.
(B) The complete assimilation of all cultures into a single uniform culture.

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(C) The existence of a single official language and religion for the entire nation.
(D) The formal political divisions of the country into states and union territories.

19. Which of the following is a key dimension of cultural diversity in India?
(A) Economic diversity
(B) Ideological diversity
(C) Linguistic diversity
(D) Generational diversity

20. Consider the following statements about contemporary issues in Indian society:
1. Poverty is solely an economic issue with no social dimensions.
2. Inequality of caste and gender are interconnected problems.
3. Regional and religious disharmony can pose a threat to national integration.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

21. 'Dowry' in the context of family disharmony is best understood as:
(A) A customary gift given voluntarily to the bride by her parents.
(B) A payment demanded from the bridegroom's family by the bride's family.
(C) Property brought by a bride to her husband, often under coercion.
(D) A state-sponsored financial support system for newly married couples.

22. Intergenerational conflict within a family typically arises from:
(A) Differences in wealth and income between siblings.
(B) Clashes in values, beliefs, and lifestyles between parents and children.
(C) Disagreements over political party affiliations.
(D) Competition for the affection of a family pet.

23. The process by which individuals or groups are ranked in a more or less enduring hierarchy of status is known as:
(A) Social differentiation
(B) Social mobility
(C) Socialization
(D) Social stratification

24. Which of the following does NOT represent a form of social stratification?
(A) Social differentiation
(B) Gender
(C) Class
(D) Caste

25. Arrange the following processes in a logical sequence of social stratification:
1. Social Differentiation
2. Social Inequality
3. Social Stratification
4. Social Hierarchy

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

26. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the caste system?
(A) Status is primarily achieved through effort.
(B) It is a closed system of stratification.
(C) Social mobility is highly restricted.
(D) It is based on the principle of ascription.

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27. Learning that occurs throughout an individual's life, connected to new roles and responsibilities in their post-childhood years, is termed:
(A) Anticipatory socialization
(B) Re-socialization
(C) Primary socialization
(D) Adult socialization

28. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Socialization ends when an individual reaches adulthood.
Statement II: Adult socialization is necessary for adapting to new roles like marriage, parenthood, and employment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

29. Theories of socialization primarily aim to explain:
(A) How societies are stratified into different classes.
(B) How social structures change over time.
(C) How individuals learn to become functioning members of their society.
(D) How poverty and inequality are perpetuated.

30. A newly recruited soldier has to unlearn civilian behaviors and learn the rigid norms of military life. This process is an example of:
(A) Anticipatory socialization
(B) Gender socialization
(C) Adult socialization
(D) Re-socialization

31. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the relationship between social differentiation and social stratification?
(A) Stratification is a system of structured inequality arising from differentiation.
(B) They are identical concepts.
(C) Social differentiation is a form of social stratification.
(D) Social differentiation always leads to equality, while social stratification leads to inequality.

32. The concept of 'class' as a form of stratification is primarily based on:
(A) Religious purity
(B) Economic position and market situation
(C) Hereditary status
(D) Innate biological differences

33. Which theory of social stratification would most likely argue that inequality is necessary to motivate the most talented individuals to fill the most important societal roles?
(A) A conflict theory perspective
(B) A functionalist theory perspective
(C) An ethnic stratification perspective
(D) A gender inequality perspective

34. A factory worker's child who becomes a doctor has experienced:
(A) Intergenerational social mobility
(B) Horizontal social mobility
(C) Intragenerational social mobility
(D) Structural social mobility

35. The spread of fast-food chains from the United States to other parts of the world is a clear example of which type of social change?
(A) Evolution
(B) Revolution
(C) Diffusion
(D) Progress

36. A linear theory of social change would suggest that:
(A) Society goes through repeated cycles of growth and decay.
(B) Social change is random and has no discernible pattern.
(C) Change in one part of society has no effect on other parts.
(D) Society develops in a single direction, often towards progress.

37. A key characteristic of 'revolution' as a form of social change is its:
(A) Gradual and evolutionary nature.
(B) Peaceful and consensus-based process.
(C) Rapidity and the fundamental restructuring of society.
(D) Focus on minor changes within the existing system.

38. The phrase "People of India" in the context of Indian society often refers to:
(A) Only the citizens who hold an Indian passport.
(B) The diverse anthropological and cultural populations that constitute the nation.
(C) The members of the dominant religious group.
(D) The political elite governing the country.

39. The co-existence of multiple languages, religions, and tribal customs within India is an example of:
(A) National disharmony
(B) Social stratification
(C) Political instability
(D) Cultural diversity

40. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Domestic violence is a private family matter and not a societal issue.
Reason (R): Family disharmony, including

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domestic violence, has significant socio-cultural and legal implications.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Which of the following best defines poverty from a sociological perspective?
(A) The simple lack of money.
(B) A state of deprivation encompassing economic, social, and political elements.
(C) A personal failing of individuals who are not willing to work hard.
(D) A temporary condition that is easily overcome with minimal effort.

42. Gender inequality refers to:
(A) The unequal treatment and perception of individuals based on their gender.
(B) The biological differences between men and women.
(C) The natural superiority of one gender over another.
(D) The equal distribution of social roles between genders.

43. Which of the following is an example of ethnic disharmony?
(A) A debate between two political parties.
(B) A conflict between two groups based on their shared ancestry and cultural practices.
(C) A disagreement between a landlord and a tenant.
(D) A competition between two corporate companies.

44. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The legal prohibition of the practice of demanding dowry has completely eliminated it from Indian society.
Statement II: Dowry continues to be a source of family disharmony and violence against women.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

45. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Type of Socialization)
P. Primary Socialization
Q. Anticipatory Socialization
R. Re-socialization
S. Adult Socialization
List II: (Example)
1. A law intern mimicking the behavior of senior lawyers.
2. A child learning language and basic manners from parents.
3. A person learning a new job's requirements after being hired.
4. A cult member undergoing deprogramming after leaving the group.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

46. The concept of 'social mobility' is most relevant to the study of:
(A) Social change
(B) Social stratification
(C) Socialization
(D) Social control

47. Identify the correct statement about social inequality.
(A) Social inequality is the same as social differentiation.
(B) It refers to the unequal distribution of valued resources, rewards, and positions.
(C) It is a feature only of traditional, non-industrial societies.
(D) It is always based on individual merit and talent.

48. A system where stratification is based on an individual's personal merit and achievement is known as:
(A) A meritocracy
(B) An aristocracy
(C) A caste system
(D) A plutocracy

49. Ethnic stratification is a system where:
(A) Groups are ranked based on their economic class.
(B) Genders are ranked in a hierarchy.
(C) Groups are ranked based on their perceived

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cultural or national origin.
(D) Age groups are ranked in a hierarchy.

50. Consider the following statements regarding socialization:
1. Socialization is a process limited to childhood.
2. Peer groups can be a powerful agency of socialization, sometimes conflicting with family values.
3. Theories of socialization universally agree on the primacy of biological instincts over social learning.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

51. The "change of structure" in a society implies:
(A) A change in the personnel occupying roles, like a new government.
(B) Minor reforms in existing laws and regulations.
(C) The adoption of new technology without changing social relations.
(D) A fundamental transformation of the principles on which the society is organized.

52. The idea that all social change moves toward a desirable end, defined by values like rationality or democracy, is central to the concept of:
(A) Progress
(B) Evolution
(C) Diffusion
(D) Transformation

53. A sociological understanding of 'Divorce' as a contemporary issue focuses on:
(A) The personal failings of the individuals involved.
(B) Its causes, consequences, and changing rates as a social phenomenon.
(C) The moral condemnation of the act.
(D) A legal process devoid of social context.

54. The term "intergenerational conflict" refers to tensions and disagreements between:
(A) Different religious communities.
(B) Different ethnic groups.
(C) Different social classes.
(D) Different generations, such as parents and their children.

55. Identify the incorrect statement regarding cultural diversity in India.
(A) Religious diversity is a prominent feature of Indian society.
(B) All tribal groups in India share an identical culture and lifestyle.
(C) Regional variations in customs, food, and dress are widespread.
(D) India is home to a large number of languages belonging to different language families.

56. What distinguishes 'social stratification' from 'social inequality'?
(A) Stratification is individual, while inequality is group-based.
(B) Inequality is random, while stratification is a structured, institutionalized pattern.
(C) Stratification refers to equality, while inequality refers to differences.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.

57. When a factory manager is demoted to a shop-floor supervisor, this represents:
(A) Upward social mobility
(B) Horizontal social mobility
(C) Intergenerational mobility
(D) Downward social mobility

58. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The class system of stratification is characterized by its fluidity and openness compared to the caste system.
Statement II: In a class system, social position is entirely determined by ascribed status at birth.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

59. The process by which social norms, values, and expectations regarding gender are learned and internalized is called:
(A) Class socialization
(B) Gender socialization
(C) Ethnic socialization
(D) Adult socialization

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60. All of the following are considered agencies of socialization EXCEPT:
(A) School
(B) Genetic traits
(C) Religion
(D) Peer group

61. 'Transformation' as a type of social change is best described as:
(A) A slow, incremental change.
(B) A change that completely alters the character and structure of a phenomenon.
(C) The spread of a single cultural item.
(D) A return to a previous state of being.

62. A theory of social change that likens the development of society to the life course of an organism (birth, maturity, decay) is an example of:
(A) A cyclical theory
(B) A linear theory
(C) A diffusionist theory
(D) A revolutionary theory

63. The concept of "Unity in diversity" acknowledges the presence of various "groups and communities" within India. Which of the following best represents these groupings?
(A) Only political parties and interest groups.
(B) Social formations based on religion, language, caste, and tribe.
(C) Only officially recognized minority communities.
(D) Economic classes such as the rich, middle class, and poor.

64. Persistent and extreme poverty that is passed down from one generation to the next is a major contributor to:
(A) High social mobility
(B) The perpetuation of inequality
(C) The erosion of cultural diversity
(D) Increased family harmony

65. Regional disharmony in a country often stems from:
(A) A perfectly balanced distribution of resources and development.
(B) A universally shared culture and language across all regions.
(C) Perceived or real inequalities in economic development and political power.
(D) The absence of distinct regional identities.

66. A major cause of 'intergenerational conflict' in modern families is often attributed to:
(A) The rapid pace of social change, leading to a "generation gap" in values.
(B) The uniform and unchanging nature of societal norms.
(C) The equal sharing of authority between parents and children.
(D) The decline in life expectancy.

67. Which of the following is a socio-cultural issue directly linked to gender inequality in India?
(A) Linguistic diversity
(B) Regionalism
(C) Inter-state river disputes
(D) The dowry system

68. When a person moves from being a teacher to a school principal, it is an example of:
(A) Upward intragenerational mobility
(B) Downward intragenerational mobility
(C) Horizontal mobility
(D) Intergenerational mobility

69. The theoretical perspective that views social stratification as a result of the struggle for scarce resources between groups is the:
(A) Functionalist perspective
(B) Conflict perspective
(C) Symbolic interactionist perspective
(D) Evolutionary perspective

70. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Anticipatory socialization can ease the transition of an individual into a new social group or role.
Reason (R): It involves learning the norms and values of a group to which one does not yet belong but aspires to join.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. Identify the correct pair.

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(A) Class system : Closed mobility
(B) Caste system : Achieved status
(C) Ethnic stratification : Based on economic wealth only
(D) Gender stratification : Socially constructed roles

72. What is the fundamental difference between 'evolution' and 'revolution' as concepts of social change?
(A) Evolution is slow and gradual, while revolution is rapid and drastic.
(B) Evolution is a planned change, while revolution is unplanned.
(C) Evolution only occurs in biological species, not societies.
(D) Revolution is always peaceful, while evolution is violent.

73. The Indian Constitution's recognition of multiple official languages is a testament to the nation's:
(A) Religious disharmony
(B) Caste hierarchy
(C) Linguistic diversity
(D) Economic inequality

74. A situation of 'family disharmony' characterized by the systematic physical, emotional, or sexual abuse of one partner by another is known as:
(A) Intergenerational conflict
(B) Divorce
(C) Domestic violence
(D) Dowry

75. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Contemporary Issue)
P. Poverty
Q. Dowry
R. Intergenerational Conflict
S. Ethnic Disharmony
List II: (Primary Characteristic)
1. Clash of values between age groups.
2. Conflict based on shared cultural origins.
3. A state of severe socio-economic deprivation.
4. Demand for property or money from a bride's family.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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76. The lifelong nature of socialization implies that:
(A) An individual's personality is fixed in early childhood.
(B) Learning and adapting to social roles continue throughout the life course.
(C) All socialization after childhood is ineffective.
(D) Biological factors are the sole determinants of behavior.

77. Which of the following statements about social mobility is incorrect?
(A) It refers to the movement of individuals or groups in social position.
(B) Societies with closed stratification systems exhibit high rates of social mobility.
(C) It can be upward, downward, or horizontal.
(D) Education is often a key factor in facilitating upward social mobility.

78. 'Change in structure' can be best exemplified by:
(A) The replacement of one elected government with another.
(B) A company hiring a new CEO.
(C) The shift from a feudal agricultural society to an industrial capitalist society.
(D) An amendment to a minor traffic law.

79. The presence of numerous tribal communities with distinct social structures and cultural practices in India is an indicator of its:
(A) Political unity
(B) Economic development
(C) Tribal diversity
(D) Linguistic homogeneity

80. Consider the following statements about forms of social stratification:
1. The class system is typically more open and allows for more social mobility than the caste system.
2. Gender stratification refers to the biological differences between males and females, not social inequalities.
3. Caste status is generally ascribed, meaning it is determined at birth.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

81. A lawyer who leaves her law firm to become a university professor of law at a similar salary has experienced:
(A) Upward mobility
(B) Horizontal mobility
(C) Downward mobility
(D) No mobility

82. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The term 'People of India' suggests a homogenous, singular entity with no internal differences.
Statement II: The concept of 'Unity in diversity' contradicts the idea of the 'People of India'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

83. Which form of social change involves the borrowing of cultural elements from another society?
(A) Evolution
(B) Revolution
(C) Diffusion
(D) Progress

84. Religious disharmony as a contemporary issue refers to:
(A) Healthy theological debates between scholars.
(B) The existence of multiple religions in a society.
(C) Antagonism, conflict, and violence between followers of different religions.
(D) The personal choice of an individual to not follow any religion.

85. Which of the following is the most appropriate example of Re-socialization?
(A) A child learning to speak their first language.
(B) A teenager learning the latest slang from their friends.
(C) An immigrant learning the language and customs of a new country.
(D) An employee getting a promotion within the same company.

86. The hierarchical arrangement of social groups based on their differential access to power, prestige, and property is the definition of:
(A) Socialization
(B) Social change
(C) Social stratification
(D) Social integration

87. Which of the following is a key component of the class system of stratification?
(A) Ritual purity
(B) Hereditary occupation
(C) Achieved status
(D) Endogamy

88. The feminist perspective on social stratification primarily focuses on:
(A) Gender inequality
(B) Class conflict
(C) Racial and ethnic inequality
(D) Age-based stratification

89. A theory that explains social stratification by arguing that it is a device by which societies ensure that the most important positions are conscientiously filled by the most qualified persons is a:
(A) Conflict theory
(B) Weberian theory
(C) Functionalist theory
(D) Marxist theory

90. A society moving from a 'traditional' stage to a 'modern' stage is an example of what kind of social change theory?
(A) Cyclical
(B) Linear
(C) Diffusionist
(D) Revolutionary

91. The concept of 'transformation' in social change suggests a change that is more profound than:
(A) Revolution
(B) Evolution
(C) Simple alteration or adaptation
(D) Structural collapse

92. The existence of states in India based on linguistic lines, such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal, is a direct acknowledgement of:
(A) Regional and linguistic diversity

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(B) Religious diversity
(C) Tribal diversity
(D) Caste-based diversity

93. The sociological concept of 'poverty' goes beyond mere lack of income to include:
(A) High levels of consumption.
(B) Social exclusion and lack of access to resources like education and healthcare.
(C) A desire for a minimalist lifestyle.
(D) The accumulation of inherited wealth.

94. The legal dissolution of a marriage is known as:
(A) Dowry
(B) Domestic violence
(C) Divorce
(D) Intergenerational conflict

95. Arrange the following events/concepts in the conceptual evolution of the Indian social fabric:
1. Constitutional guarantees for religious and linguistic minorities.
2. The pre-colonial existence of diverse kingdoms and communities.
3. The "Unity in diversity" slogan gaining prominence in the post-independence era.
4. The colonial "People of India" ethnographic surveys.

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

96. Which of the following is NOT an agency of socialization?
(A) The state
(B) The family
(C) The school
(D) Instinct

97. An individual's efforts to prepare for future roles, statuses, and social relationships is called:
(A) Re-socialization
(B) Anticipatory socialization
(C) Desocialization
(D) Primary socialization

98. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Social stratification is a characteristic of individuals, not of society.
Statement II: Social stratification persists over generations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

99. Which concept of social change implies a value judgment about the direction of change?
(A) Evolution
(B) Diffusion
(C) Progress
(D) Transformation

100. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The family is a crucial agency of socialization.
Reason (R): The family provides the first social world for a child, transmitting basic values, language, and identity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. The key difference between caste and class is that class is more dependent on:
(A) Ascribed status
(B) Ritual purity
(C) Economic achievement
(D) Hereditary lineage

102. Identify the incorrect pair regarding types of social mobility.
(A) Intergenerational mobility : Change in social position between generations.
(B) Horizontal mobility : A factory worker becoming a CEO.
(C) Intragenerational mobility : Change in social position within an individual's lifetime.
(D) Structural mobility : Mobility caused by changes in the occupational structure.

103. 'Change of structure' differs from 'change in structure' because the former entails:
(A) Personnel changes within the same system.
(B) A fundamental replacement of the organizing principles of the system.

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(C) Minor adjustments to rules and roles.
(D) The cyclical replacement of elites.

104. Which of the following contemporary issues is primarily a manifestation of family disharmony?
(A) Religious intolerance
(B) Regionalism
(C) Intergenerational conflict
(D) Ethnic violence

105. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Social Stratification Concept)
P. Caste
Q. Class
R. Gender
S. Ethnic
List II: (Basis)
1. Economic position in the market.
2. Socially constructed roles for men and women.
3. Ascribed status based on birth and ritual purity.
4. Shared cultural heritage and ancestry.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

106. A theoretical approach suggesting that socialization helps maintain social order by ensuring new members learn and internalize societal norms would be classified as:
(A) A conflict theory of socialization
(B) A functionalist theory of socialization
(C) A cyclical theory of socialization
(D) An interactionist theory of socialization

107. Which term best describes a situation where an individual is stripped of their former identity in a total institution before being systematically socialized into a new one?
(A) Anticipatory socialization
(B) Adult socialization
(C) Re-socialization
(D) Gender socialization

108. The systematic ranking of different genders in a society, leading to unequal access to resources, is:
(A) Gender stratification
(B) Gender differentiation
(C) Gender equality
(D) Gender socialization

109. The movement of innovations, ideas, and cultural items through a population is the definition of:
(A) Evolution
(B) Diffusion
(C) Revolution
(D) Transformation

110. Consider the following statements about social change:
1. 'Evolution' implies a gradual, stage-by-stage development.
2. 'Revolution' refers to a rapid and fundamental shift in power and social structure.
3. 'Progress' is an objective, value-free assessment of change.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

111. "Unity in diversity" as a feature of Indian society implies a balance between:
(A) National identity and regional/communal identities.
(B) Economic growth and environmental protection.
(C) The central government and state governments.
(D) Traditional values and modern technology.

112. The inequality of caste is primarily based on _____, while the inequality of class is primarily based on _____.
(A) achievement; ascription
(B) ascription; achievement
(C) gender; ethnicity
(D) wealth; poverty

113. Clashes over differing lifestyles, career choices, and moral standards between parents and their adult children are examples of:
(A) Domestic violence
(B) Divorce
(C) Intergenerational conflict
(D) Regional disharmony

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114. Which of the following is NOT a form of family disharmony?
(A) Dowry
(B) Divorce
(C) Ethnic disharmony
(D) Domestic violence

115. A person joining a company anticipates a promotion and begins dressing and acting like the senior managers. This behavior is a form of:
(A) Adult Socialization
(B) Re-socialization
(C) Anticipatory Socialization
(D) Primary Socialization

116. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Social differentiation always leads to social stratification.
Statement II: Social differentiation is the process of categorizing people, which can exist without a hierarchical ranking.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

117. The core idea of 'social mobility' is the possibility of changing one's:
(A) Biological characteristics
(B) Position in the social hierarchy
(C) Nationality at will
(D) Genetic makeup

118. Which of the following is the best example of 'change of structure'?
(A) The French Revolution, which overthrew the monarchy and aristocracy.
(B) The Indian National Congress party being replaced by the Bharatiya Janata Party in an election.
(C) The annual budget introducing new tax slabs.
(D) A city changing its name.

119. India's vast number of spoken languages and dialects is a prime example of its:
(A) Political structure
(B) Economic system
(C) Linguistic diversity
(D) Social homogeneity

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120. A sociologist studying the dowry system in India would most likely be interested in:
(A) The market price of gold and consumer goods.
(B) Its historical origins, social functions, and consequences for gender inequality.
(C) The personal preferences of the bride and groom.
(D) The legal statutes of other countries regarding marriage gifts.

121. The process through which a child learns the culture of the society into which they are born is known as:
(A) Re-socialization
(B) Adult socialization
(C) Primary socialization
(D) Anticipatory socialization

122. Which of the following concepts is essential for social stratification but not necessarily for social differentiation?
(A) Hierarchy
(B) Difference
(C) Variety
(D) Category

123. A conflict-based theory of social stratification would argue that:
(A) Stratification is a functional necessity for society.
(B) Stratification is a result of competition over scarce resources, benefiting the powerful.
(C) Stratification reflects the natural talents and abilities of individuals.
(D) Stratification is a temporary phenomenon that will soon disappear.

124. The transition from a hunter-gatherer society to an agricultural society represents which type of social change?
(A) Revolution
(B) Evolution
(C) Diffusion
(D) Transformation

125. The slogan "Unity in diversity" is used to describe Indian society's ability to:
(A) Eradicate all social and cultural differences.
(B) Maintain a sense of national identity despite vast internal diversity.

(C) Promote a single language and religion for all citizens.
(D) Isolate different cultural groups from one another to prevent conflict.

126. Domestic violence is considered a socio-cultural issue because:
(A) It only happens in certain cultures.
(B) It is often rooted in patriarchal norms and gender inequality within the culture.
(C) It is a purely legal problem with no social roots.
(D) It is a private matter with no societal implications.

127. A doctor's son becomes a doctor. This is an example of:
(A) Social mobility
(B) Social stagnation or inheritance
(C) Social change
(D) Social differentiation

128. Identify the correct statement regarding social change.
(A) Social change is always planned and controlled.
(B) Social change can be caused by both internal and external factors.
(C) Modern societies experience a slower rate of social change than traditional ones.
(D) Social change has no impact on the agencies of socialization.

129. The demand for separate states or greater autonomy by certain regions within India is often a manifestation of:
(A) Family disharmony
(B) Gender inequality
(C) Regionalism and ethnic identity
(D) A lack of religious diversity

130. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The caste system in India is a form of social stratification.
Reason (R): It ranks individuals and groups into a hierarchy based on the ascribed status of birth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the class system?
(A) It is a closed system with no mobility.
(B) Status is ascribed at birth and cannot be changed.
(C) It is primarily based on religious and ritual status.
(D) The boundaries between classes are fluid and can be crossed.

132. The process of socialization is considered a 'lifelong process' because:
(A) It takes an entire lifetime to learn a single role.
(B) Individuals continuously encounter new situations and roles requiring new learning.
(C) The lessons of early childhood are always wrong and must be unlearned.
(D) Biological maturation continues until death.

133. When social change occurs as a result of the invention of the internet, it is an example of change driven by:
(A) Ideology
(B) Technology
(C) Social movement
(D) Environmental factors

134. Which of the following best describes the relationship between poverty and inequality?
(A) High levels of inequality can be a major cause of poverty.
(B) They are unrelated concepts.
(C) Poverty refers to absolute deprivation, while inequality refers to relative deprivation.
(D) Both (A) and (C) are correct.

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135. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Social Change Theory Type)
P. Linear Theory
Q. Cyclical Theory
R. Diffusion
S. Revolution
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Societies go through repeated stages of rise and fall.
2. Change spreads from one culture to another.
3. Society progresses in a single direction.

4. A rapid, fundamental overthrow of the existing order.

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

136. The term 'ethnic' in ethnic stratification refers to groups distinguished by:
(A) Their national or cultural heritage.
(B) Their economic status.
(C) Their gender identity.
(D) Their age cohort.

137. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Divorce rates are often seen as an indicator of changing family norms and values.
Statement II: A rise in divorce rates is universally interpreted as a sign of societal decay.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

138. A high school student who wants to be a journalist starts a blog and interviews local officials. This is an example of:
(A) Re-socialization
(B) Anticipatory socialization
(C) Adult socialization
(D) Dysfunctional socialization

139. Which of the following is NOT an example of a contemporary socio-cultural issue?
(A) Poverty
(B) Inequality of caste
(C) International trade agreements
(D) Family disharmony

140. Consider the following statements about family disharmony:
1. Domestic violence is exclusively physical abuse.
2. Dowry-related conflicts are a significant source of family disharmony in India.
3. Intergenerational conflict can arise from a "generation gap" in values.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

141. The existence of various religious communities like Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, etc., in India highlights its:
(A) Religious diversity
(B) Linguistic diversity
(C) Regional diversity
(D) Class diversity

142. A theoretical perspective that emphasizes how shared meanings, symbols, and interactions create and maintain stratification would be:
(A) A symbolic interactionist perspective
(B) A functionalist perspective
(C) A conflict perspective
(D) A cyclical theory perspective

143. The distinction between 'change in structure' and 'change of structure' is crucial for analyzing the _____ of social change.
(A) direction
(B) source
(C) magnitude
(D) pace

144. Which term describes the condition where individuals or groups lack the resources to maintain a standard of living considered acceptable in their society?
(A) Social mobility
(B) Social differentiation
(C) Poverty
(D) Socialization

145. A clerk who is transferred from one government department to another with the same rank and pay has undergone:
(A) Horizontal mobility
(B) Upward mobility
(C) Downward mobility
(D) Structural mobility

146. From a sociological viewpoint, 'gender' is understood as:
(A) The socially and culturally constructed roles, behaviors, and attributes a society considers appropriate for men and women.
(B) The same as biological sex.
(C) A fixed and unchanging biological fact.

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(D) A system of stratification found only in ancient societies.

147. A theory positing that social change occurs through a series of stages, culminating in a final, more advanced stage, is a:
(A) Linear theory
(B) Cyclical theory
(C) Conflict theory
(D) Diffusionist theory

148. Which of the following is the best example of a "group" or "community" in the Indian context?
(A) The Jat community.
(B) People waiting at a bus stop.
(C) All people who own a car.
(D) An audience at a movie theatre.

149. Tensions between a state demanding more autonomy and the central government are a form of:
(A) Regional disharmony
(B) Family disharmony
(C) Gender inequality
(D) Intergenerational conflict

150. A key aspect of family disharmony involving property and financial demands at the time of marriage is:
(A) Divorce
(B) Dowry
(C) Domestic violence
(D) Intergenerational conflict

151. Learning new skills and norms upon starting a new job in mid-career is an example of:
(A) Primary socialization
(B) Anticipatory socialization
(C) Re-socialization
(D) Adult socialization

152. Which of the following correctly identifies a pair of concepts in social stratification?
(A) Hierarchy : A state of equality
(B) Inequality : Unequal distribution of valued resources
(C) Social differentiation : A system of ranking
(D) Caste : Achieved status

153. A theory of stratification that focuses on the power struggle between social classes, particularly the bourgeoisie and proletariat, is most associated with:
(A) Marxism (a conflict theory)
(B) Functionalism
(C) Weberian theory
(D) Symbolic Interactionism

154. A sudden and violent overthrow of a government, leading to a new social order, is called:
(A) Evolution
(B) Diffusion
(C) Progress
(D) Revolution

155. Arrange the following social change concepts from most gradual to most abrupt:
1. Revolution
2. Transformation
3. Evolution
(A) 3, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

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156. Conceptualizing Indian society requires an understanding of:
(A) Only the modern political system of India.
(B) The complex interplay of unity, diversity, groups, and communities.
(C) Only the economic policies of India.
(D) The geography of India without its people.

157. Which contemporary issue directly addresses the disparities in rights, opportunities, and social status between men and women?
(A) Poverty
(B) Inequality of gender
(C) Regional disharmony
(D) Religious disharmony

158. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Intergenerational conflict is a modern phenomenon that did not exist in traditional societies.
Statement II: Rapid social change can widen the value gap between generations, potentially increasing intergenerational conflict.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

159. The primary focus of socialization theories is to explain how:
(A) Societies become stratified.
(B) Social change occurs.
(C) The individual becomes a social being.
(D) Power is distributed in society.

160. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Social mobility is significantly lower in a caste-based society compared to a class-based society.
Reason (R): The caste system is a closed form of stratification based on ascription, whereas the class system allows for achieved status.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A young person from a rural area moves to a city to attend university and has to adjust to a new, fast-paced way of life. This adjustment is a part of:
(A) Re-socialization
(B) Primary socialization
(C) Anticipatory socialization
(D) Adult socialization

162. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the forms of stratification.
(A) Caste is an example of an ascriptive system.
(B) Class is an example of an achievement-based system.
(C) Gender stratification is based solely on biological differences.
(D) Ethnic stratification involves ranking based on cultural background.

163. The idea that social structures change over time is central to the study of:
(A) Social statics
(B) Social change
(C) Socialization
(D) Social stratification

164. In the study of Indian society, "groups and communities" refers to units such as:
(A) Caste groups, religious communities, and tribal groups
(B) Temporary crowds
(C) Online social networks
(D) Transnational corporations

165. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Agency of Socialization)
P. Family
Q. School
R. Peer Group
S. Mass Media
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Provides an escape from adult supervision and teaches informal social rules.
2. Transmits a vast range of impersonal information and popular culture.
3. Teaches formal curriculum and universalistic values.
4. Provides primary care and transmits basic cultural values.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

166. A theory of social change that focuses on the rise and fall of civilizations is a:
(A) Linear theory
(B) Cyclical theory
(C) Marxist theory
(D) Functionalist theory

167. The issue of 'poverty' as a contemporary concern involves understanding:
(A) Only the number of people below a certain income level.
(B) The structural factors that create and perpetuate poverty.
(C) The personal spending habits of the poor.
(D) The structural cycle of relative and absolute deprivation.

168. Which of the following is the most direct consequence of family disharmony?
(A) Increased national GDP.
(B) The legal termination of a marriage, i.e., divorce.
(C) Greater social cohesion.

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(D) Reduced ethnic conflict.

169. What is a defining feature of ethnic stratification?
(A) It is based purely on individual achievement.
(B) It ranks groups based on their perceived common ancestry and culture.
(C) It is a system found only in economically undeveloped societies.
(D) It is always a formal and legally codified system.

170. Consider the following statements about Indian society:
1. India's cultural diversity is a source of both richness and conflict.
2. The concept of "Unity in diversity" means that all differences must be eliminated.
3. Regional, linguistic, and religious factors are key components of India's diversity.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

171. Learning that is directed toward a future position one hopes to occupy is called:
(A) Re-socialization
(B) Anticipatory socialization
(C) Secondary socialization
(D) Developmental socialization

172. The difference between 'social differentiation' and 'social stratification' is that stratification involves:
(A) Hierarchy and inequality
(B) Equality and justice
(C) Random biological differences
(D) Cultural homogeneity

173. The 'change of structure' is a concept most aligned with which type of social change?
(A) Progress
(B) Diffusion
(C) Revolution
(D) Evolution

174. The "People of India" project, an anthropological survey, was primarily aimed at documenting the _____ of the Indian population.
(A) biological and cultural diversity
(B) political opinions
(C) economic status
(D) voting patterns

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175. Domestic violence is a form of family disharmony that:
(A) Can include physical, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse.
(B) Is limited to verbal arguments.
(C) Only affects low-income families.
(D) Is a legally permissible form of marital discipline.

176. Which of the following is an example of inequality based on caste?
(A) A person being denied a job because of their gender.
(B) A person facing social boycott due to their 'low' birth status.
(C) A person not getting a promotion due to poor performance.
(D) A person being denied a visa to another country.

177. The movement of an individual from a lower social class to a higher one is known as:
(A) Downward mobility
(B) Horizontal mobility
(C) Upward mobility
(D) Structural mobility

178. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Linear theories of social change suggest that societies progress through a set sequence of stages.
Statement II: Cyclical theories of social change suggest that societies go through recurring phases of growth, decline, and collapse.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

179. A conflict between two states within India over river water sharing is an example of:
(A) Religious disharmony
(B) Regional disharmony
(C) Family disharmony
(D) Gender inequality

180. Socialization during the earliest years of an individual's life, primarily within the family, is known as:
(A) Adult socialization
(B) Re-socialization
(C) Primary socialization
(D) Anticipatory socialization

181. A key feature of social stratification is that it is:
(A) A characteristic of society, not just individuals.
(B) A reflection of individual differences alone.
(C) Easily changed by individual effort.
(D) A temporary and random arrangement.

182. A conflict theory of social stratification would view the system as:
(A) Beneficial for the overall stability of society.
(B) An instrument of oppression and exploitation by dominant groups.
(C) A fair reflection of individual talent and hard work.
(D) A product of shared values and consensus.

183. The introduction and spread of smartphones across the globe is a powerful example of social change through:
(A) Revolution
(B) Diffusion
(C) Evolution
(D) Cyclical change

184. The concept of 'unity in diversity' best describes the Indian experience of:
(A) National integration amidst vast cultural pluralism.
(B) Complete assimilation of minority cultures.
(C) Eradication of all forms of social inequality.
(D) A single, monolithic national culture.

185. 'Dowry deaths' and harassment for dowry are extreme manifestations of:
(A) Intergenerational conflict
(B) Regionalism
(C) Religious fundamentalism
(D) Gender inequality and family disharmony

186. Which term refers to the process of learning new roles and expectations in later life?
(A) Primary socialization
(B) Adult socialization
(C) Instinctive learning
(D) Genetic programming

187. Which of the following is NOT a major form of social stratification?
(A) Caste
(B) Class
(C) Social differentiation
(D) Gender

188. Theories of social stratification attempt to answer which fundamental question?
(A) Why is there inequality in society?
(B) How do individuals learn social norms?
(C) How do societies change over time?
(D) What is the ideal form of government?

189. A gradual change in social institutions and norms over a long period is termed:
(A) Revolution
(B) Transformation
(C) Progress
(D) Evolution

190. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Poverty is not just an economic condition but also a socio-cultural issue.
Reason (R): Poverty often involves social exclusion, lack of opportunities, and a cycle of deprivation that is perpetuated by social structures.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. A major source of intergenerational conflict in many families is the difference in opinion regarding:
(A) The laws of physics.
(B) Traditional values versus modern lifestyles.
(C) The rules of a board game.
(D) The capital of the country.

192. Which of the following best captures the essence of ethnic disharmony?
(A) A family argument over inheritance.
(B) Riots between two groups with different

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cultural origins.
(C) A debate in parliament over a new law.
(D) A corporate rivalry between two companies.

193. The process of stripping away an old identity and building a new one in a different environment is called:
(A) Anticipatory socialization
(B) Adult socialization
(C) Re-socialization
(D) Primary socialization

194. The existence of a social hierarchy in which some groups have more power, wealth, and prestige than others is the definition of:
(A) Social equality
(B) Social stratification
(C) Social change
(D) Socialization

195. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Form of Disharmony)
P. Domestic Violence
Q. Intergenerational Conflict
R. Regional Disharmony
S. Religious Disharmony
List II: (Context)
1. Between states or regions over resources/ power.
2. Between followers of different faiths.
3. Within the family, often between partners.
4. Within the family, between parents and children.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

196. Which social process is fundamental to the perpetuation of social stratification across generations?
(A) Social mobility
(B) Social change
(C) Socialization
(D) Social revolution

197. A theory suggesting that social change proceeds in a specific direction, usually toward improvement or complexity, is a _____ theory.
(A) cyclical
(B) linear
(C) conflict
(D) static

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198. The Indian model of secularism, which acknowledges and protects all religions, is a cornerstone of its:
(A) Religious diversity
(B) Caste system
(C) Economic policy
(D) Family law

199. What distinguishes 'divorce' as a social issue from a personal problem?
(A) The analysis of its rates, causes, and societal impact.
(B) The fact that it is legally recognized.
(C) The emotional pain it causes to the individuals.
(D) The financial cost of the legal proceedings.

200. Consider the following statements:
1. Socialization is the process by which a biological organism becomes a social being.
2. Agencies of socialization include family, school, and mass media.
3. Re-socialization is the process of learning norms for a role one expects to take on in the future.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

201. The concept of 'hierarchy' is central to:
(A) Social differentiation
(B) Social stratification
(C) Social equality
(D) Social diffusion

202. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The class system of stratification is entirely open, and anyone can move to the top with enough effort.
Statement II: Social class background significantly influences an individual's life chances, including education and health.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

203. A sudden, complete, and often violent change in the social and political structure is called a:
(A) Reformation
(B) Transformation
(C) Revolution
(D) Evolution

204. The acknowledgement and management of linguistic, religious, and tribal pluralism is key to the idea of:
(A) A nation-state
(B) Social stratification
(C) Unity in diversity
(D) Family harmony

205. The persistent inequality between men and women in terms of power, wealth, and status is referred to as:
(A) Gender stratification
(B) Gender roles
(C) Gender identity
(D) Gender socialization

206. A new recruit in the army is forced to shave his head, wear a uniform, and respond only to his rank. This is part of the process of:
(A) Anticipatory socialization
(B) Re-socialization
(C) Primary socialization
(D) Adult socialization

207. Which form of social stratification is most associated with achieved status?
(A) Caste
(B) Estate
(C) Slavery
(D) Class

208. A son of a manual laborer becoming a successful surgeon is an example of:
(A) Intergenerational upward mobility
(B) Horizontal mobility
(C) Downward mobility
(D) Intragenerational mobility

209. A social change theory that emphasizes the inherent tensions and struggles between different groups in society is known as:
(A) A conflict theory
(B) A functionalist theory
(C) An evolutionary theory
(D) A cyclical theory

210. A young woman being harassed or subjected to violence by her in-laws for bringing insufficient dowry is a case of:
(A) Domestic violence linked to dowry
(B) Intergenerational conflict over values
(C) Regional disharmony
(D) Normal marital adjustment problems

211. Which of the following is considered the primary agency of socialization?
(A) The school
(B) The family
(C) The peer group
(D) The mass media

212. The key difference between social differentiation and social stratification is the presence of:
(A) Individual differences
(B) Structured inequality and hierarchy
(C) Social groups
(D) Cultural diversity

213. The industrial revolution is a prime example of a profound societal:
(A) Stagnation
(B) Transformation
(C) Cycle
(D) Reversal

214. The concept of "People of India" emphasizes the country's composition of:
(A) A single, homogenous ethnic group.
(B) A multitude of diverse groups and communities.
(C) Only the urban, educated population.
(D) People defined by their economic class alone.

215. Arrange the following agencies of socialization in the typical order of their influence on an individual's life course:
1. Workplace
2. Peer Group
3. Family
4. School

(A) 3, 4, 2, 1

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(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

216. Which of the following is a socio-cultural issue arising from inequality?
(A) Poverty
(B) Linguistic diversity
(C) Religious pluralism
(D) Family structure

217. A clash between an older generation's belief in arranged marriage and a younger generation's preference for love marriage is a classic example of:
(A) Domestic violence
(B) Intergenerational conflict
(C) Dowry
(D) Divorce

218. The process of learning the specific roles, values, and behaviors associated with being male or female in a particular society is:
(A) Adult socialization
(B) Gender socialization
(C) Re-socialization
(D) Class socialization

219. In a pure caste system, social mobility is:
(A) Very high and frequent.
(B) Practically non-existent or very difficult.
(C) Based on individual achievement.
(D) Dependent on economic success.

220. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Social change is a simple, uniform process that affects all parts of society equally.
Reason (R): Social change is a complex process with varying rates and impacts, often causing disruptions and lags in different social institutions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

221. Which of the following represents an instance of 'change in structure' rather than 'change of structure'?
(A) The Russian Revolution of 1917.
(B) A change in the ruling political party after an election.
(C) The shift from feudalism to capitalism.
(D) The transition from a religious to a secular basis for law.

222. The term that encompasses various forms of family discord, such as domestic violence, dowry conflicts, divorce, and intergenerational strife, is:
(A) Social stratification
(B) Family disharmony
(C) Social mobility
(D) Cultural diversity

223. What concept is defined as the lifelong social experience by which people develop their human potential and learn culture?
(A) Socialization
(B) Social stratification
(C) Social mobility
(D) Social change

224. A theory of stratification based on a person's market position, status, and political power is most associated with:
(A) Max Weber
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Emile Durkheim
(D) Auguste Comte

225. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Sociological Concept)
P. Socialization
Q. Social Stratification
R. Social Change
S. Social Mobility
List II: (Key Idea)
1. Movement within the social hierarchy.
2. Alteration of social structures over time.
3. Process of learning social norms and roles.
4. System of structured social inequality.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

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226. Cyclical theories of social change are often contrasted with:
(A) Conflict theories
(B) Linear theories
(C) Functionalist theories
(D) Diffusion theories

227. India's celebration of festivals from various religions is a cultural manifestation of:
(A) Regional disharmony
(B) Unity in diversity
(C) Gender inequality
(D) The caste system

228. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Domestic violence is a criminal offense in India.
Statement II: The existence of laws has completely eradicated domestic violence as a form of family disharmony.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

229. A theoretical approach that views socialization as a way for the powerful to transmit values that support the capitalist system would be a:
(A) Functionalist approach
(B) Conflict approach
(C) Symbolic interactionist approach
(D) Evolutionary approach

230. Consider the following contemporary issues:
1. Inequality of caste
2. Inequality of gender
3. Poverty
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

231. Social mobility that occurs because of large-scale changes in the occupational structure of society is called:
(A) Structural mobility
(B) Intergenerational mobility
(C) Horizontal mobility
(D) Intragenerational mobility

232. 'Progress' is a specific type of social change that is:
(A) Always negative
(B) Value-laden and implies improvement
(C) Random and directionless
(D) Value-neutral and objective

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233. The variety of languages, cuisines, and customs found in different states of India is an example of:
(A) Regional diversity
(B) Religious conformity
(C) Social stagnation
(D) Family disharmony

234. An increase in the number of divorces in a society is sociologically significant as it may indicate:
(A) That people no longer value family.
(B) A shift in social norms regarding marriage.
(C) A decline in the country's economic growth.
(D) A total loss of interest in formal domestic unions.

235. The process of learning that begins at birth and occurs in the home and family is:
(A) Anticipatory socialization
(B) Re-socialization
(C) Primary socialization
(D) Secondary socialization

236. All systems of social stratification are characterized by:
(A) Perfect equality
(B) A hierarchical ranking of groups
(C) High rates of social mobility
(D) The absence of social differentiation

237. Which concept refers to the alteration in the social structure of a social group or society?
(A) Social control
(B) Social change
(C) Socialization
(D) Social status

238. The co-existence of different religious communities, each with its own beliefs and practices, is termed:
(A) Religious disharmony
(B) Religious diversity
(C) Religious fundamentalism

(D) Religious conversion

239. A pattern of behavior in which one person in an intimate relationship controls the other through force, intimidation, or threat is:
(A) Intergenerational conflict
(B) Divorce
(C) Domestic violence
(D) Dowry

240. Which of the following is NOT a form of social stratification?
(A) Age
(B) Gender
(C) Caste
(D) Social differentiation

241. 'Anticipatory socialization' helps an individual by:
(A) Forcing them to forget their past.
(B) Easing their transition into a new role or group.
(C) Teaching them basic language skills in infancy.
(D) Helping them adjust to old age.

242. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: All societies have some form of social stratification.
Statement II: All systems of stratification are based on a universally agreed-upon set of values.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

243. The spread of democratic ideals around the world is an example of which type of social change?
(A) Evolution
(B) Revolution
(C) Diffusion
(D) Cyclical change

244. The persistence of poverty across generations is a key aspect of which contemporary issue?
(A) Inequality
(B) Family disharmony
(C) Religious diversity
(D) Regionalism

245. When parents and children hold conflicting views on personal freedom, career paths, and social norms, it leads to:
(A) Domestic violence
(B) Dowry issues
(C) Intergenerational conflict
(D) Ethnic disharmony

246. The concept of 'social differentiation' simply refers to the existence of _____ in society.
(A) hierarchy
(B) inequality
(C) differences
(D) mobility

247. A functionalist theory of social stratification, like the Davis-Moore thesis, argues that inequality is:
(A) Dysfunctional for society.
(B) The result of exploitation.
(C) A means to ensure that important positions are filled by capable people.
(D) A temporary feature of modern societies.

248. The most radical and far-reaching type of social change is:
(A) Evolution
(B) Diffusion
(C) Revolution
(D) Transformation

249. Which concept best explains the presence of distinct cultural practices among groups like the Nagas, Bhils, and Gonds in India?
(A) Tribal diversity
(B) Linguistic diversity
(C) Religious diversity
(D) Caste diversity

250. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The dowry system, despite being illegal, persists as a cause of family disharmony and violence against women in India.
Reason (R): Deep-seated patriarchal norms and socio-cultural traditions often outweigh the force of law in influencing social behavior.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

251. The process of learning that takes place outside the home, in settings like schools and workplaces, is called:
(A) Primary socialization
(B) Secondary socialization
(C) Re-socialization
(D) Anti-socialization

252. A system of social stratification based on birth, with no possibility of mobility, is a _____ system.
(A) class
(B) open
(C) caste
(D) meritocratic

253. A "change in structure" refers to:
(A) A fundamental transformation of the social system.
(B) Changes within the existing social system, such as personnel shifts.
(C) The complete collapse of society.
(D) The spread of cultural traits.

254. Conflicts arising from perceived economic neglect and demands for political autonomy in regions like Northeast India are examples of:
(A) Religious disharmony
(B) Regional disharmony
(C) Family disharmony
(D) Gender inequality

255. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Re-socialization
Q. Anticipatory socialization
R. Social mobility
S. Social evolution
List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Aspiring to a future role.
2. Movement up or down the social ladder.
3. Gradual societal development.
4. Learning new norms in a new environment.
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

256. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of social stratification?
(A) It is a characteristic of society.
(B) It persists over generations.
(C) It is universal but variable.
(D) It is based purely on individual talent.

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257. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Cyclical theories of social change propose that societies develop in a unilinear fashion towards a better state.
Statement II: Linear theories of social change often draw an analogy between society and the life cycle of an organism.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

258. "Unity in diversity" highlights India's capacity for:
(A) National integration despite pluralism
(B) Cultural homogenization
(C) Erasing all social hierarchies
(D) Isolating its diverse communities

259. A sociologist studying poverty would be most interested in:
(A) The structural factors that create and perpetuate poverty.
(B) The moral character of poor individuals.
(C) The charitable acts of wealthy philanthropists.
(D) The biological determinants of economic success.

260. Consider the following statements:
1. Social mobility is the movement of individuals within a stratification system.
2. In a completely closed stratification system, there is no social mobility.
3. Education is often a key vehicle for upward social mobility in open systems.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

261. The final stage of socialization, dealing with old age and approaching death, is a part of:
(A) Primary socialization
(B) Adult socialization
(C) Anticipatory socialization
(D) Re-socialization

262. Which concept directly addresses the unequal ranking of entire groups of people, perpetuating inequality?
(A) Social stratification
(B) Social differentiation
(C) Social interaction
(D) Social integration

263. A key difference between revolution and evolution is the _____ of change.
(A) speed and scale
(B) source
(C) direction
(D) necessity

264. The diversity of religious beliefs and practices co-existing in India points to its:
(A) Social stratification
(B) Family disharmony
(C) Cultural diversity
(D) Social mobility

265. The legal act of ending a marriage is called divorce, but the sociological study of it focuses on its _____ as a feature of family disharmony.
(A) personal tragedy
(B) causes, rates, and consequences
(C) moral correctness
(D) financial cost

266. Socialization that involves radically changing an individual's personality by carefully controlling the environment is:
(A) Anticipatory socialization
(B) Re-socialization
(C) Natural socialization
(D) Adult socialization

267. Gender as a form of social stratification refers to:
(A) The biological differences between sexes.
(B) The unequal distribution of wealth, power, and privilege between men and women.
(C) The equal partnership between men and women.
(D) The personal preference for gender identity.

268. Which of the following is an example of intragenerational mobility?
(A) A farmer's son becomes a scientist.
(B) A business executive is demoted to a salesclerk.
(C) A woman inherits wealth from her parents.
(D) The occupational structure of a country changes over 50 years.

269. The argument that social change is driven by the spread of cultural traits from a central point is the core of _____ theory.
(A) evolutionary
(B) cyclical
(C) conflict
(D) diffusionist

270. Communal riots between two religious groups are an extreme example of:
(A) Religious disharmony
(B) Regional disharmony
(C) Intergenerational conflict
(D) Class conflict

271. Peer groups are most influential as an agency of socialization during which stage of life?
(A) Infancy
(B) Adolescence
(C) Middle age
(D) Old age

272. A society where social position is based on personal talent, effort, and achievement is known as a:
(A) Caste society
(B) Meritocracy
(C) Plutocracy
(D) Traditional society

273. The 'transformation' of a society suggests a change that is:
(A) Minor and insignificant.
(B) Deep, profound, and qualitative.
(C) Always planned and intentional.
(D) A return to a previous state.

274. The concept of 'People of India' recognizes the country as a mosaic of:

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(A) A single ethnic and linguistic group.
(B) Numerous groups and communities with diverse cultures.
(C) Only officially recognized scheduled tribes.
(D) Individuals with no group affiliations.

275. Arrange the following forms of social stratification in order from most closed to most open:
1. Class
2. Caste
3. Estate
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

276. Which issue is NOT an example of family disharmony?
(A) Domestic violence
(B) Dowry
(C) Religious disharmony
(D) Divorce

277. The process of learning social behavior by observing and imitating others is central to:
(A) Genetic inheritance
(B) Socialization
(C) Social stratification
(D) Biological evolution

278. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The existence of 'Unity in diversity' means that there is no disharmony in Indian society.
Statement II: Regional, ethnic, and religious disharmony are contemporary issues that challenge the fabric of Indian unity.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

279. The term 'inequality of caste' refers to the hierarchical system that discriminates against individuals based on:
(A) The family they were born into.
(B) Their economic achievements.
(C) Their gender.
(D) Their regional origin.

280. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Social mobility is an important feature of open stratification systems like class.
Reason (R): Open systems are based on achieved status, allowing individuals to change their social position through effort and merit.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

281. The learning that takes place when an individual enters a new profession is a form of:
(A) Primary socialization
(B) Adult socialization
(C) Desocialization
(D) Regressive socialization

282. The distinction between 'hierarchy' and 'differentiation' is that hierarchy implies:
(A) Ranking
(B) Variety
(C) Difference
(D) Sameness

283. What is the primary difference between a linear and a cyclical theory of social change?
(A) The posited direction and pattern of change.
(B) The agent of change.
(C) The source of change.
(D) The speed of change.

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284. The phrase "unity in diversity" is best understood as a statement about India's:
(A) National character and social structure
(B) Economic policy
(C) Foreign relations
(D) Military strategy

285. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Issue)
P. Poverty
Q. Gender Inequality
R. Regional Disharmony
S. Divorce
List II: (Description)
1. Unequal power and opportunities for men and women.

2. Conflict between geographical areas of a nation.
3. Legal dissolution of a marriage.
4. Condition of severe lack of material resources.

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

286. What concept refers to the systematic inequalities between groups of people that arise as consequences of social processes?
(A) Social socialization
(B) Social stratification
(C) Social change
(D) Social mobility

287. Which of the following is an example of 'change of structure'?
(A) The transition from a capitalist to a socialist economy.
(B) Implementing a new educational policy in schools.
(C) Changing the chief of a tribal community.
(D) Increasing the tax rate by 2%.

288. A major source of 'family disharmony' related to material demands on the bride's family is:
(A) Intergenerational conflict
(B) Divorce
(C) Domestic violence
(D) Dowry

289. Which agency of socialization is responsible for transmitting formal knowledge and skills in modern society?
(A) Family
(B) Peer group
(C) School
(D) Religion

290. Consider the following statements about cultural diversity:
1. Cultural diversity refers to a society with a single, uniform culture.
2. India's cultural diversity is reflected in its variety of languages, religions, and regional customs.
3. Tribal communities contribute significantly to the cultural diversity of India.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

291. What is the term for the process of learning the values and norms of a group that one hopes to join in the future?
(A) Re-socialization
(B) Adult socialization
(C) Anticipatory socialization
(D) Primary socialization

292. The existence of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras is an example of which form of stratification?
(A) Class
(B) Gender
(C) Caste
(D) Ethnic

293. The replacement of hand-written letters with email represents social change driven by:
(A) Technological innovation
(B) Political revolution
(C) Religious ideas
(D) Cyclical patterns

294. Violence and discrimination directed at people because of their 'low' caste status is an example of:
(A) Gender inequality
(B) Inequality of caste
(C) Regional disharmony
(D) Family disharmony

295. A child learns to be a boy or a girl through the process of:
(A) Gender socialization
(B) Class socialization
(C) Re-socialization
(D) Adult socialization

296. A closed system of stratification is one in which:
(A) Social mobility is common and easy.
(B) Status is ascribed and movement between ranks is difficult.
(C) Status is based on personal achievement.
(D) There are no clear social ranks.

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297. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Social change always leads to progress and improvement for everyone in society.
Statement II: Social change can create new problems and inequalities, even as it solves old ones.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

298. The vast linguistic variety in India, with hundreds of languages and dialects, is an example of:
(A) Religious diversity
(B) Linguistic diversity
(C) Economic inequality
(D) Social mobility

299. Physical, emotional, or financial abuse occurring within a family or intimate relationship is known as:
(A) Social change
(B) Domestic violence
(C) Regionalism
(D) Social mobility

300. The entire lifelong process of learning the norms, values, and practices of one's society is called:
(A) Social stratification
(B) Socialization
(C) Social change
(D) Social conflict

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The lifelong process of internalizing various norms and ideologies.
Socialization is the essential mechanism through which individuals acquire the cultural knowledge necessary to function as members of their community. This continuous process begins in infancy and continues throughout the entire life course. It involves learning shared values, behaviors, and social expectations that allow for effective interaction within various groups and broader society, ultimately shaping the individual's social identity.

2. (A) The family is generally considered the primary agency of socialization.
The family serves as the initial and most significant environment for an individual's social development. As the primary agency, it introduces infants to language, basic norms, and fundamental identities. While other institutions like schools and media play crucial roles later, the foundational values and social skills established within the family setting typically persist and influence behavior throughout an individual's life.

3. (C) Anticipatory socialization
Individuals often prepare for future roles by adopting the specific behaviors and attitudes of a group they hope to join. This proactive learning process occurs before the person actually enters the new social position. By practicing the jargon and etiquette of their intended profession, people ease their eventual transition into that role, ensuring better integration into the new professional community.

4. (D) Workplace
Primary agencies of socialization are those that provide initial, face-to-face interaction and emotional bonds during early childhood. While families and peer groups are central to this foundational phase, the workplace is categorized as a secondary or adult agency. Professional environments focus on learning specific technical skills and adult roles rather than the fundamental cultural identity established during the primary stage.

5. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Re-socialization involves a deliberate and often intense process of replacing old behavioral patterns with entirely new ones. This shift is common when individuals enter total institutions where previous identities are stripped away to facilitate the adoption of a different set of norms. Environments like military academies or prisons are classic examples where such comprehensive behavioral restructuring is systematically enforced.

6. (B) It exclusively involves unlearning all previously acquired values and norms.
Adult socialization refers to the ongoing process of learning and adapting to new roles during mature years. While it may involve adjusting previous behaviors, it does not exclusively require unlearning all prior values. Instead, it typically builds upon existing social foundations to help individuals navigate specific changes, such as becoming a parent, entering a new career, or joining different organizations.

7. (D) The process of distinguishing groups based on biological or social traits.
Social differentiation is the process by which a society creates distinct categories based on various characteristics such as age, occupation, or ethnicity. It identifies differences between individuals and groups without necessarily implying a hierarchical ranking. This categorization is a fundamental step in social organization, providing the basis upon which more complex systems of inequality and structured ranking can eventually develop.

8. (A) A system of ranking groups on a scale of superiority and inferiority.
Hierarchy is a core component of social stratification, representing the vertical arrangement of social groups. It implies that some positions or groups are placed above others based on their access to valued resources like power

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and wealth. This structured ranking creates an enduring system where status is unequally distributed, leading to recognized levels of social superiority and relative social inferiority.

9. (C) Social mobility
The movement of individuals or groups between different levels of a social hierarchy is known as social mobility. When a person born into a low-income family achieves significant financial success as an entrepreneur, they experience upward mobility. This concept highlights the fluidity of social systems, particularly those based on achievement, where individuals can change their social standing over time.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social stratification exists universally because it serves a practical purpose in organizing human communities. By ranking positions, societies create an incentive system that encourages the most talented individuals to pursue demanding roles. This structure ensures that essential tasks are completed by qualified people, maintaining the overall stability and functionality of the social system across different cultural and historical contexts.

11. (D) Caste
The caste system is a rigid form of social stratification characterized by ascription, where an individual's status is determined entirely by birth. It is a closed system that maintains strict boundaries through hereditary occupations and restrictions on social interaction. Unlike class-based systems, it offers almost no opportunity for social mobility, as one's position in the hierarchy is fixed permanently.

12. (B) Gender : Biological determinism only
Social stratification based on gender is not limited to biological differences between males and females. Sociologists emphasize that gender is a socially and culturally constructed category that defines the roles, behaviors, and opportunities available to individuals. While biological sex is a factor, the resulting inequalities in power and status are products of social processes rather than simple biological determinism.

13. (C) Evolution
Evolution in a social context refers to the gradual and continuous process of change through which societies develop from simple forms to more complex structures. This concept suggests a slow, incremental progression over long periods rather than sudden or radical shifts. It views social change as an unfolding process where institutions and social relations become increasingly specialized and sophisticated over time.

14. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Progress is not a value-neutral concept because it implies that change is moving in a desirable or beneficial direction. What constitutes improvement depends on the specific values and goals of a society, such as increased freedom or technological advancement. Therefore, while evolution is simply a description of change, progress is an evaluative term that judges change against social ideals.

15. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Social change occurs through various distinct mechanisms. Diffusion involves the movement of cultural traits between different groups, while revolution represents a rapid, fundamental restructuring of society. Evolution describes the gradual progression from simple to complex forms over long periods. Transformation refers to significant alterations in social institutions. Understanding these diverse processes helps in analyzing how societies adapt and reorganize over time.

16. (B) The replacement of the entire social structure with a new one.
The distinction between types of structural change depends on the magnitude of the alteration. A change in structure involves adjustments within the existing system, such as new personnel. However, a change of structure refers to a fundamental transformation where the entire organizing principles and social framework are replaced. This profound shift results in a completely different social and institutional order.

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17. (B) A theory suggesting that societies pass through repeating stages of rise and fall.
Cyclical theories of social change propose that societies follow a repeating pattern similar to the life cycle of a biological organism. Rather than moving in a straight line toward a final goal, societies are seen as going through recurring phases of birth, growth, maturity, and eventual decline. This perspective emphasizes that history repeats itself through these predictable, alternating stages.

18. (A) A national identity that coexists with vast cultural differences.
Unity in diversity is a core concept in the Indian context, suggesting that a strong sense of national belonging can be maintained alongside extensive cultural pluralism. It acknowledges the coexistence of various religions, languages, and customs without requiring groups to abandon their unique identities. This balance allows for a shared national identity that respects and integrates diverse cultural backgrounds.

19. (C) Linguistic diversity
India is characterized by immense linguistic diversity, which serves as a major dimension of its cultural fabric. The nation is home to hundreds of distinct languages and thousands of dialects belonging to different language families. This variety influences regional identities and is officially recognized through constitutional provisions, making it a central feature of the country's complex and pluralistic social landscape.

20. (B) 2 and 3 only
Contemporary issues in society are often deeply interconnected and multidimensional. While poverty has significant economic components, it is also a social issue involving exclusion and lack of opportunity. Inequalities based on caste and gender frequently overlap, creating complex patterns of disadvantage. Furthermore, tensions between different regions or religious groups can negatively impact social cohesion and threaten national integration.

21. (C) Property brought by a bride to her husband, often under coercion.
Dowry refers to the transfer of property, money, or goods from the bride's family to the groom or his family during marriage. In many contexts, this practice is not purely voluntary but involves social pressure or direct coercion. It is a significant source of family disharmony and gender inequality, often leading to harassment and violence if the demands are not met.

22. (B) Clashes in values, beliefs, and lifestyles between parents and children.
Intergenerational conflict arises from the differing perspectives and priorities of individuals belonging to different age groups within a family. Often referred to as the generation gap, these tensions are typically fueled by rapid social change, which causes children to adopt values and lifestyles that contrast with those of their parents. These disagreements can lead to significant friction and domestic disharmony.

23. (D) Social stratification
Social stratification is the structured ranking of entire groups of people that perpetuates unequal rewards and power in a society. It creates an enduring hierarchy where individuals are categorized based on factors like wealth, prestige, and influence. This systematic arrangement ensures that different groups have varying levels of access to resources, resulting in a persistent and institutionalized pattern of social inequality.

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24. (A) Social differentiation
While caste, class, and gender are specific forms of structured social ranking, social differentiation is simply the process of identifying differences between people. Differentiation categorizes individuals based on various traits but does not necessarily imply a hierarchy or unequal distribution of resources. It is the preliminary step that provides the categories which systems of stratification then rank into a vertical order.

25. (B) 1, 2, 4, 3
The formation of stratified systems follows a logical progression beginning with the recognition of differences between people. Once social differentiation occurs, it often leads to social inequality where certain traits are valued more than others. This valuation creates a social hierarchy of ranked positions. Ultimately, when this ranked inequality becomes institutionalized and persists over generations, it is known as social stratification.

26. (A) Status is primarily achieved through effort.
The caste system is defined by its reliance on ascription, meaning that social status is determined at birth and remains fixed for life. It is an extremely closed system of stratification where an individual's position is not based on personal merit or effort. This lack of mobility distinguishes it from more open systems like class, where achievement can influence rank.

27. (D) Adult socialization
Socialization is a lifelong process that continues well beyond childhood. As individuals transition into mature roles, such as becoming a spouse, parent, or employee, they must learn the specific expectations and behaviors associated with these positions. This phase, known as adult socialization, allows people to adapt to the changing responsibilities and social contexts they encounter throughout their later years.

28. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Socialization does not end at adulthood; it is a continuous process that occurs throughout the entire life course. While primary socialization establishes foundational traits during childhood, adults must constantly learn new norms to adapt to evolving circumstances. Life events like entering the workforce or starting a family require ongoing socialization to successfully navigate new social roles and institutional expectations.

29. (C) How individuals learn to become functioning members of their society.
Theories of socialization explore the complex processes through which biological individuals transform into social beings. These theories examine how people internalize cultural norms, learn social roles, and develop a sense of self within a specific societal context. By understanding these mechanisms, sociologists can explain how social order is maintained and how culture is transmitted across successive generations.

30. (D) Re-socialization
Re-socialization occurs when an individual must unlearn previous behavioral patterns and adopt entirely new norms that are often in sharp conflict with their past experiences. This process is frequently found in total institutions like the military, where civilian identities are replaced with a rigid professional structure. The goal is to fundamentally transform the individual's outlook to fit a new social environment.

31. (A) Stratification is a system of structured inequality arising from differentiation.
Social differentiation and social stratification are related but distinct concepts. Differentiation identifies the differences and diverse roles within a society, while stratification takes those differences and ranks them into a hierarchy. Therefore, stratification is the institutionalized system of structured inequality that emerges when the categories identified through differentiation are assigned different levels of value, power, and prestige.

32. (B) Economic position and market situation
Class stratification is primarily determined by an individual's economic standing and their relationship to the market. Unlike systems based on birth, class is often defined by wealth, income, and occupation. This form of stratification is generally more open and fluid, allowing for the possibility of social mobility based on personal achievement and the accumulation of material resources over time.

33. (B) A functionalist theory perspective
Functionalist theories of social stratification argue that inequality is a necessary and beneficial feature of society. This perspective suggests that by offering higher rewards and status to more important and difficult roles, society ensures that the most talented individuals are motivated to fill them. From this viewpoint, stratification serves as a mechanism to maintain social stability and efficiency.

34. (A) Intergenerational social mobility
When a change in social position occurs between different generations of the same family, it is referred to as intergenerational mobility. An example of this is when the child of a factory worker achieves the status of a doctor. This shift indicates that the child has attained a different social rank than their parents, reflecting changes in status over time.

35. (C) Diffusion
Diffusion is a mechanism of social change characterized by the spread of cultural traits,

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ideas, or innovations from one society to another. The global expansion of fast-food chains is a clear example of this process, as specific cultural practices and business models from the United States are adopted by diverse populations worldwide. This process contributes to the increasing interconnectedness of global cultures.

36. (D) Society develops in a single direction, often towards progress.
Linear theories of social change propose that societies develop along a consistent, non-repeating path. This perspective often suggests a progression from simple to complex structures or from traditional to modern forms. Such theories frequently imply that change moves in a specific direction, typically toward what is perceived as a more advanced or improved state of social organization.

37. (C) Rapidity and the fundamental restructuring of society.
Revolution is a type of social change distinguished by its sudden and radical nature. Unlike gradual evolution, a revolution involves the rapid overthrow of the existing social or political order and the implementation of a fundamentally new structure. This process typically involves a massive shift in power and a comprehensive reorganization of the principles upon which a society is based.

38. (B) The diverse anthropological and cultural populations that constitute the nation.
The phrase "People of India" refers to the vast and diverse collection of groups that make up the nation's population. It encompasses a wide range of communities distinguished by their unique cultures, languages, religions, and ancestral backgrounds. This concept highlights the pluralistic nature of Indian society, viewing the nation as a mosaic of many different anthropological and social groups.

39. (D) Cultural diversity
Cultural diversity refers to the presence of multiple distinct cultural groups within a single society. In India, this is evident through the coexistence of various languages, religions, and tribal customs. This pluralism is a defining characteristic of the nation, reflecting a rich heritage where diverse traditions and identities thrive together while contributing to a broader shared national experience.

40. (D) A is false but R is true.
Domestic violence is not merely a private matter; it is a significant societal issue with deep socio-cultural roots and legal consequences. It reflects broader patterns of inequality and power imbalances within the home that affect the well-being of the entire community. Recognizing it as a public concern allows for social and legal interventions aimed at protecting individuals and promoting justice.

41. (B) A state of deprivation encompassing economic, social, and political elements.
From a sociological perspective, poverty is more than just a lack of financial resources. It is a multidimensional state of deprivation that includes limited access to education, healthcare, and political influence. This broader view recognizes that poverty involves social exclusion and structural barriers that prevent individuals from fully participating in society and maintaining a standard of living considered acceptable.

42. (A) The unequal treatment and perception of individuals based on their gender.
Gender inequality refers to the structured disparities in power, status, and opportunities between men and women. These inequalities are rooted in social and cultural perceptions rather than biological differences. It manifests in various ways, such as unequal pay, limited access to leadership roles, and different social expectations, all of which contribute to a hierarchical ranking of genders in society.

43. (B) A conflict between two groups based on their shared ancestry and cultural practices.
Ethnic disharmony occurs when there is tension or conflict between social groups that identify with distinct cultural heritages or ancestries. These conflicts often arise from perceived threats to identity, competition for resources, or historical grievances. This type of discord highlights the challenges of maintaining social cohesion in pluralistic societies where different ethnic groups have conflicting interests or values.

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44. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Although the practice of demanding dowry is legally prohibited in India, it has not been completely eliminated. The tradition persists in many parts of society, continuing to cause significant family disharmony and violence against women. The survival of this practice despite legal bans illustrates the deep-seated nature of certain cultural norms and the ongoing challenge of achieving gender justice.

45. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different types of socialization address various life stages and transitions. Primary socialization occurs in childhood within the family. Anticipatory socialization involves preparing for future roles by mimicking desired behaviors. Re-socialization requires radically changing existing norms, often after leaving a restrictive group. Adult socialization focuses on learning the requirements of new roles, such as employment, after reaching maturity and entering the workforce.

46. (B) Social stratification
Social mobility is a central concept in the study of social stratification, as it examines the movement of individuals within a ranked hierarchy. It measures the degree to which a system is open or closed by analyzing how easily people can change their social position. Studying mobility patterns helps sociologists understand how opportunities and rewards are distributed across different social layers.

47. (B) It refers to the unequal distribution of valued resources, rewards, and positions.
Social inequality is the condition where members of a society have different amounts of wealth, prestige, or power. It is a structured feature of social systems where certain individuals or groups consistently receive more valued resources than others. This unequal distribution is often institutionalized, meaning it is supported by social norms and practices that maintain the status quo over time.

48. (A) A meritocracy
A meritocracy is a system of social stratification where an individual's rank is determined by their personal abilities, effort, and achievements rather than their background. In such a system, those who demonstrate the most talent and hard work are expected to attain the highest positions. This ideal emphasizes social mobility and equal opportunity, contrasting with systems based on inherited status.

49. (C) Groups are ranked based on their perceived cultural or national origin.
Ethnic stratification is a system of structured inequality where social groups are ranked according to their cultural background or national origin. This ranking often leads to dominant and subordinate groups, with the dominant group possessing greater power and prestige. This form of stratification influences how individuals are treated and what opportunities are available to them based on their ethnic identity.

50. (A) 2 only
Peer groups act as a powerful agency of socialization, particularly during adolescence, as they offer a space for independent identity formation. Sometimes, the values and norms of the peer group may conflict with those taught by the family. Contrary to common misconceptions, socialization is a lifelong process, and sociological theories generally emphasize the importance of social learning over biological instincts.

51. (D) A fundamental transformation of the principles on which the society is organized.
A change of structure refers to a profound and qualitative shift in the basic organizing principles of a society. This type of change goes beyond minor reforms or personnel adjustments and results in a completely different social framework. Examples include the transition from a feudal system to an industrial capitalist order, where the entire nature of social relations is revolutionized.

52. (A) Progress
Progress is a concept used to describe social change that is perceived as moving toward a positive or desirable goal. It is an evaluative term that judges change based on specific values such as rationality, democracy, or human rights. Unlike simple evolution, progress implies that the changes taking place are improvements that bring society closer to an idealized state of development.

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53. (B) Its causes, consequences, and changing rates as a social phenomenon.
A sociological study of divorce examines it as a broad social phenomenon rather than just a personal issue. This includes analyzing the social factors that influence divorce rates, such as economic changes or shifting cultural norms. By looking at the consequences for families and society, sociologists gain a better understanding of how the institution of marriage is evolving in contemporary life.

54. (D) Different generations, such as parents and their children.
Intergenerational conflict refers to the tensions and disagreements that occur between different age cohorts, most commonly between parents and their children. These conflicts are often rooted in the differing values, beliefs, and lifestyles that characterize each generation. Such discord can be amplified by rapid social change, which creates a significant gap in the experiences and worldviews of different age groups.

55. (B) All tribal groups in India share an identical culture and lifestyle.
Cultural diversity in India is extensive and includes a wide variety of tribal groups, each with its own unique social structure, language, and customs. It is incorrect to assume that tribal populations are homogenous. Instead, they represent a diverse array of cultures that contribute significantly to the overall pluralism of the nation, alongside linguistic, religious, and regional variations found across India.

56. (B) Inequality is random, while stratification is a structured, institutionalized pattern.
Social inequality refers to the general condition of unequal access to resources, while social stratification is the formal, structured system that maintains this inequality over time. Stratification categorizes and ranks people into hierarchical layers that are supported by social institutions and norms. Therefore, stratification is an organized and persistent pattern of inequality that is passed down through generations within a society.

57. (D) Downward social mobility
Downward social mobility occurs when an individual moves from a higher social position to a lower one. For example, if a factory manager is demoted to a shop-floor supervisor, they experience a decrease in status, authority, and likely income. This shift represents a decline in the individual's rank within the social hierarchy, highlighting the possibility of movement in both directions.

58. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The class system is generally considered more open and fluid than the caste system because it allows for social mobility based on individual achievement. In a class system, while family background can influence an individual's starting point, their social position is not entirely determined at birth. Instead, factors like education and career success provide opportunities for individuals to change their rank.

59. (B) Gender socialization
Gender socialization is the process through which individuals learn and internalize the specific norms, values, and expectations that their society associates with being male or female. This process starts at a very young age and is reinforced by various agencies such as the family, school, and media. It shapes how people perceive themselves and how they interact with others based on gender.

60. (B) Genetic traits
Agencies of socialization are social institutions and groups that facilitate the learning of cultural norms and roles. Schools, religions, and peer groups are all active participants in this process. Genetic traits, however, are biological characteristics rather than social agencies. While biology may influence behavior, socialization focuses on the environmental and social factors that shape how individuals develop within their culture.

61. (B) A change that completely alters the character and structure of a phenomenon.
Transformation in the context of social change refers to a profound and comprehensive alteration that changes the essential nature of a social institution or system. This type of change is deeper than a simple adjustment or minor reform. It results in a qualitative shift that significantly redefines how a phenomenon functions and is perceived within the broader social structure.

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62. (A) A cyclical theory
Cyclical theories of social change often use biological metaphors to explain how societies develop. By likening a society's progression to the birth, growth, maturity, and eventual decay of an organism, these theories suggest that history follows a repeating pattern. This perspective emphasizes that societies do not move in a constant upward direction but instead experience inevitable periods of rise and fall.

63. (B) Social formations based on religion, language, caste, and tribe.
The concept of unity in diversity in India acknowledges that the nation is composed of many different social groups and communities. These groupings are primarily based on religious affiliations, linguistic backgrounds, caste identities, and tribal origins. Recognizing these diverse formations is essential for understanding the pluralistic nature of Indian society and the various identities that coexist within a single national framework.

64. (B) The perpetuation of inequality
Persistent poverty that is transmitted across generations creates a cycle of deprivation that is difficult to break. This intergenerational poverty is a major factor in the perpetuation of social inequality, as it limits the opportunities and resources available to certain groups. By restricting social mobility, chronic poverty ensures that disparities in wealth and status remain embedded in the social structure over time.

65. (C) Perceived or real inequalities in economic development and political power.
Regional disharmony often arises from imbalances in the distribution of resources and development across different parts of a country. When certain regions perceive that they are being economically neglected or lack sufficient political influence, it can lead to tension and conflict with the central government or other regions. These disparities challenge national integration and highlight the importance of balanced regional growth.

66. (A) The rapid pace of social change, leading to a "generation gap" in values.
The primary cause of intergenerational conflict in modern society is the high rate of social and technological change. This rapid transformation creates a significant gap between the values and experiences of older and younger generations. As societal norms evolve quickly, children may adopt worldviews that are substantially different from those of their parents, leading to misunderstandings and disagreements within the family.

67. (D) The dowry system
The dowry system in India is a socio-cultural issue deeply connected to gender inequality. It involves the transfer of material wealth from the bride's family to the groom's, often reinforcing the idea that women are a financial burden. This practice can lead to significant family disharmony, domestic violence, and discrimination against women, reflecting broader patterns of patriarchal power and status disparities.

68. (A) Upward intragenerational mobility
Intragenerational mobility refers to a change in social position that occurs during an individual's own lifetime. When a teacher is promoted to the role of a school principal, they experience upward mobility as their status, authority, and salary increase. This shift demonstrates the individual's ability to improve their social standing through professional achievement within their own career span.

69. (B) Conflict perspective
The conflict perspective views social stratification as the result of a struggle between different groups over scarce and valued resources. According to this theory, the social hierarchy is maintained by dominant groups who use their power to protect their interests and exploit subordinate groups. Stratification is seen not as a functional necessity, but as a system that perpetuates inequality and social tension.

70. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Anticipatory socialization is a proactive process where individuals learn the norms and values of a group they aspire to join. By adopting these behaviors in advance, they can reduce the stress

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of future transitions and increase their chances of being accepted. This type of learning acts as a bridge, preparing the individual for the expectations they will face in their new role.

71. (D) Gender stratification : Socially constructed roles
Gender stratification refers to the systematic ranking of men and women in a way that creates unequal access to power and resources. This hierarchy is based on socially constructed roles and expectations rather than just biological differences. While sex is biological, gender is a social category that determines how individuals are perceived and treated within the broader social structure and its institutions.

72. (A) Evolution is slow and gradual, while revolution is rapid and drastic.
The fundamental difference between evolution and revolution lies in the pace and scope of the social change. Evolution describes a slow, incremental development where social institutions change gradually over long periods. In contrast, revolution involves a sudden and fundamental overthrow of the existing order, leading to rapid and comprehensive restructuring of the social and political system.

73. (C) Linguistic diversity
The Indian Constitution's recognition of multiple official languages is a formal acknowledgement of the nation's immense linguistic diversity. By providing legal status to various regional languages, the state respects the unique identities of different linguistic communities. This constitutional provision is a key element of India's pluralistic approach, aiming to maintain national unity while celebrating the variety of its cultural traditions.

74. (C) Domestic violence
Domestic violence is a severe form of family disharmony that involves the abuse of one partner by another within an intimate relationship. This abuse can take many forms, including physical, emotional, sexual, and economic control. It is a significant social issue rooted in power imbalances and patriarchal norms, having profound negative impacts on individuals, families, and the broader community's well-being.

75. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Contemporary social issues can be categorized by their primary characteristics. Poverty is a state of severe deprivation, while the dowry system involves financial demands at marriage. Intergenerational conflict arises from value clashes between different age groups, and ethnic disharmony involves tensions between groups with shared cultural origins. Understanding these distinct characteristics is essential for analyzing and addressing the complex challenges facing modern societies.

76. (B) Learning and adapting to social roles continue throughout the life course.
Socialization is a lifelong process because individuals are constantly encountering new social environments and transitions throughout their lives. As people move through different stages—such as starting a career, getting married, or retiring—they must learn the new norms and expectations associated with these roles. This continuous learning ensures that individuals remain integrated into society and can successfully navigate evolving social contexts.

77. (B) Societies with closed stratification systems exhibit high rates of social mobility.
Closed stratification systems, such as the caste system, are characterized by rigid boundaries and very limited opportunities for social mobility. In these systems, an individual's rank is primarily determined by ascription at birth. Conversely, high rates of social mobility are typically found in open systems, like the class system, where achievement and merit can lead to changes in an individual's social standing.

78. (A) The replacement of one elected government with another.
A change in structure refers to adjustments that occur within the existing social or political framework. The replacement of one elected government by another through a democratic process is a classic example. While the specific personnel and policies may change, the underlying system of governance remains the same. This contrasts with more fundamental shifts that alter the entire organizing principles of the society.

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79. (C) Tribal diversity
The presence of numerous tribal communities with distinct social structures and cultural practices is a key indicator of India's tribal diversity. Each group possesses its own unique traditions, languages, and ways of life, contributing to the nation's rich pluralistic fabric. Recognizing and respecting this diversity is essential for understanding the complex social landscape of India and ensuring the inclusive development of all its communities.

80. (A) 1 and 3 only
The class system is generally more open and allows for greater social mobility than the caste system, where status is typically ascribed at birth and fixed for life. While sex is a biological category, gender stratification refers to the socially constructed inequalities and roles that societies assign to men and women. Therefore, understanding both achievement and ascription is vital for analyzing different stratification systems.

81. (B) Horizontal mobility
Horizontal mobility occurs when an individual moves between social positions that have approximately the same status and rewards. If a lawyer transitions to a university professorship with a similar salary and prestige, their rank in the social hierarchy remains largely unchanged. This type of movement represents a shift in role or occupation without a significant change in the person's overall social standing.

82. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The term 'People of India' does not imply a homogenous entity; rather, it refers to the diverse collection of groups that constitute the nation. Similarly, 'Unity in diversity' is not a contradiction but a core principle that emphasizes national integration amidst cultural pluralism. Both concepts acknowledge that India's strength lies in its ability to maintain a shared identity while celebrating its internal differences.

83. (C) Diffusion
Diffusion is the form of social change that occurs when cultural elements, such as ideas, technology, or customs, are borrowed or spread from one society to another. This process facilitates cross-cultural interaction and the blending of different traditions. It is a key mechanism through which innovations move across global boundaries, leading to significant changes in the social and cultural life of various populations.

84. (C) Antagonism, conflict, and violence between followers of different religions.
Religious disharmony is a contemporary issue characterized by conflict and hostility between different religious groups. This discord can manifest as prejudice, discrimination, or communal violence, often fueled by political or social tensions. Such disharmony challenges social cohesion and national integration in pluralistic societies, highlighting the need for mutual respect and effective mechanisms for managing religious and cultural differences.

85. (C) An immigrant learning the language and customs of a new country.
Re-socialization involves a significant shift in an individual's identity and behavioral patterns as they adapt to an entirely new social environment. When an immigrant moves to a different country, they must unlearn some of their previous cultural habits and adopt the norms and language of their new home. This profound learning process is necessary for successful integration and functioning within the new society.

86. (C) Social stratification
Social stratification is the system through which societies rank categories of people into a hierarchy. This hierarchical arrangement leads to structured inequality, where different groups have unequal access to power, prestige, and material resources. This persistent pattern of ranking ensures that some groups occupy superior positions while others are placed in subordinate ones, influencing the life chances of individuals within each layer.

87. (C) Achieved status
A key component of the class system is its reliance on achieved status, which is a social position that an individual attains through their own effort, skills, and merit. Unlike systems based on birth, the class system allows for social mobility as individuals can change their rank by acquiring wealth or education. This openness makes it more fluid than more rigid, ascription-based systems of stratification.

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88. (A) Gender inequality
The feminist perspective on social stratification primarily focuses on understanding and addressing gender inequality. This approach examines how social structures and norms create a hierarchy that privileges men and subordinates women. By analyzing the distribution of power and resources through the lens of gender, feminists aim to uncover the systemic nature of these disparities and advocate for greater social justice and equality.

89. (C) Functionalist theory
Functionalist theories, such as the Davis-Moore thesis, argue that social stratification is a necessary and beneficial feature of society. This perspective suggests that by providing higher rewards for more important positions, society ensures that the most qualified and talented individuals are motivated to fill them. From this viewpoint, stratification serves as a mechanism to maintain social stability and the efficient functioning of the overall system.

90. (B) Linear
A theory that describes society as moving through distinct stages, such as from traditional to modern, is an example of a linear theory of social change. This perspective views development as a non-repeating progression in a specific direction. Such theories often suggest that all societies follow a similar path toward what is perceived as a more advanced or improved state of social organization.

91. (C) Simple alteration or adaptation
Transformation signifies a profound and qualitative change that goes beyond minor adjustments or simple alterations. In the context of social change, it implies a fundamental restructuring of an institution or system that results in a new way of functioning. While evolution is gradual and revolution is sudden, transformation emphasizes the deep shift in character that occurs as a social phenomenon is redefined.

92. (A) Regional and linguistic diversity
The creation of Indian states along linguistic lines is a direct acknowledgment of the country's extensive regional and linguistic diversity. This policy respects the unique cultural identities of different linguistic communities and aims to promote more effective administration and cultural preservation. By providing a territorial basis for various languages, the state recognizes the importance of linguistic identity as a core component of the national fabric.

93. (B) Social exclusion and lack of access to resources like education and healthcare.
The sociological understanding of poverty extends beyond low income to include social exclusion and a lack of access to essential resources. This multidimensional view recognizes that being poor often means being unable to fully participate in social life or access opportunities for improvement, such as education and healthcare. This broader perspective highlights the structural barriers that keep individuals in a cycle of persistent deprivation.

94. (C) Divorce
Divorce is the legal dissolution of a marriage, representing a significant change in the social and legal status of the individuals involved. Sociologically, it is studied as a feature of family disharmony and changing social norms. Analyzing divorce rates and causes helps researchers understand how the institution of family is adapting to broader social and economic shifts in contemporary society.

95. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The conceptual evolution of the Indian social fabric involves a progression from traditional diverse communities to a modern nation-state. This path includes the pre-colonial existence of varied groups, followed by colonial ethnographic surveys that categorized the population. The post-independence era brought constitutional guarantees for minorities and the prominence of "Unity in diversity" as a national principle, reflecting the integration of multiple identities into a unified whole.

96. (D) Instinct
Agencies of socialization are social groups and institutions that facilitate the learning of cultural norms and roles. Families, schools, and the state are all recognized as active participants in this process. Instinct, however, refers to innate biological drives rather than social mechanisms. While biology provides the capacity for learning,

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socialization focuses on the external social factors that shape how individuals develop within their culture.

97. (B) Anticipatory socialization
Anticipatory socialization occurs when an individual begins to adopt the behaviors, values, and attitudes of a group they hope to join in the future. This proactive learning allows people to prepare for upcoming changes in their social status or roles. By mimicking the expected behaviors of their desired group, individuals can ease their eventual transition and increase their likelihood of being successfully integrated.

98. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Social stratification is not a characteristic of individuals but a structured feature of society itself. It persists over generations as the hierarchical arrangement of groups is passed down through social institutions and family background. While individuals can move within the system, the layers of the hierarchy remain a stable and enduring part of the social framework, influencing the life chances of entire categories of people.

99. (C) Progress
Progress is a concept of social change that inherently involves a value judgment. It implies that change is moving in a specific direction that is considered positive or desirable based on a society's ideals. Unlike more neutral terms like evolution or diffusion, which simply describe the process of change, progress evaluates that change as an improvement or advancement toward a specific goal.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The family is widely recognized as a crucial agency of socialization because it provides the child's first and most enduring social world. Within this primary group, children learn the foundational values, language, and behavioral norms of their culture. This early experience shapes the individual's basic identity and provides the social skills necessary for interacting with other institutions and groups throughout their life.

101. (C) Economic achievement
The fundamental difference between caste and class lies in the basis of their social ranking. While caste is a rigid system based on birth and ascribed status, class is primarily determined by economic position and market achievement. Class-based systems are generally more open, allowing individuals to change their rank through education and career success, whereas caste positions are traditionally fixed for life.

102. (B) Horizontal mobility : A factory worker becoming a CEO.
Horizontal mobility refers to a shift in social position that does not involve a change in overall status or rank. Transitioning from a factory worker to a chief executive officer represents a massive increase in power, wealth, and prestige, which is an example of upward vertical mobility. Horizontal movement would be more like a worker moving to another similar job with comparable status and pay.

103. (B) A fundamental replacement of the organizing principles of the system.
Change of structure involves a profound transformation where the entire organizing principles of a social system are replaced. This differs from a change in structure, which refers to minor adjustments or personnel shifts within the existing framework. A change of structure results in a qualitatively different social order, such as when a society moves from an agricultural feudal system to an industrial capitalist one.

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104. (C) Intergenerational conflict
Intergenerational conflict is a significant manifestation of family disharmony that occurs when different age groups within a household have conflicting values and lifestyles. These tensions often arise from the rapid pace of social change, which can create a gap in understanding between parents and their children. Such discord can lead to significant friction and stress within the domestic environment, affecting overall family stability.

105. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different forms of social stratification are based on distinct criteria. Caste relies on ascribed status and birth, while class is determined by economic position in the market. Gender

stratification involves socially constructed roles for men and women, and ethnic stratification is based on shared cultural heritage and ancestry. Understanding these diverse bases is essential for analyzing the various ways in which societies rank and categorize different groups.

106. (B) A functionalist theory of socialization
A functionalist theory of socialization emphasizes its role in maintaining social order and stability. This perspective argues that by teaching new members the necessary norms and values, socialization ensures that individuals can function effectively within the existing social structure. This process promotes social cohesion and the continuity of culture, allowing society to operate smoothly as new generations are integrated into its established roles and practices.

107. (C) Re-socialization
Re-socialization is the process through which an individual's former identity is stripped away and replaced with a new one, often within a total institution. This systematic change in norms and behaviors is necessary when a person enters a completely different social environment that requires a radical break from their past. Examples include the military or religious cults where comprehensive behavioral restructuring is intentionally enforced.

108. (A) Gender stratification
Gender stratification is the systematic ranking of different genders in a way that leads to unequal access to wealth, power, and prestige. This structured inequality is not based on biological differences alone but on the social and cultural values that a society assigns to masculine and feminine roles. It results in persistent disparities that influence the opportunities and life chances available to individuals based on their gender.

109. (B) Diffusion
Diffusion is the sociological term for the movement of innovations, ideas, and cultural items through a population or between different societies. This process is a major driver of social change, as groups borrow and adapt traits from one another through interaction and communication. Diffusion contributes to cultural hybridization and the spread of technology and beliefs across diverse social and geographic boundaries.

110. (A) 1 and 2 only
Evolution describes a slow, gradual development of society, while revolution refers to a sudden and fundamental restructuring of the social system. In contrast, progress is not an objective term but an evaluative one that implies a change moving in a desirable direction. Understanding the difference between these concepts is essential for analyzing the nature and direction of social change in different contexts.

111. (A) National identity and regional/communal identities.
Unity in diversity in India implies a delicate balance between a shared national identity and the various regional or communal identities that exist within the country. It acknowledges that people can be both Indian and members of specific linguistic or religious groups. This concept promotes integration without requiring the assimilation or erasure of the unique cultural backgrounds that contribute to the nation's overall pluralism.

112. (B) ascription; achievement
The primary difference between caste and class systems is the basis of social ranking. Caste inequality is rooted in ascription, where an individual's status is determined by birth and remains fixed. Class inequality, however, is based on achievement, allowing for movement within the hierarchy through personal effort, education, and career success. This distinction highlights the relative rigidity or openness of different social stratification systems.

113. (C) Intergenerational conflict
Clashes over differing lifestyles and career choices between parents and their adult children are typical examples of intergenerational conflict. These disagreements often stem from the generation gap, where younger individuals adopt modern values that contrast with the more traditional perspectives of their elders. Such tensions reflect the challenges families face as they navigate rapid social change and evolving expectations regarding individual freedom and authority.

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114. (C) Ethnic disharmony
While domestic violence, dowry, and divorce are all forms of family disharmony that occur within domestic relationships, ethnic disharmony refers to conflict between different cultural or national groups in the broader society. Family disharmony specifically concerns tensions and breakdowns in relationships between relatives or partners. Understanding these distinctions helps sociologists categorize various types of social conflict and their specific institutional locations.

115. (C) Anticipatory Socialization
Anticipatory socialization is the process where individuals prepare for a future social role by adopting the behaviors and attitudes associated with that position. When an employee begins to dress and act like senior managers in anticipation of a promotion, they are practicing the expectations of the rank they hope to attain. this proactive learning eases the transition into the new role and increases social acceptance.

116. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Social differentiation is simply the process of categorizing people based on various characteristics, which does not inherently require a hierarchical ranking. While differentiation provides the categories that can lead to stratification, it is possible for groups to be recognized as different without being placed in a vertical order of superiority and inferiority. Therefore, stratification is a more complex system of structured inequality built upon differentiation.

117. (B) Position in the social hierarchy
Social mobility is the ability of individuals or groups to move between different layers or positions within the social hierarchy. It is a central indicator of how open or closed a society's stratification system is. Mobility can be upward, downward, or horizontal, reflecting changes in status, wealth, or power that occur throughout an individual's lifetime or between successive generations.

118. (A) The French Revolution, which overthrew the monarchy and aristocracy.
A change of structure represents a fundamental transformation of the principles on which a society is organized. The French Revolution is a prime example, as it completely overthrew the existing system of monarchy and aristocracy and replaced it with a new social and political order based on different values. This profound shift goes far beyond minor adjustments and results in a comprehensive societal restructuring.

119. (C) Linguistic diversity
India's extensive variety of languages and dialects is a prime example of its linguistic diversity. The nation possesses a complex linguistic landscape where hundreds of distinct languages are spoken, often reflecting regional identities and heritage. This pluralism is a defining characteristic of Indian society and is recognized through various policies aimed at protecting and promoting linguistic rights and cultural expression within the national framework.

120. (B) Its historical origins, social functions, and consequences for gender inequality.
From a sociological perspective, studying the dowry system involves analyzing its role in shaping social relations and maintaining patterns of inequality. Researchers examine how the practice originated and the functions it serves within certain communities. Most importantly, sociologists focus on how dowry contributes to gender disparities and the negative consequences it has for women's status and safety within the family structure.

121. (C) Primary socialization
Primary socialization is the initial phase of learning that occurs during childhood, primarily within the family. It is through this process that a child learns the basic language, values, and norms of their culture. These early experiences are foundational, shaping the individual's initial sense of self and providing the essential tools needed to interact with other social groups and institutions as they grow.

122. (A) Hierarchy
While social differentiation only requires the identification of categories and differences, social stratification specifically involves the ranking of those categories into a hierarchy. Hierarchy implies that some groups are assigned higher status and more rewards than others, creating a vertical system of structured inequality. Therefore, a hierarchical arrangement is a defining feature

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of stratification that distinguishes it from simple differentiation or variety.

123. (B) Stratification is a result of competition over scarce resources, benefiting the powerful.
A conflict-based theory of social stratification argues that the system is created and maintained by powerful groups who seek to protect their own interests. According to this perspective, the hierarchical ranking of society is not functional but rather a tool for exploitation and dominance. Stratification reflects the unequal distribution of power and the ongoing struggle between different social classes for control over resources.

124. (B) Evolution
The transition from a hunter-gatherer society to an agricultural one is an example of social evolution. This process represents a gradual and significant development in the complexity of social organization and technology over a long period. Evolutionary change involves the unfolding of new structures and roles that allow society to adapt to changing environments and resources, moving toward more specialized forms of production.

125. (B) Maintain a sense of national identity despite vast internal diversity.
The slogan "Unity in diversity" describes the capacity of Indian society to forge a shared national identity without eliminating its extensive cultural pluralism. It acknowledges the coexistence of various groups while emphasizing common bonds that unite the nation. This approach seeks to balance the recognition of diverse identities with the need for social cohesion and political stability in a highly pluralistic country.

126. (B) It is often rooted in patriarchal norms and gender inequality within the culture.
Domestic violence is recognized as a socio-cultural issue because it is frequently driven by broader societal values and power structures. In many cases, it is rooted in patriarchal norms that grant men authority over women, leading to patterns of control and abuse. This perspective moves beyond viewing violence as a purely personal or legal matter, focusing instead on the underlying social factors that perpetuate it.

127. (B) Social stagnation or inheritance
When the child of a professional enters the same occupation as their parent, it is an example of social inheritance or status maintenance rather than mobility. This pattern indicates that the individual's social position has remained the same across generations. While it reflects stability in the social structure, it suggests a lack of intergenerational mobility where the offspring do not change their rank in the hierarchy.

128. (B) Social change can be caused by both internal and external factors.
Social change is a complex process driven by a variety of sources. Internal factors, such as technological innovation or social movements, can trigger shifts within a society. External factors, including cultural diffusion or environmental changes, also play a significant role. This multidimensional nature of change means that societies are constantly adapting to pressures from both within their own structure and from the outside world.

129. (C) Regionalism and ethnic identity
Demands for separate states or greater autonomy within India are often expressions of regionalism and ethnic identity. These movements frequently stem from perceived economic neglect or a desire to protect unique cultural and linguistic heritages. Such tensions reflect the challenges of maintaining national unity in a large, diverse country where regional groups seek more influence over their own affairs and resources.

130. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The caste system in India is a clear example of social stratification because it organizes the population into a formal hierarchy. This ranking is based on ascription, as an individual's caste status is determined by birth and defines their social standing for life. By institutionalizing inequality and limiting social mobility, the system maintains a structured and enduring arrangement of power and prestige.

131. (D) The boundaries between classes are fluid and can be crossed.
A key characteristic of the class system is its relative openness and the fluidity of its boundaries. Unlike more rigid systems based

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on birth, class allows for social mobility where individuals can move up or down the hierarchy through their own achievements. This flexibility means that an individual's social standing is not permanently fixed and can be influenced by education, talent, and effort.

132. (B) Individuals continuously encounter new situations and roles requiring new learning.
Socialization is considered a lifelong process because humans are constantly adapting to changing circumstances throughout their lives. As people enter different stages—such as starting a new job, becoming parents, or retiring—they must learn the specific norms and expectations associated with these roles. This continuous learning ensures that individuals can successfully function in an ever-evolving social world across their entire life course.

133. (B) Technology
The invention and widespread adoption of the internet have driven significant social change, demonstrating the power of technology to reshape human interaction and social structures. Technological innovations often trigger shifts in how people communicate, work, and access information, leading to profound transformations in various social institutions. This highlights technology as a key driver of social change that can alter the basic functioning of a society.

134. (A) High levels of inequality can be a major cause of poverty.
Poverty and inequality are closely related concepts, as high levels of social and economic inequality often contribute to persistent poverty. When resources and opportunities are concentrated among a few, large portions of the population may lack the means to maintain an acceptable standard of living. Therefore, addressing poverty frequently requires tackling the structural inequalities that limit access to wealth, education, and social status.

135. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Theories of social change offer different perspectives on how societies develop over time. Linear theories suggest a single direction of progress, while cyclical theories emphasize repeating stages of rise and fall. Diffusion involves the spread of culture between different groups, and revolution represents a rapid and fundamental overthrow of the existing social order. Understanding these distinct theories is essential for analyzing the complex patterns of change in human societies.

136. (A) Their national or cultural heritage.
In the context of ethnic stratification, groups are distinguished by their shared cultural heritage, ancestry, or national origin. Ethnicity is a social category based on perceived common traditions, language, or history. This form of stratification ranks groups based on these cultural characteristics, often leading to unequal access to power and resources based on an individual's membership in a particular ethnic community.

137. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
While divorce rates are often analyzed as an indicator of changing family norms, they are not universally interpreted as a sign of societal decay. Many sociologists view rising divorce rates as a reflection of increased individual freedom and shifting expectations within marriage. Therefore, while a high divorce rate indicates social change, its meaning and impact are interpreted differently depending on the perspective used.

138. (B) Anticipatory socialization
Anticipatory socialization involves learning and practicing the behaviors and values of a role an individual hopes to attain. When a student starts a blog to prepare for a career in journalism, they are engaging in this proactive learning process. By mimicking professional behaviors before officially entering the field, they ease their future transition and begin to internalize the expectations of their desired professional community.

139. (C) International trade agreements
While poverty, caste inequality, and family disharmony are clear examples of contemporary socio-cultural issues that affect social relations and individual well-being within a society, international trade agreements are primarily economic and political in nature. These agreements involve formal relationships between nations and, while they may have social consequences, they are not categorized as internal socio-cultural problems in the same way as the other examples.

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140. (B) 2 and 3 only
Family disharmony is a multifaceted issue that includes dowry-related conflicts and intergenerational tensions. Dowry continues to be a major source of stress and violence in many Indian families. Similarly, clashes in values between different age groups create significant friction. However, domestic violence is not limited to physical abuse alone; it also encompasses emotional, sexual, and economic forms of control and harm within the household.

141. (A) Religious diversity
The coexistence of multiple religious communities such as Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and Christians is a clear manifestation of India's religious diversity. This pluralism is a defining characteristic of the nation's social fabric, reflecting a long history of various faiths thriving together. Recognizing this diversity is essential for understanding the pluralistic nature of Indian society and the importance of secularism in maintaining social harmony.

142. (A) A symbolic interactionist perspective
A symbolic interactionist perspective on social stratification focuses on how everyday interactions and shared meanings create and maintain social hierarchies. This approach examines how individuals use symbols and communication to reinforce status differences and establish social rank. By looking at the micro-level of social life, interactionists uncover the processes through which people internalize their social position and reproduce the stratification system in their daily activities.

143. (C) magnitude
The distinction between 'change in structure' and 'change of structure' is used to analyze the magnitude or scale of social change. A change in structure involves minor adjustments within the existing system, while a change of structure refers to a fundamental and comprehensive transformation. Understanding this difference helps sociologists evaluate how profound a specific social shift is and the extent to which it alters society's basic principles.

144. (C) Poverty
Poverty is defined as the condition in which individuals or groups lack the necessary resources to maintain a standard of living considered acceptable in their society. This state of deprivation often includes limited access to basic needs like food, shelter, education, and healthcare. From a sociological viewpoint, poverty is a structural issue that involves social exclusion and restricted opportunities, affecting the overall well-being and life chances of those involved.

145. (A) Horizontal mobility
Horizontal mobility occurs when an individual moves between social positions that are roughly equivalent in status, income, and prestige. If a clerk is transferred to another department with the same rank and pay, their position in the social hierarchy remains unchanged. This type of movement represents a shift in role or location within the same social level rather than a climb or descent in rank.

146. (A) The socially and culturally constructed roles, behaviors, and attributes a society considers appropriate for men and women.
From a sociological viewpoint, gender is understood as a social and cultural construct rather than a simple biological fact. It refers to the roles, expectations, and identities that societies assign to individuals based on their perceived sex. This distinction between biological sex and socially constructed gender is essential for analyzing how societies create and maintain inequalities in power, status, and opportunities between men and women.

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147. (A) Linear theory
A linear theory of social change proposes that societies develop in a specific direction, often moving through a series of stages toward a final or more advanced goal. This perspective views change as a non-repeating progression, frequently implying a movement toward greater complexity or progress. Such theories help sociologists analyze long-term trends in social development and the unfolding of new social forms over history.

148. (A) The Jat community.
In the Indian context, "groups and communities" typically refer to stable social units based on shared identities like caste, religion, or tribe. The Jat community is a prime example of such

a social formation, as it is based on a collective identity that persists over time. This differs from temporary gatherings like people at a bus stop, which do not form a distinct, enduring social group.

149. (A) Regional disharmony
Tensions between a state demanding more autonomy and the central government are an example of regional disharmony. These conflicts often arise from perceived imbalances in power and resource distribution across different parts of a country. Such discord challenges national integration and highlights the importance of managing regional identities and interests effectively within a federal political system to maintain social and political stability.

150. (B) Dowry
Dowry is a key aspect of family disharmony that involves property and financial demands made at the time of marriage. This practice can lead to significant conflict, harassment, and even violence if the demands are not met. As a contemporary social issue, dowry reflects deep-seated gender inequalities and the commodification of marriage, negatively affecting the status and well-being of women and their families.

151. (D) Adult socialization
Adult socialization refers to the ongoing learning process that occurs as individuals transition into new roles during their mature years. When a person starts a new job in mid-career and learns the specific skills and norms of that environment, they are undergoing this type of socialization. This continuous adaptation is necessary for successfully navigating the various social and professional changes encountered throughout the life course.

152. (B) Inequality : Unequal distribution of valued resources
Social inequality is defined as the structured and unequal distribution of valued resources, rewards, and positions among members of a society. This condition ensures that different groups have varying levels of access to power, wealth, and prestige. Understanding inequality is fundamental to the study of social stratification, which examines how these disparities are institutionalized and maintained through hierarchical rankings of different categories of people.

153. (A) Marxism (a conflict theory)
Marxist theory, a prominent conflict perspective, views social stratification as the result of the power struggle between social classes. It specifically focuses on the inherent conflict between the bourgeoisie, who own the means of production, and the proletariat, who sell their labor. According to this theory, stratification is a system of exploitation that will persist as long as class divisions exist within society.

154. (D) Revolution
A revolution is a type of social change characterized by the sudden and often violent overthrow of an existing social and political order. This radical shift leads to the implementation of a fundamentally new structure and a massive reorganization of power. Unlike more gradual forms of change, a revolution represents a sharp break with the past and the comprehensive restructuring of society's basic principles.

155. (A) 3, 2, 1
Social change can be categorized by the pace and scale of its impact. Evolution is the most gradual process, occurring slowly over long periods. Transformation represents a more profound and qualitative change that alters the essential nature of a system. Revolution is the most abrupt and radical form of change, involving the rapid and fundamental overthrow of the existing social and political order.

156. (B) The complex interplay of unity, diversity, groups, and communities.
Conceptualizing Indian society requires an understanding of the complex relationship between national unity and extensive cultural diversity. It involves analyzing how various social groups based on religion, language, caste, and tribe interact within a single nation-state. This pluralistic approach is essential for grasping the dynamic and multifaceted nature of the Indian social landscape and the diverse identities that contribute to its national fabric.

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157. (B) Inequality of gender
Gender inequality is a contemporary social issue that addresses the systematic disparities in rights, opportunities, and social status between men and women. These inequalities are rooted in social and cultural norms that create a hierarchy based on gender. Addressing this issue involves analyzing the structural factors that perpetuate these disparities and advocating for policies and practices that promote greater gender justice and equality.

158. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Intergenerational conflict is not a purely modern phenomenon, though it can be intensified by rapid social change. When societies transform quickly, the value gap between older and younger generations often widens, leading to increased friction within families. These tensions reflect the challenges of adapting to evolving norms and lifestyles, highlighting how the "generation gap" serves as a source of discord in both traditional and modern contexts.

159. (C) The individual becomes a social being.
The primary focus of socialization theories is to explain the process through which a biological individual transforms into a functioning social being. These theories examine how people internalize the norms, values, and roles of their culture, allowing them to participate effectively in society. By understanding these mechanisms, sociologists can better grasp how social order is maintained and how culture is transmitted across successive generations.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social mobility is significantly lower in caste-based societies because status is determined by ascription at birth and is generally fixed for life. In contrast, class-based systems are more open because they are based on achievement, allowing individuals to change their rank through effort and merit. This difference highlights the relative rigidity of closed systems like caste compared to the fluidity of open systems like class.

161. (D) Adult socialization
Adult socialization involves the ongoing process of learning and adapting to new social environments and roles during mature years. When an individual moves to a new city for university and adjusts to a different lifestyle, they are undergoing this type of socialization. This continuous adaptation is necessary for successfully navigating the various transitions and social contexts encountered throughout the later stages of an individual's life.

162. (C) Gender stratification is based solely on biological differences.
Gender stratification is not based solely on biological differences but is a social and cultural construct. While biological sex exists, the resulting inequalities in power and status are products of the roles and expectations that society assigns to men and women. This hierarchical ranking of genders is maintained through social processes and institutions that perpetuate disparities in opportunities and rewards available to different gender groups.

163. (B) Social change
Social change is the study of how social structures, institutions, and norms evolve over time. It examines the processes and factors that trigger alterations in the way societies are organized and function. Analyzing social change helps sociologists understand the dynamic nature of human communities and the various internal and external forces that drive transformations in the social world across different historical periods.

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164. (A) Caste groups, religious communities, and tribal groups
In the study of Indian society, "groups and communities" refer to the fundamental social units that compose the nation's pluralistic fabric. These include enduring formations such as caste groups, religious communities, and various tribal groups. Each of these units has its own unique cultural identity and social structure, contributing to the overall diversity of the country and shaping the social interactions and identities of its people.

165. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Different agencies of socialization serve distinct primary functions in an individual's development. The family provides initial care and basic cultural values, while schools teach formal curriculum and universalistic values. Peer groups offer a space for informal interaction outside adult

supervision, and mass media transmits a wide range of impersonal information. Understanding these various functions is essential for analyzing how individuals are socialized into their culture.

166. (B) Cyclical theory
A theory of social change that focuses on the rise and fall of civilizations is an example of a cyclical theory. This perspective suggests that societies follow a repeating pattern of development, similar to the life cycle of a biological organism. Rather than moving toward a final goal, societies are seen as going through recurring phases of growth and decline, emphasizing the repetitive nature of historical progression.

167. (B) The structural factors that create and perpetuate poverty.
Analyzing poverty as a contemporary issue involves focusing on the structural factors within society that create and maintain this condition. Rather than viewing it as a personal failing, sociologists look at how economic systems, lack of opportunity, and social exclusion contribute to persistent deprivation. This broader perspective highlights the institutional barriers that prevent individuals from achieving a decent standard of living and participating fully in society.

168. (B) The legal termination of a marriage, i.e., divorce.
One of the most direct and common consequences of severe family disharmony is the legal termination of a marriage through divorce. When conflict and stress within the domestic relationship become unmanageable, the formal bond between partners may be broken. Analyzing divorce as a social phenomenon helps sociologists understand the changing nature of family life and the factors that contribute to the breakdown of marriage in modern society.

169. (B) It ranks groups based on their perceived common ancestry and culture.
A defining feature of ethnic stratification is the ranking of social groups based on their perceived common ancestry and shared cultural background. This system of structured inequality creates a hierarchy where certain ethnic groups have more power and status than others. This form of stratification influences the life chances and opportunities available to individuals based on their ethnic identity and the relative position of their group within the society.

170. (A) 1 and 3 only
India's extensive cultural diversity, which includes regional, linguistic, and religious variations, is a source of both social richness and potential conflict. The concept of "Unity in diversity" does not mean eliminating these differences but rather maintaining national integration while respecting pluralism. Recognizing and managing this variety is essential for promoting social harmony and ensuring the inclusive development of all groups within the nation's complex social landscape.

171. (B) Anticipatory socialization
Anticipatory socialization is the process through which individuals learn the values and norms of a group they hope to join in the future. This proactive learning allows people to prepare for upcoming changes in their social roles and increase their likelihood of being accepted by their desired group. By mimicking the expected behaviors of that community, individuals can ease their eventual transition and adaptation to the new position.

172. (A) Hierarchy and inequality
The key difference between social differentiation and social stratification is that stratification specifically involves hierarchy and inequality. While differentiation simply identifies diverse roles and categories, stratification ranks those categories into a vertical order of superiority and inferiority. This structured ranking leads to the unequal distribution of rewards, power, and status, creating a persistent system of social inequality that defines the organization of human societies.

173. (C) Revolution
The concept of 'change of structure' is most closely aligned with revolution, as both involve a fundamental transformation of the social system. Revolution represents a sudden and radical break with the past, leading to the implementation of a completely new social and political order. This type of change goes beyond minor adjustments and results in a profound restructuring of the principles on which the society is based.

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174. (A) biological and cultural diversity
The "People of India" project was a significant anthropological survey aimed at documenting the extensive biological and cultural diversity of the country's population. By identifying and describing numerous distinct groups and communities, the project highlighted the pluralistic nature of Indian society. This comprehensive documentation serves as an important resource for understanding the complex demographic and social landscape of the nation and the variety of its cultural traditions.

175. (A) Can include physical, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse.
Domestic violence is a multifaceted form of family disharmony that can involve physical, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse within an intimate relationship. It is a serious social issue rooted in power imbalances and patriarchal norms, having profound negative impacts on the health and well-being of individuals and families. Recognizing the broad nature of domestic violence is essential for developing effective interventions and supporting victims of this type of abuse.

176. (B) A person facing social boycott due to their 'low' birth status.
Inequality based on caste is a system of structured discrimination where individuals are treated differently based on the group they were born into. A prime example is when a person faces social boycott or exclusion because of their perceived 'low' birth status. This form of stratification ranks categories of people into a fixed hierarchy, significantly influencing their life chances, social interactions, and access to resources within the society.

177. (C) Upward mobility
Upward social mobility refers to the movement of an individual or group from a lower social position to a higher one in the hierarchy. This shift is typically marked by an increase in status, wealth, power, or prestige. Upward mobility is a key feature of open stratification systems, where personal achievement, education, and talent can lead to a significant improvement in an individual's social standing over time.

178. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Linear theories of social change propose that societies develop in a non-repeating direction toward a better or more complex state. In contrast, cyclical theories suggest that societies go through repeating stages of rise and fall, often following a pattern similar to the life cycle of an organism. Both theories offer different perspectives on the direction and pattern of social development across historical periods and different cultural contexts.

179. (B) Regional disharmony
A conflict between two states over shared resources, such as river water, is an example of regional disharmony. These disputes reflect tensions that arise from competing interests and perceived inequalities between different geographical parts of a country. Such discord challenges social cohesion and national integration, highlighting the need for effective inter-state cooperation and mechanisms for managing regional grievances within a unified political and social framework.

180. (C) Primary socialization
Primary socialization occurs during the earliest years of an individual's life and is the most foundational type of learning. It typically takes place within the family, where children acquire basic language, values, and norms. These early experiences shape the child's initial identity and provide the essential social skills needed to interact with other groups and institutions throughout their life, serving as the basis for all future socialization.

181. (A) A characteristic of society, not just individuals.
A key feature of social stratification is that it is a characteristic of society rather than a simple reflection of individual differences. While it affects individuals, the system of structured inequality is built into the social framework and persists over generations. This means that the ranking of groups and the distribution of rewards are institutionalized patterns that remain stable even as individuals move within the hierarchy.

182. (B) An instrument of oppression and exploitation by dominant groups.
A conflict theory of social stratification views the hierarchy as a system of structured inequality

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that benefits the powerful while oppressing subordinate groups. According to this perspective, stratification is not a functional necessity but a tool of exploitation maintained by those who control the society's resources. This approach emphasizes the ongoing struggle between different social classes and the role of power in creating and sustaining the social hierarchy.

183. (B) Diffusion
The global spread of smartphones is a powerful example of social change occurring through diffusion. This process involves the movement of innovations and cultural traits from one society to another through communication and trade. Diffusion allows for the rapid adoption of new technology and ideas across geographic boundaries, leading to significant alterations in social interaction and daily life for diverse populations around the world.

184. (A) National integration amidst vast cultural pluralism.
The concept of 'unity in diversity' best describes the Indian experience of achieving national integration while respecting its extensive cultural pluralism. It acknowledges the coexistence of numerous religions, languages, and customs within a single nation-state. This approach seeks to build a shared sense of belonging that includes rather than erases the unique identities of various groups, allowing for a multifaceted national identity to thrive in a diverse society.

185. (D) Gender inequality and family disharmony
Extreme issues like dowry deaths and harassment are manifestations of deep-seated gender inequality and family disharmony. These problems reflect a system where women are undervalued and subjected to violence based on financial demands related to marriage. Recognizing these acts as products of broader social and cultural patterns is essential for addressing the root causes of violence against women and promoting more equitable and safe family environments.

186. (B) Adult socialization
Adult socialization is the term for the ongoing process of learning and adapting to new roles and responsibilities in later life. As individuals reach maturity and move through various life stages, they must continuously acquire the norms and expectations associated with their evolving social positions. This lifelong learning ensures that adults can successfully function within different institutional contexts, such as the workplace, marriage, and various community groups.

187. (C) Social differentiation
While caste, class, and gender are all major forms of social stratification that involve hierarchical ranking, social differentiation is simply the process of identifying differences between people. Differentiation categorizes individuals into diverse roles and groups but does not inherently imply a vertical order of superiority and inferiority. It is the preliminary step that provides the categories which systems of stratification then rank into structured patterns of inequality.

188. (A) Why is there inequality in society?
Theories of social stratification primarily aim to answer the fundamental question of why inequality exists in society. These theories examine the social processes and structures that lead to the hierarchical ranking of different categories of people. By exploring the causes and consequences of structured inequality, sociologists gain a better understanding of how power, wealth, and status are distributed and maintained across different cultural and historical contexts.

189. (D) Evolution
Social evolution refers to the gradual and continuous process of change through which social institutions and norms develop over a long period. This concept describes a slow progression where societies move from simpler to more complex forms of organization. Unlike radical or sudden shifts, evolution emphasizes the incremental nature of social change as human communities adapt to new circumstances and unfolding historical developments.

190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Poverty is not just an economic condition but also a socio-cultural issue because it involves social exclusion and restricted life chances. This broader perspective recognizes that the cycle of deprivation is perpetuated by structural factors that limit access to valued resources.

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Understanding poverty in this way highlights how the social environment and institutional barriers contribute to the persistent nature of disadvantage for certain groups within a society.

191. (B) Traditional values versus modern lifestyles.
A major source of intergenerational conflict in many families is the disagreement between traditional values and modern lifestyles. This "generation gap" occurs as younger individuals adopt contemporary norms that often clash with the more conservative perspectives of their elders. These differing worldviews can lead to significant friction within the household, reflecting the broader social tensions that arise from rapid cultural transformation and evolving societal expectations.

192. (B) Riots between two groups with different cultural origins.
Ethnic disharmony is best represented by conflict or violence between social groups that identify with distinct cultural heritages or origins. Communal riots are an extreme manifestation of this type of discord, often fueled by historical grievances, prejudice, or competition for resources. Such disharmony challenges social cohesion in pluralistic societies, highlighting the difficulties of maintaining peace and mutual respect among groups with diverse cultural identities.

193. (C) Re-socialization
Re-socialization is the process of stripping away an individual's old identity and replacing it with an entirely new set of norms and behaviors. This radical change often occurs in a controlled environment, such as a total institution, where previous social ties and habits are broken. Re-socialization is necessary for successfully adapting to a role that requires a fundamental transformation of the individual's personality and worldview.

194. (B) Social stratification
Social stratification is the existence of a structured hierarchy in which some groups have more power, wealth, and prestige than others. This system ranks categories of people into a vertical order, ensuring that rewards and status are unequally distributed throughout the society. Stratification is an institutionalized pattern of inequality that persists over time, influencing the opportunities and life chances available to individuals based on their group membership.

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195. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various forms of disharmony occur in different social contexts. Domestic violence takes place within the family, often between partners, while intergenerational conflict happens between parents and children. Regional disharmony involves tensions between different geographical areas, and religious disharmony occurs between followers of different faiths. Understanding these specific contexts is essential for analyzing the diverse types of social discord that can challenge the stability of families and societies.

196. (C) Socialization
Socialization is a fundamental social process that contributes to the perpetuation of social stratification across generations. By teaching individuals the norms, values, and expectations associated with their social rank, socialization ensures that the existing hierarchy is reproduced. People learn to accept their position and the unequal distribution of resources as a normal part of life, helping to maintain the stability of the stratification system over time.

197. (B) linear
A theory of social change that suggests development moves in a specific and consistent direction, such as toward progress or complexity, is a linear theory. This perspective views change as a non-repeating progression along a defined path. Linear theories help sociologists analyze long-term trends in social development and the idea that societies are moving toward a more advanced or improved state of social organization.

198. (A) Religious diversity
The Indian model of secularism is a fundamental principle designed to manage the country's immense religious diversity. By acknowledging and protecting all religions equally, the state aims to maintain social harmony among its various faith communities. This constitutional approach is a cornerstone of India's pluralistic fabric, ensuring that religious identity remains a respected part of the national identity while preventing the dominance of any single religious group.

199. (A) The analysis of its rates, causes, and societal impact.
What distinguishes divorce as a social issue from a personal problem is the analysis of its broader patterns and consequences within a society. Sociologists look beyond individual cases to examine changing divorce rates, underlying social causes, and the overall impact on the institution of family. This perspective helps in understanding how marriage is evolving in response to shifts in economic conditions, cultural norms, and individual expectations.

200. (A) 1 and 2 only
Socialization is the essential process through which a biological organism transforms into a functioning social being by internalizing cultural norms. This lifelong process is facilitated by various agencies, including the family, school, and mass media. While re-socialization involves radically changing an existing identity, it is different from anticipatory socialization, which is the process of learning the values and norms of a role one hopes to take on in the future.

201. (B) Social stratification
The concept of hierarchy is central to social stratification, as it represents the vertical ranking of social groups into a system of structured inequality. Hierarchy implies that some positions or groups are placed above others based on their access to power, wealth, and prestige. This structured arrangement ensures that status and rewards are unequally distributed throughout the society, creating an enduring and institutionalized pattern of social inequality.

202. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While the class system is theoretically more open than other systems, it is not entirely open to everyone regardless of their background. Social class still significantly influences an individual's life chances, including their access to education and health resources. Therefore, while social mobility is possible through effort, an individual's starting position in the class hierarchy remains a major factor in determining their future opportunities and overall well-being.

203. (C) Revolution
A revolution is a type of social change characterized by a sudden, complete, and often violent overthrow of an existing social and political order. This radical shift leads to the implementation of a fundamentally new social framework and a massive reorganization of power. Unlike more gradual processes of change, a revolution represents a significant break with the past and a comprehensive restructuring of the basic principles upon which a society is based.

204. (C) Unity in diversity
The management and acknowledgment of linguistic, religious, and tribal pluralism are key elements of the concept of unity in diversity. This principle emphasizes that a strong national identity can be maintained alongside extensive cultural differences. By respecting the unique identities of various groups while promoting common national bonds, this approach seeks to achieve social integration and political stability in highly pluralistic and diverse societies like India.

205. (A) Gender stratification
Gender stratification refers to the persistent and structured inequality between men and women in terms of power, wealth, and status. This hierarchy is rooted in social and cultural values that assign different levels of prestige and reward to masculine and feminine roles. It results in systematic disparities that influence the life chances and opportunities available to individuals based on their gender, reflecting broader patterns of patriarchal control within the society.

206. (B) Re-socialization
Re-socialization is a transformative process where an individual's former identity is systematically broken down and replaced with a new one. This often occurs in total institutions like the military, where recruits must unlearn civilian habits and adopt rigid professional norms. Shaving one's head and wearing a uniform are symbolic acts that help strip away the old self and facilitate the internalization of a new social identity.

207. (D) Class
Class stratification is the form of structured inequality most associated with achieved status. In a class-based system, an individual's social rank can be influenced by their own effort, education, and career success. While family

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background still plays a significant role, the class system is theoretically open, allowing for the possibility of social mobility based on personal merit and achievement rather than birth alone.

208. (A) Intergenerational upward mobility
Intergenerational mobility refers to a change in social position between different generations of the same family. When the son of a manual laborer becomes a successful surgeon, he has achieved a higher social status than his father, representing upward mobility. This type of movement indicates an increase in rank within the social hierarchy across successive generations, reflecting the degree of openness and opportunity in a society's stratification system.

209. (A) A conflict theory
A conflict theory of social change emphasizes the role of inherent tensions and struggles between different groups in driving social transformation. According to this perspective, society is a site of ongoing competition over scarce resources and power. Social change occurs when subordinate groups challenge the status quo and push for a restructuring of the existing order, leading to shifts in the distribution of power and social relations.

210. (A) Domestic violence linked to dowry
Harassment and violence directed at a woman for bringing insufficient dowry is a severe case of domestic violence linked to the dowry system. This contemporary issue reflects a combination of gender inequality and family disharmony, where material demands lead to the abuse of women within the household. Such acts of violence are rooted in broader patriarchal norms and the commodification of marriage, significantly affecting the safety and status of women.

211. (B) The family
The family is considered the primary agency of socialization because it is the initial and most significant environment for an individual's development. It provides the first social experiences and emotional bonds that shape a child's basic identity. Through interaction with family members, children learn foundational values, language, and behavioral norms, which serve as the essential basis for all future learning and integration into the broader social world.

212. (B) Structured inequality and hierarchy
The fundamental difference between social differentiation and social stratification is the presence of structured inequality and hierarchy. While differentiation simply recognizes differences and diverse roles among individuals, stratification ranks those categories into a vertical order of superiority and inferiority. This structured arrangement ensures that rewards, power, and status are unequally distributed throughout the society, creating an enduring system of social inequality that organizes human populations.

213. (B) Transformation
The industrial revolution represents a profound societal transformation, as it fundamentally altered the basic structure and character of human communities. This change went beyond simple adjustments and resulted in a qualitative shift from agricultural to industrial production, leading to new social relations and institutional forms. Transformation signifies a deep and comprehensive restructuring of society that creates a new way of functioning and permanently redefines the social world.

214. (B) A multitude of diverse groups and communities.
The concept of "People of India" emphasizes that the nation is composed of a multitude of diverse groups and communities rather than being a single, homogenous entity. It recognizes the vast array of religious, linguistic, tribal, and regional identities that exist within the country's population. This pluralistic view highlights the mosaic-like nature of Indian society, where numerous different cultures and heritages coexist and contribute to the national identity.

215. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
The influence of socialization agencies typically follows a sequence across the life course. The family is the primary agency during early childhood, followed by schools and peer groups as individuals begin to interact with the broader community. Later, the workplace becomes a significant agency as adults learn the specific norms and requirements of their professional roles. This typical order reflects the expanding social world an individual navigates as they grow and mature.

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216. (A) Poverty
Poverty is a significant socio-cultural issue that arises from structural inequality within a society. It is more than just a lack of income; it involves social exclusion and limited access to essential opportunities like education and healthcare. This state of deprivation is rooted in the unequal distribution of resources and is often perpetuated through institutional barriers that keep certain groups at the bottom of the social hierarchy, affecting their overall life chances.

217. (B) Intergenerational conflict
A clash between different generations over values and social norms, such as preferences for marriage, is a classic example of intergenerational conflict. These disagreements stem from the generation gap, where younger individuals adopt modern lifestyles that contrast with the traditional beliefs of their elders. Such tensions reflect the challenges families face in navigating rapid social change and the evolving expectations of individual autonomy and cultural tradition within the domestic unit.

218. (B) Gender socialization
Gender socialization is the process of learning the specific roles, values, and behaviors that a society considers appropriate for males and females. This learning starts at birth and is reinforced by various agencies like the family, school, and media. Through this process, individuals internalize the social and cultural expectations of their gender, which shapes their identity and how they interact with others throughout their lives in a specific social context.

219. (B) Practically non-existent or very difficult.
In a pure caste system, social mobility is practically non-existent because status is determined by ascription at birth and remains fixed for life. It is a closed system of stratification characterized by rigid boundaries and hereditary positions. Unlike more open systems where achievement can change an individual's rank, the caste system ensures that a person's social standing is permanent, reflecting a high degree of social stability but very limited opportunity for movement.

220. (D) A is false but R is true.
Social change is not a simple or uniform process; it is complex and affects different parts of society at varying rates. This uneven development often leads to social disruptions and lags, where some institutions change quickly while others remain traditional. Understanding social change as a multidimensional process helps sociologists analyze the tensions and adjustments that occur as societies adapt to internal and external pressures over time.

221. (B) A change in the ruling political party after an election.
A change in structure involves adjustments that occur within the existing social or political framework, such as the regular change of ruling parties through elections. This differs from a change of structure, which refers to a fundamental transformation of the entire system's principles. While a new government may implement different policies, the underlying democratic structure remains the same, illustrating a modification within the system rather than a complete societal restructuring.

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222. (B) Family disharmony
Family disharmony is a broad term that encompasses various forms of discord within the domestic unit, including domestic violence, dowry conflicts, divorce, and intergenerational strife. These issues represent breakdowns in social relations and stability among relatives and partners. Analyzing family disharmony as a contemporary social issue helps sociologists understand the factors that contribute to domestic stress and the ways in which the institution of the family is adapting to broader social shifts.

223. (A) Socialization
Socialization is the lifelong social experience through which individuals develop their human potential and internalize the culture of their community. This essential process allows people to learn the norms, values, and roles necessary for functioning in society. It starts at birth and continues through various life stages, ensuring that individuals remain integrated into the social world and that cultural knowledge is transmitted from one generation to the next.

224. (A) Max Weber
Max Weber developed a multidimensional theory of social stratification that ranks individuals based on their economic position (class), social prestige (status), and political influence (power). Unlike theories that focus on a single factor, Weber's approach recognizes that different aspects of social life contribute to an individual's overall rank. This perspective provides a more comprehensive framework for analyzing the complex ways in which inequality is structured and maintained in modern societies.

225. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Socialization is the process of learning norms and roles, while social stratification is a system of structured inequality. Social change refers to the alteration of social structures over time, and social mobility involves movement within the social hierarchy. Understanding these key sociological concepts and their core ideas is essential for analyzing how societies function, change, and organize categories of people into ranked positions with unequal access to rewards and resources.

226. (B) Linear theories
Cyclical theories of social change, which propose that societies go through repeating stages of rise and fall, are often contrasted with linear theories. Linear perspectives suggest that social development moves in a single, non-repeating direction toward a specific goal, such as progress or complexity. Both theories provide different models for understanding the pattern and direction of social change across historical periods and various cultural and geographic contexts.

227. (B) Unity in diversity
India's celebration of various religious festivals is a clear cultural manifestation of the principle of unity in diversity. It shows that a shared national character can include the recognition and celebration of numerous different traditions. This pluralistic approach encourages mutual respect among diverse groups and promotes social integration without requiring the erasure of unique cultural identities, reflecting the core of India's inclusive national fabric and cultural richness.

228. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
While domestic violence is a criminal offense in India, the existence of legal statutes has not completely eradicated the problem. Laws provide a framework for justice, but the practice persists due to deep-seated patriarchal norms and social values that are often resistant to change. This gap between legal ideals and social reality highlights the ongoing challenge of addressing family disharmony and ensuring the safety and status of individuals within domestic relationships.

229. (B) Conflict approach
A conflict approach to socialization views the process as a way for dominant groups to transmit values that support the existing power structure, such as the capitalist system. According to this perspective, socialization is not merely a functional necessity but a tool used by those in power to maintain control and justify inequality. This approach examines how individuals are taught to accept social rank and the unequal distribution of resources from a young age.

230. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Contemporary social issues like caste inequality, gender inequality, and poverty are deeply interconnected and represent significant challenges to social justice. Each issue involves structured patterns of disadvantage that influence the opportunities and life chances available to individuals based on their social group or economic standing. Analyzing these problems together allows sociologists to understand the complex and multidimensional nature of social inequality and the structural factors that perpetuate it.

231. (A) Structural mobility
Structural mobility refers to social movement that occurs when large-scale changes in the economy or occupational structure create new opportunities or eliminate old ones. For example, the shift from agriculture to industry can lead to many people moving from lower to higher-status roles. This type of mobility is driven by transformations in the society's basic organization rather than individual effort alone, highlighting the impact of broader social shifts on people's status.

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232. (B) Value-laden and implies improvement
Progress is a specific type of social change that is value-laden because it implies that society is moving toward a more desirable or better state. What constitutes improvement depends on a society's specific goals and ideals, such as increased freedom or technological advancement. Unlike neutral terms like evolution, progress inherently involves a judgment about the direction of change and its perceived positive impact on human life and social organization.

233. (A) Regional diversity
The variety of languages, cuisines, and customs found across different Indian states is a prime example of regional diversity. Each geographical area has its own unique cultural identity, shaped by its specific history and traditions. This pluralism is a defining feature of the Indian social landscape, reflecting the richness of the nation's heritage and the coexistence of diverse cultural forms within a single unified national and political framework.

234. (B) A shift in social norms regarding marriage.
An increase in divorce rates is sociologically significant as it can indicate a broader shift in social norms and expectations regarding marriage. This trend may reflect a growing emphasis on individual happiness, the increasing economic independence of women, or a change in the legal and social acceptability of ending a relationship. Analyzing these shifts helps sociologists understand how the institution of family is evolving in response to changing cultural and economic conditions.

235. (C) Primary socialization
Primary socialization is the initial learning process that begins at birth and occurs primarily within the home and family. It is during this foundational stage that children acquire basic language skills, fundamental values, and the essential norms of their culture. These early experiences shape the individual's initial sense of self and provide the necessary social tools for interacting with other groups and institutions as they grow and mature throughout their lives.

236. (B) A hierarchical ranking of groups
All systems of social stratification are characterized by a hierarchical ranking of entire categories of people into a vertical order. This structured arrangement leads to an unequal distribution of wealth, power, and prestige throughout the society. This persistent pattern of ranking ensures that different groups occupy superior or subordinate positions, which significantly influences the opportunities and life chances of the individuals belonging to each social layer or category.

237. (B) Social change
Social change refers to the alteration of social structures, institutions, and norms within a group or society over time. It examines the various factors and processes that trigger shifts in how human communities are organized and function. Analyzing social change helps sociologists understand the dynamic nature of the social world and the ongoing interactions between internal innovations and external pressures that drive societal development across different historical and cultural contexts.

238. (B) Religious diversity
Religious diversity refers to the coexistence of multiple religious communities within a single society, each with its own unique beliefs and practices. This pluralism is a major dimension of cultural diversity and requires mechanisms for managing religious differences to maintain social harmony. In India, religious diversity is a defining characteristic of the social landscape, officially recognized through policies that protect religious freedom and promote mutual respect among various faith groups.

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239. (C) Domestic violence
Domestic violence is a pattern of behavior where one person in an intimate relationship seeks to control the other through force, intimidation, or threat. This abuse can include physical harm, emotional manipulation, sexual violence, and economic control. It is a serious social problem rooted in power imbalances and patriarchal norms, having profound negative impacts on the well-being and safety of individuals and families within the domestic environment.

240. (D) Social differentiation
While age, gender, and caste are all used as criteria for hierarchical ranking in social stratification, social differentiation is simply

the process of identifying differences between people. Differentiation categorizes individuals based on various characteristics but does not inherently involve an unequal distribution of rewards or a vertical order of superiority. It is the preliminary step that provides the categories which systems of stratification then rank into structured patterns of social inequality.

241. (B) Easing their transition into a new role or group.
Anticipatory socialization helps an individual by easing their transition into a new role or social group. By learning the expected norms and behaviors in advance, people can reduce the stress of change and increase their chances of being successfully integrated. This proactive learning process acts as a bridge, allowing individuals to prepare for future social positions and adopt the attitudes of the community they hope to join.

242. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
While all societies exhibit some form of social stratification, the basis for these systems is not always rooted in universally agreed-upon values. Stratification systems can be contested and are often based on the interests of dominant groups rather than a broad consensus. Different cultures rank people according to various criteria, and these hierarchies can change over time as social values evolve and power dynamics shift within the human community.

243. (C) Diffusion
The global spread of democratic ideals is an example of social change occurring through diffusion. This process involves the movement of ideas and values from one society to another through communication and interaction. Diffusion facilitates cross-cultural influence and the adoption of new political or social principles across diverse populations, contributing to long-term shifts in how societies are organized and governed as they borrow concepts from different cultural and national contexts.

244. (A) Inequality
The persistence of poverty across generations is a key aspect of social inequality, as it reflects a structured system of disadvantage that is passed down over time. When certain groups lack access to essential resources and opportunities, the cycle of deprivation is perpetuated, limiting their social mobility. This enduring pattern of disadvantage highlights the structural nature of inequality and the institutional barriers that prevent individuals from achieving a better standard of living.

245. (C) Intergenerational conflict
Intergenerational conflict arises when parents and children hold conflicting views on social norms, lifestyle choices, and personal freedom. These disagreements often stem from the generation gap, where younger individuals adopt modern values that differ from the traditional perspectives of their elders. Such tensions reflect the challenges families face as they navigate rapid social change and the evolving expectations regarding individual autonomy and cultural tradition within the domestic unit and broader society.

246. (C) differences
The concept of social differentiation refers simply to the existence of differences and diverse roles within a society. It identifies distinct categories based on various characteristics but does not inherently imply a hierarchical ranking or unequal distribution of rewards. Differentiation is a fundamental process of social organization that recognizes the variety of human traits and social positions, providing the basis for more complex systems like social stratification to develop.

247. (C) A means to ensure that important positions are filled by capable people.
A functionalist theory of social stratification, such as the Davis-Moore thesis, argues that inequality is a beneficial feature of society. This perspective suggests that by offering greater rewards for more important and difficult positions, society ensures that the most talented individuals are motivated to fill them. From this viewpoint, stratification serves as a mechanism to maintain social stability and the efficient functioning of the overall social system through structured incentives.

248. (C) Revolution
Revolution is considered the most radical and far-reaching type of social change because it involves the sudden and fundamental overthrow of the existing order. This process leads to a comprehensive restructuring of the entire

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social and political framework and a massive reorganization of power. Unlike more gradual changes like evolution or diffusion, a revolution represents a sharp break with the past and the implementation of fundamentally new social and institutional principles.

249. (A) Tribal diversity
Tribal diversity is the concept that best explains the presence of distinct cultural practices among groups such as the Nagas, Bhils, and Gonds in India. Each of these tribal communities possesses its own unique social structure, language, and heritage, contributing to the nation's rich pluralistic fabric. Recognizing and respecting this variety is essential for understanding the complex social landscape of India and ensuring the preservation and inclusive development of all its diverse communities.

250. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The dowry system persists as a cause of family disharmony because deep-seated patriarchal norms and cultural traditions often have a stronger influence on behavior than formal laws. Although dowry is illegal, social expectations and traditional practices continue to drive individuals to follow these norms. This illustrates the challenge of social engineering through legislation alone when underlying cultural values remain resistant to change, leading to continued violence and inequality.

251. (B) Secondary socialization
Secondary socialization refers to the learning process that takes place outside the home, in settings such as schools, peer groups, and workplaces. During this stage, individuals acquire the specific knowledge, skills, and norms required to function in more formal and specialized social environments. This type of socialization builds upon the foundations established during primary socialization, helping people adapt to the complex institutional contexts they encounter as they mature.

252. (C) caste
A system of social stratification based on birth, with virtually no possibility for social mobility, is known as a caste system. It is a closed system characterized by rigid boundaries and hereditary positions that are fixed for life. In a caste society, an individual's rank is determined by ascription, and social status is maintained through strict norms regarding occupation and social interaction, reflecting an enduring and inflexible system of structured inequality.

253. (B) Changes within the existing social system, such as personnel shifts.
A "change in structure" refers to modifications and adjustments that occur within the existing social system without fundamentally transforming its basic principles. Examples include changes in the specific people occupying roles, such as new government officials, or minor reforms in institutional policies. This type of change illustrates the dynamic nature of social systems as they adapt to various pressures while maintaining their overall organizing framework and fundamental structure.

254. (B) Regional disharmony
Conflicts arising from perceived economic neglect and demands for political autonomy are examples of regional disharmony. These tensions reflect the challenges of managing diverse interests and regional identities within a single country. When certain areas feel they lack sufficient power or resources, it can lead to friction with the central government. Such discord challenges social cohesion and national integration, highlighting the need for balanced development and effective inter-regional cooperation.

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255. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different sociological concepts address various aspects of social life. Re-socialization involves learning new norms in a different environment, while anticipatory socialization focuses on aspiring to a future role. Social mobility refers to the movement of individuals within the social hierarchy, and social evolution describes the gradual development of societies over time. Understanding these associated concepts is essential for analyzing the complex processes through which individuals and societies change and adapt.

256. (D) It is based purely on individual talent.
Social stratification is not based purely on individual talent but is a structured feature of society that persists over generations.

While personal merit can play a role in open systems, stratification is a universal but variable characteristic of social organization that categorizes entire groups into a hierarchy. This system of inequality is institutionalized and passed down through family background and social institutions, influencing the life chances and status of individuals.

257. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Linear theories of social change propose that societies develop in a non-repeating direction toward progress, while cyclical theories draw an analogy with the life cycle of an organism, suggesting a repeating pattern of rise and fall. Both perspectives offer different models for understanding the direction and pattern of social development. Linear theories emphasize constant progression, while cyclical theories focus on the inevitable periods of growth and decay throughout history.

258. (A) National integration despite pluralism
The concept of "Unity in diversity" highlights India's capacity to achieve national integration despite its extensive cultural pluralism. It acknowledges that a strong shared national identity can coexist with various religious, linguistic, and regional identities. This principle promotes social cohesion without requiring the erasure of unique cultural heritages, reflecting an inclusive approach to nation-building that values and celebrates the different groups and communities that compose the diverse social landscape.

259. (A) The structural factors that create and perpetuate poverty.
A sociologist studying poverty focuses on the structural factors within society that create and maintain this condition, such as economic systems and restricted access to opportunities. Rather than viewing poverty as a personal failing, this perspective examines how institutional barriers and social exclusion contribute to persistent deprivation. This approach highlights the importance of analyzing the social environment and structural inequalities that limit the life chances and well-being of individuals.

260. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Social mobility is the movement of individuals within a stratification system, which can be upward, downward, or horizontal. In a completely closed system, there is no mobility as status is fixed for life. In contrast, open systems like class allow for mobility, and education is often a key vehicle for individuals to change their social position through achievement. Understanding these features is essential for analyzing the relative openness and opportunity within different societies.

261. (B) Adult socialization
Adult socialization is a lifelong process that includes the final stage of dealing with old age and approaching death. As individuals mature, they must continuously adapt to new social expectations and roles associated with different life stages. This ongoing learning ensures that people remain integrated into their social environment and can successfully navigate the physical, psychological, and social changes that occur during the later years of their life course.

262. (A) Social stratification
Social stratification directly addresses the unequal ranking of entire groups of people into a hierarchy, which leads to the perpetuation of inequality across generations. This system categorizes individuals based on various characteristics and assign them different levels of power, wealth, and prestige. Stratification is an institutionalized pattern of structured inequality that influences the life chances and opportunities available to individuals based on the group they belong to within the social hierarchy.

263. (A) speed and scale
The key difference between revolution and evolution as concepts of social change lies in the speed and scale of the transformation. Evolution is a slow, gradual process where social institutions develop over long periods. In contrast, revolution involves a sudden and fundamental overthrow of the existing order, leading to rapid and comprehensive restructuring of the entire social and political system. Both concepts provide different models for analyzing the pace and magnitude of social development.

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264. (C) Cultural diversity
The diversity of religious beliefs and practices coexisting in India is a clear manifestation of its cultural diversity. This pluralism is a major dimension of the nation's social fabric, reflecting a long history of various faith communities thriving together. Recognizing this diversity is essential for understanding the pluralistic nature of Indian society and the importance of inclusive national principles that respect and protect the unique identities of all its cultural and religious groups.

265. (B) causes, rates, and consequences
While divorce is a legal act, the sociological study of it focuses on analyzing its causes, changing rates, and overall impact as a feature of family disharmony. Researchers look beyond individual cases to understand the social factors that influence the breakdown of marriage, such as shifting cultural norms and economic changes. This broader perspective helps in grasping how the institution of family is adapting to the challenges and evolving expectations of contemporary society.

266. (B) Re-socialization
Re-socialization is a type of socialization that involves radically changing an individual's personality and worldview by carefully controlling their environment. This often occurs within total institutions where previous identities are stripped away to facilitate the adoption of new norms and behaviors. This intense learning process is necessary for successfully adapting to a role that requires a fundamental break with the past and the internalization of an entirely different set of social values.

267. (B) The unequal distribution of wealth, power, and privilege between men and women.
Gender as a form of social stratification refers to the systematic and unequal distribution of wealth, power, and privilege between men and women. This hierarchy is rooted in social and cultural values rather than simple biological differences. It results in persistent disparities that influence the opportunities and life chances available to individuals based on their gender, reflecting broader patterns of institutionalized inequality that organize human societies and define masculine and feminine roles.

268. (B) A business executive is demoted to a salesclerk.
Intragenerational mobility refers to a change in social position that occurs during an individual's own lifetime. A prime example is when a business executive is demoted to a salesclerk, representing downward mobility as their status and income decrease. This type of movement highlights the possibility for individuals to change their rank within the social hierarchy through personal career shifts, demonstrating the dynamic nature of an individual's status over their life span.

269. (D) diffusionist
Diffusionist theory argues that social change is primarily driven by the spread of cultural traits, ideas, and innovations from a central point to other societies. This process occurs through communication, trade, and cross-cultural interaction. Diffusion facilitates the adoption of new technology and beliefs across geographic boundaries, leading to significant alterations in social life as groups borrow and adapt cultural elements from one another, contributing to long-term patterns of societal development.

270. (A) Religious disharmony
Communal riots between religious groups are an extreme manifestation of religious disharmony. This discord is characterized by conflict, hostility, and violence rooted in religious differences and social or political tensions. Such disharmony challenges social cohesion and national integration in pluralistic societies, highlighting the need for effective mechanisms for managing religious pluralism and promoting mutual respect and peace among followers of different faith communities within a single nation.

271. (B) Adolescence
Peer groups become most influential as an agency of socialization during adolescence. During this life stage, young people seek greater independence from adult supervision and look to their peers for social validation and identity formation. Interactions with friends help adolescents learn informal social rules and explore new roles, sometimes adopting values that differ from those taught by the family. This influence plays a key role in shaping their self-perception and social behavior.

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272. (B) Meritocracy
A meritocracy is a society where social position is based on personal talent, effort, and achievement rather than inherited status. In this idealized system, individuals who demonstrate the most ability and work hard are expected to attain the highest positions in the hierarchy. This principle emphasizes social mobility and equal opportunity, contrasting with more rigid systems based on ascription, where an individual's rank is determined by their birth and family background.

273. (B) Deep, profound, and qualitative.
The transformation of a society suggests a deep, profound, and qualitative change that alters its essential character and basic structure. This type of change goes beyond minor modifications and results in a fundamental shift in how social institutions and systems function. Transformation represents a comprehensive restructuring that permanentely redefines the social world, leading to a new way of organizing human communities and social relations across different historical and cultural periods.

274. (B) Numerous groups and communities with diverse cultures.
The concept of 'People of India' recognizes the nation as a complex mosaic of numerous groups and communities, each with its own unique cultural heritage. It highlights the vast array of religious, linguistic, and regional identities that coexist within the country's population. This pluralistic view emphasizes that the national identity is composed of many different social formations, reflecting a long history of cultural richness and diversity within a single unified nation.

275. (A) 2, 3, 1
Different forms of social stratification can be ordered by their degree of openness. The caste system is the most closed, with status fixed at birth. The estate system offers limited mobility, while the class system is the most open and fluid, allowing for status changes based on achievement. This ranking from closed to open reflects the relative ease or difficulty of moving between different positions within each type of hierarchical social arrangement.

276. (C) Religious disharmony
Religious disharmony is not a form of family disharmony; instead, it refers to conflict between different religious groups in the broader society. While domestic violence, dowry, and divorce are all issues that occur within domestic relationships and breakdown the stability of the family unit, religious discord is a societal issue rooted in cultural and faith differences. Understanding these distinctions helps sociologists categorize various types of social conflict and their specific institutional locations.

277. (B) Socialization
Socialization is the central process through which individuals learn social behavior by observing and imitating others. This lifelong experience allows people to internalize the norms, values, and roles of their culture, starting from childhood and continuing throughout their life course. Through interaction with various agencies like the family and peer groups, individuals develop their social identity and acquire the essential skills needed to function effectively as members of their community and broader society.

278. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The existence of the "Unity in diversity" principle does not mean that Indian society is free from discord. Regional, ethnic, and religious disharmony are contemporary issues that significantly challenge national unity and social cohesion. Recognizing these tensions is essential for understanding the complex social landscape of India and the ongoing efforts needed to manage pluralism and promote harmony among its diverse groups while maintaining a shared national identity and stability.

279. (A) The family they were born into.
Inequality of caste refers to a hierarchical system of structured discrimination where individuals are ranked based on the family they were born into. In this system, social status is ascribed at birth and is generally fixed for life, significantly influencing an individual's life chances, social interactions, and access to resources. This form of stratification ranks categories of people into a vertical order of superiority and inferiority, reflecting an enduring and inflexible pattern of social inequality.

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280. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social mobility is an important feature of open stratification systems like class because these systems are based on achieved status. This allows individuals to change their social position through personal effort, education, and merit. Unlike closed systems based on birth, open systems provide opportunities for movement within the hierarchy, reflecting a more fluid arrangement where an individual's rank is not permanently fixed and can be influenced by their own achievements.

281. (B) Adult socialization
Adult socialization is the learning process that takes place when an individual enters a new profession or social role during their mature years. It involves acquiring the specific knowledge, skills, and norms required to function effectively in a different institutional context. This continuous adaptation is necessary for successfully navigating the various professional and social changes encountered throughout the life course, building upon the foundations established during early childhood and secondary socialization phases.

282. (A) Ranking
The distinction between hierarchy and differentiation is that hierarchy specifically implies a vertical ranking of individuals or groups. While social differentiation recognizes diverse roles and characteristics without necessarily assigning value, hierarchy places those categories in an order of superiority and inferiority. This structured ranking leads to the unequal distribution of power, wealth, and status, creating a persistent system of structured inequality that is fundamental to the concept of social stratification.

283. (A) The posited direction and pattern of change.
The primary difference between linear and cyclical theories of social change lies in the pattern and direction of development they describe. Linear theories propose a single, non-repeating progression toward a specific goal, such as progress. In contrast, cyclical theories suggest that societies go through repeating stages of rise and fall, following a pattern similar to the life cycle of an organism. Both theories provide different frameworks for analyzing the long-term trends and direction of social development.

284. (A) National character and social structure
The phrase "unity in diversity" is best understood as a statement about India's national character and social structure. it describes the country's capacity to maintain national integration while respecting and celebrating its extensive cultural pluralism. This principle emphasizes that a shared identity can coexist with various religious, linguistic, and regional identities, reflecting an inclusive approach to nation-building that values the diverse groups and communities that contribute to the nation's complex social fabric.

285. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Contemporary social issues can be defined by their primary characteristics and contexts. Poverty involves a severe lack of material resources, while gender inequality addresses unequal power and opportunities between men and women. Regional disharmony refers to conflict between different geographical areas, and divorce is the legal dissolution of a marriage. Understanding these descriptions is essential for analyzing the diverse challenges that affect social relations and individual well-being across different human societies and institutional settings.

286. (B) Social stratification
Social stratification refers to the systematic and institutionalized inequalities between groups of people that arise as consequences of social processes. This system ranks categories of people into a hierarchy, ensuring that status, wealth, and power are unequally distributed throughout the society. Stratification is a persistent pattern of structured inequality that is passed down through generations, influencing the opportunities and life chances available to individuals based on their group membership within the social hierarchy.

287. (A) The transition from a capitalist to a socialist economy.
A "change of structure" refers to a fundamental transformation of the principles on which a society is organized. The transition from a capitalist economy to a socialist one is a prime example, as it represents a profound restructuring of property relations and the basic nature of the economic system. This type of change goes beyond

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minor adjustments and results in a qualitatively different social and institutional order, reflecting a comprehensive societal transformation across human history.

288. (D) Dowry
Dowry is a major source of family disharmony related to material and financial demands made on the bride's family at the time of marriage. This practice can lead to significant conflict, harassment, and violence within the domestic unit if the demands are not met. Analyzing dowry as a contemporary social issue helps sociologists understand the underlying gender inequalities and the commodification of marriage that negatively affect the status and well-being of women and their families.

289. (C) School
The school is the agency of socialization responsible for transmitting formal knowledge and skills in modern society. It introduces individuals to a standardized curriculum and universalistic values that go beyond the personal and informal learning of the family. Through interaction with teachers and peers in an institutional setting, students acquire the essential technical and social skills needed to function in the broader community and successfully navigate the requirements of the professional world.

290. (C) 2 and 3 only
Cultural diversity refers to a society that includes a variety of distinct cultural forms rather than a single uniform culture. In India, this diversity is clearly reflected in the wide variety of languages, religions, and regional customs found across the nation. Tribal communities contribute significantly to this pluralistic fabric through their unique social structures and heritages. Recognizing and respecting this variety is essential for understanding the complex and multifaceted nature of the Indian social landscape.

291. (C) Anticipatory socialization
Anticipatory socialization is the term for the process through which individuals learn and internalize the values and norms of a group they hope to join in the future. This proactive learning allows people to prepare for upcoming changes in their social roles and increase their likelihood of being accepted. By mimicking the expected behaviors of that community, individuals can ease their eventual transition and adaptation to the new position, reflecting a proactive approach to social learning.

292. (C) Caste
The existence of groups such as Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras is a classic example of the caste form of social stratification. This hierarchical system ranks individuals based on their birth and ascribed status, which traditionally determines their social standing and occupation for life. The caste system is characterized by rigid boundaries and hereditary positions, creating an enduring and institutionalized pattern of structured inequality that organizes the population into a fixed vertical order.

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293. (A) Technological innovation
The replacement of hand-written letters with email represents social change driven by technological innovation. Advances in technology often trigger shifts in how people communicate and interact, leading to alterations in social norms and the functioning of various institutions. This highlights technology as a key driver of social change that can reshape human relationships and daily life, illustrating the dynamic nature of societies as they adapt to new tools and methods of communication and information exchange.

294. (B) Inequality of caste
Violence and discrimination directed at individuals because of their perceived 'low' caste status are clear examples of inequality of caste. This system of structured discrimination ranks categories of people into a fixed hierarchy based on birth, influencing their social interactions and access to resources. Such acts of prejudice and exclusion reflect the persistent nature of caste-based stratification and its negative impact on the status and well-being of disadvantaged groups within the broader social and political framework.

295. (A) Gender socialization
A child learns the specific social and cultural expectations associated with being a boy or a girl through the process of gender socialization. This learning begins at birth and is reinforced

by various agencies like the family, school, and media. Through this process, individuals internalize the norms, roles, and values their society assigns to masculine and feminine identities, which shapes their self-perception and how they interact with others throughout their life course in a specific culture.

296. (B) Status is ascribed and movement between ranks is difficult.
A closed system of stratification is one in which an individual's social rank is primarily determined by ascription at birth and movement between ranks is very difficult or impossible. These systems, such as the caste system, are characterized by rigid boundaries and fixed hereditary positions. Unlike open systems where achievement can change status, a closed system ensures that social standing is permanent, reflecting a high degree of stability but very limited opportunity for social mobility.

297. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Social change does not always lead to progress or improvement for everyone; instead, it can create new problems and inequalities even as it solves old ones. While certain transformations may benefit some groups, they may simultaneously disadvantage others or lead to unintended social disruptions. Analyzing social change requires a critical perspective that examines its varying impacts on different layers of society and the complex ways in which social structures and relations are redefined over time.

298. (B) Linguistic diversity
The vast variety of languages and dialects found across India is a prime example of its linguistic diversity. The nation possesses a complex linguistic landscape where hundreds of distinct languages are spoken, often reflecting regional identities and cultural heritage. This pluralism is a defining characteristic of Indian society and is recognized through various constitutional provisions aimed at protecting linguistic rights and promoting cultural expression, illustrating the nation's commitment to respecting and celebrating its diverse linguistic traditions.

299. (B) Domestic violence
Physical, emotional, or financial abuse occurring within a family or intimate relationship is known as domestic violence. This pattern of behavior is used to maintain power and control over another person within a domestic environment. It is a serious social issue rooted in power imbalances and patriarchal norms, having profound negative impacts on the well-being and safety of individuals and families. Recognizing domestic violence as a public concern is essential for developing effective social and legal interventions.

300. (B) Socialization
Socialization is the entire lifelong process of learning the norms, values, and practices of one's society. This essential social experience allows individuals to develop their human potential and internalize the culture of their community. Starting from birth and continuing throughout the entire life course, socialization ensures that individuals remain integrated into the social world and that cultural knowledge is transmitted from one generation to the next, promoting social cohesion and the continuity of human societies.

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CHAPTER 03
Sociological Theory

1. According to A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, the actual social relations of person to person which are directly observable constitute the:
(A) Social structure
(B) Social organization
(C) Social function
(D) Social morphology

2. Given below are two statements. Select the correct option.
Statement I: Bronisław Malinowski argued that every cultural item and social institution serves a purpose in satisfying the biological needs of individuals.
Statement II: Malinowski's functionalism is often described as individualistic functionalism because it prioritizes individual needs over societal needs.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

3. Which of the following statements correctly represents S.F. Nadel's view on social structure?
(A) Social structure is a tangible and directly observable empirical reality.
(B) Social structure is exactly synonymous with the economic base of society.
(C) Social structure is an abstraction derived from the analysis of roles.
(D) Social structure is a primary product of symbolic interaction between individuals.

4. For Émile Durkheim, a state of normlessness that occurs when society's norms and values are weak or conflicting is known as:
(A) Alienation
(B) Egoism
(C) Altruism
(D) Anomie

5. Max Weber identified three pure types of legitimate authority. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
(A) Traditional authority
(B) Charismatic authority
(C) Democratic authority
(D) Rational-legal authority

6. The concept of "social structure" in the work of A.R. Radcliffe-Brown refers to:
(A) The underlying psychological motivations of individuals in a group.
(B) The arrangement of persons in institutionally controlled relationships.
(C) The comprehensive sum total of all observable social interactions.
(D) The primary economic infrastructure that determines organized social life.

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7. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Talcott Parsons' concept of the social system.
(A) It is composed of the interactions of individuals.
(B) It is defined by its boundaries and its relationship to the environment.
(C) It must solve four functional prerequisites (AGIL) to survive.
(D) It is primarily characterized by conflict and change.

8. According to Karl Marx, the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of:
(A) Class struggles
(B) Population growth
(C) Rationalization
(D) Status competition

9. Which of the following perspectives is most closely associated with G.S. Ghurye's approach to studying Indian society?
(A) Subaltern perspective

(B) Structural-functional perspective
(C) Indological/Textual perspective
(D) Marxist perspective

10. Which one of the following is NOT a type of need identified by Bronisław Malinowski in his functionalist theory?
(A) Latent needs
(B) Basic needs
(C) Instrumental needs
(D) Integrative needs

11. What did S.F. Nadel mean by the 'determinateness' of a social role?
(A) The specific degree to which a social role is fixed and unchangeable.
(B) The relative level of prestige and social honor associated with a role.
(C) The various economic rewards attached to performing a specific role.
(D) The extent to which role behavior is specified, limiting variation.

12. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Robert Merton criticized the functionalist postulate of universal functionalism.
Reason (R): Merton argued that some social or cultural forms may have consequences that are generally dysfunctional or non-functional for a society or for groups within it.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

13. Vilfredo Pareto's concept of 'residues' refers to:
(A) The logical justifications people use for their actions.
(B) The political and economic elites who rule society.
(C) The constant, instinctual, and non-logical sentiments that drive behavior.
(D) The unintended consequences of social action.

14. For M.N. Srinivas, the process by which a 'low' Hindu caste, or tribal group, changes its customs and rituals in the direction of a high, 'twice-born' caste is called:
(A) Westernization
(B) Modernization
(C) Secularization
(D) Sanskritization

15. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Sociologist) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
P. Latent Function
Q. Verstehen
R. Circulation of Elites
S. Social Fact
List II:
1. Vilfredo Pareto
2. Émile Durkheim
3. Robert K. Merton
4. Max Weber
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

16. Who among the following theorists is most closely associated with the concept of 'Imperatively Coordinated Associations' (ICAs)?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Ralf Dahrendorf
(C) Lewis Coser
(D) Talcott Parsons

17. The distinction between the "I" and the "Me" is a central concept in the social psychology of:
(A) Herbert Blumer
(B) George Herbert Mead
(C) Max Weber
(D) Émile Durkheim

18. In his study of Indian villages, S.C. Dube focused on:
(A) The interplay of multiple traditions and their role in social change.
(B) The specific role of caste in contemporary village political dynamics.
(C) The history of economic exploitation directed at the lower castes.

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(D) The detailed process of Sanskritization among tribal communities.

19. Which of the following perspectives is most closely associated with Radcliffe-Brown's concept of 'social physiology'?
(A) The study of the static structure or form of social life.
(B) The comparative study of different forms of social life.
(C) The study of how social structures function to maintain the system.
(D) The study of the historical evolution of diverse global societies.

20. According to Bronisław Malinowski, what is the primary function of magic?
(A) To provide a logical explanation for various unknown phenomena.
(B) To create social solidarity through shared collective rituals.
(C) To reinforce the power dynamics of the contemporary ruling class.
(D) To bridge domains of uncertainty and manage psychological anxiety.

21. Consider the following statements about Durkheim's theory of suicide:
1. Egoistic suicide results from excessive integration of the individual into the group.
2. Anomic suicide is caused by a sudden disruption of social norms and regulation.
3. Altruistic suicide occurs when an individual is insufficiently integrated into social groups.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) 2 and 3 only

22. A student diligently follows university rules because they believe the administration has the legitimate right to enforce them. According to Max Weber, this is compliance based on:
(A) Charismatic authority
(B) Rational-legal authority
(C) Traditional authority
(D) Affectual action

23. In Merton's strain theory, an individual who accepts societal goals but uses illegitimate means to achieve them is categorized as an:
(A) Ritualist
(B) Retreatist
(C) Rebel
(D) Innovator

24. Who is the author of the influential work "Homo Hierarchicus"?
(A) Louis Dumont
(B) G.S. Ghurye
(C) M.N. Srinivas
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

25. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): For Herbert Blumer, meaning is not inherent in an object but arises from social interaction.
Reason (R): Symbolic interactionism posits that people act toward things based on the meanings they ascribe to those things, and these meanings are handled in, and modified through, an interpretative process.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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26. Radha Kamal Mukherji's concept of a "sociology of values" emphasizes that:
(A) Values are central to the organization and functioning of society.
(B) Values are subjective and cannot be studied scientifically.
(C) Economic factors are the primary determinants of social values.
(D) Values are merely ideological tools of the dominant class.

27. Lewis Coser's functional analysis of social conflict suggests that conflict:
(A) Is always dysfunctional and must be systemically eliminated.
(B) Originates solely from the unequal distribution of authority.
(C) Is a temporary pathological state of the

modern social system.
(D) Can serve to increase cohesion and integration within groups.

28. The core argument of B.R. Ambedkar's "Annihilation of Caste" is that:
(A) Caste can be reformed through inter-caste dining and marriage alone.
(B) Social reform requires destroying the religious sanctity of the caste system.
(C) The caste system is fundamentally based on a division of labour.
(D) The problem of caste is a social problem that requires political solutions.

29. Which of the following pairs of concept and sociologist is incorrectly matched?
(A) Pattern Variables - Talcott Parsons
(B) Imperatively Coordinated Associations - Ralf Dahrendorf
(C) Kula Ring - A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(D) Sacred and Profane - Émile Durkheim

30. Which term did S.F. Nadel use to describe the network of relationships between the roles that make up a society?
(A) Social organization
(B) Social network
(C) Institutional matrix
(D) Structural form

31. Talcott Parsons' AGIL scheme outlines four functional problems every social system must solve. The 'A' in AGIL stands for:
(A) Adaptation
(B) Association
(C) Authority
(D) Action

32. According to Max Weber, which type of social action is driven by an actor's emotional state?
(A) Zweckrational (instrumental-rational)
(B) Affectual action
(C) Wertrational (value-rational)
(D) Traditional action

33. Which of the following is the best example of what Robert Merton would call a 'latent function' of the educational system?
(A) Teaching students reading, writing, and basic arithmetic skills.
(B) Providing a social environment where individuals meet future spouses.
(C) Transmitting societal norms and values to the younger generation.
(D) Preparing students for various future professional careers.

34. G.H. Mead's concept of the 'generalized other' refers to:
(A) The organized community which gives to the individual his unity of self.
(B) A specific person who is considered important in an individual's life.
(C) The various biological drives and impulses that form the individual 'I'.
(D) A person who has successfully learned to take the role of any other.

35. Arrange the following sociological works in chronological order of their publication:
1. The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life (Durkheim)
2. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (Weber)
3. The Division of Labor in Society (Durkheim)
4. Mind, Self, and Society (Mead)

Choose the correct order:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

36. According to Louis Dumont, the fundamental principle underlying the caste system in India is the opposition between:
(A) The rich and the poor
(B) The ruler and the ruled
(C) The sacred and the secular
(D) The pure and the impure

37. What concept did M.N. Srinivas propose to describe a caste which is numerically strong in a village and wields decisive economic and political power?
(A) Jajmani Caste
(B) Sanskritized Caste
(C) Dominant Caste
(D) Twice-born Caste

38. Which sociologist modified Marx's theory of conflict by arguing that the basis of conflict in

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modern society is the unequal distribution of authority, not property?
(A) Lewis Coser
(B) Ralf Dahrendorf
(C) G.S. Ghurye
(D) Max Weber

39. For Radcliffe-Brown, the term 'social structure' is analogous to an organism's:
(A) Physiology
(B) Psychology
(C) Genetics
(D) Morphology

40. Given below are two statements. Select the correct option.
Statement I: Pareto's theory of the 'circulation of elites' suggests a continuous process where new, more capable elites from the lower strata replace the old, decaying governing elites.
Statement II: Pareto believed that this circulation ensures societal progress and leads to a more egalitarian social order.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

41. Herbert Blumer is credited with coining the term:
(A) Social action
(B) Structural functionalism
(C) Symbolic interactionism
(D) Ethnomethodology

42. In S.C. Dube's analysis, which of the following is NOT one of the levels of tradition he identified in Indian society?
(A) Global tradition
(B) Classical tradition
(C) Regional tradition
(D) National tradition

43. Which of the following statements about B.R. Ambedkar's perspective is incorrect?
(A) He viewed caste as a system of graded inequality.
(B) He advocated for the complete annihilation of caste.
(C) He was a major architect of the Indian Constitution.
(D) He saw the village as a symbol of Indian unity and republic.

44. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Malinowski argued that the function of the 'Kula Ring' among Trobriand Islanders was primarily economic, facilitating the trade of essential goods.
Reason (R): The 'Kula Ring' involved the ceremonial exchange of non-utilitarian shell valuables, which served to create and maintain long-term social relationships.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

45. Radha Kamal Mukherji is known for his pioneering work in which of the following fields?
(A) Sociology of conflict
(B) Sociology of knowledge
(C) Sociology of values and social ecology
(D) Post-modern social theory

46. Which of the following best defines 'mechanical solidarity' according to Émile Durkheim?
(A) Social cohesion based on the interdependence of specialized individuals.
(B) A society characterized by a high degree of anomie.
(C) A social bond formed through rational-legal authority structures.
(D) Social cohesion based on similarity and a strong collective conscience.

47. Match List I (Sociologist) with List II (Key Work) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
P. M.N. Srinivas
Q. G.S. Ghurye
R. Louis Dumont

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S. B.R. Ambedkar

List II:

1. Homo Hierarchicus
2. Annihilation of Caste
3. Caste and Race in India
4. The Remembered Village

Codes:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

48. Consider the following statements regarding Lewis Coser's theory of conflict:

1. Coser distinguishes between realistic and non-realistic conflict.
2. He argues that conflict is always a negative force in society.
3. He suggests that frequent, low-intensity conflicts can act as a safety-valve, preventing more explosive conflicts.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

49. For Talcott Parsons, the 'latency' or pattern-maintenance function (L) is primarily performed by which subsystem?

(A) The economy
(B) Fiduciary systems like family and school
(C) The polity
(D) The societal community

50. Max Weber's concept of 'ideal type' is:

(A) An analytical construct used as a measuring rod to understand social reality.
(B) A description of the most morally desirable form of a social phenomenon.
(C) A statistical average of observed social behaviors across a population.
(D) A prediction of the definitive future state of a developed society.

51. G.H. Mead used the example of a "game" (like baseball) to illustrate the concept of:

(A) The "I"
(B) The "Me"
(C) The generalized other
(D) Significant symbols

52. Dahrendorf's concept of a 'quasi-group' refers to:

(A) Organized groups actively pursuing their manifest interests.
(B) Associations based on charismatic leadership.
(C) Groups that have successfully overthrown the existing authority structure.
(D) Aggregates who share latent interests but are not yet organized.

53. Who among the following argued that tribes in India were 'backward Hindus'?

(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) S.C. Dube
(C) G.S. Ghurye
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

54. A sociologist studying the unintended negative consequences of a new social welfare policy, such as creating dependency, is focusing on what Robert Merton would call:

(A) A manifest function
(B) A dysfunction
(C) A latent function
(D) A non-function

55. According to Radcliffe-Brown, the concept that refers to the contribution an activity makes to the maintenance of the structural continuity of a society is:

(A) Social morphology
(B) Social value
(C) Social organization
(D) Social function

56. Vilfredo Pareto's concept of 'derivations' can be best understood as:

(A) The verbal justifications people give for their non-logical actions.
(B) The fundamental human instincts.
(C) The process of elite replacement in society.
(D) The statistical regularities observed in income distribution.

57. Which of the following is NOT one of Herbert Blumer's three basic premises of symbolic interactionism?

(A) Humans act toward things on the basis of the meanings they have for them.
(B) The meaning of such things is derived from,

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or arises out of, social interaction.
(C) Social structures and institutions are the primary determinants of human action.
(D) These meanings are handled in, and modified through, an interpretative process.

58. Louis Dumont's work contrasts the holistic, hierarchical society of India with the _____ society of the West.
(A) Individualistic
(B) Traditional
(C) Communal
(D) Agrarian

59. The type of suicide that Durkheim linked to conditions of excessive social regulation and oppression is termed:
(A) Anomic
(B) Egoistic
(C) Altruistic
(D) Fatalistic

60. S.C. Dube's study 'Indian Village' (1955) was based on fieldwork conducted in the village of:
(A) Rampura
(B) Shamirpet
(C) Kumbapettai
(D) Mohana

61. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): B.R. Ambedkar was a staunch critic of the Indian village system, referring to it as a "sink of localism, a den of ignorance, narrow-mindedness and communalism."
Reason (R): He believed that the village structure perpetuated the caste system and the oppression of the Dalits, preventing any real social progress or equality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

62. The 'subaltern perspective' in Indian sociology is most strongly associated with the writings and ideas of:
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Louis Dumont
(D) Radha Kamal Mukherji

63. Which type of social action, according to Weber, is pursued as an end in itself because of its inherent value, regardless of its prospects for success?
(A) Zweckrational (instrumental-rational)
(B) Affectual action
(C) Wertrational (value-rational)
(D) Traditional action

64. Karl Marx's concept of 'alienation' includes all of the following dimensions EXCEPT:
(A) Alienation from the product of labor
(B) Alienation from the act of labor
(C) Alienation from fellow human beings
(D) Alienation from political power

65. Match List I (Theory) with List II (Core Idea) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
P. Structural-Functionalism (Parsons)
Q. Conflict Theory (Dahrendorf)
R. Symbolic Interactionism (Blumer)
S. Functionalism (Malinowski)
List II:
1. Society as interlocking roles and institutions satisfying individual needs.
2. Society as a stage where meanings are created through interpretation.
3. Society as an integrated system fulfilling a function for the whole.
4. Society as a system with inherent conflict over authority.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

66. In the functionalism of Bronisław Malinowski, culture is primarily seen as:
(A) An instrumental apparatus for the satisfaction of human needs.
(B) A system of symbols and meanings.
(C) A superstructural reflection of the economic base.
(D) A source of social conflict and inequality.

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67. Radcliffe-Brown made a famous distinction between 'social structure' and 'social organization'. 'Social organization' refers to:
(A) The network of all person-to-person relations.
(B) The institutionalized norms and status-positions.
(C) The underlying principles of social order.
(D) The arrangement of activities of persons in their relations.

68. The idea that conflict can lead to the formation of new groups and associations, thereby stimulating social change, is a key argument of:
(A) Lewis Coser
(B) Talcott Parsons
(C) Émile Durkheim
(D) Bronisław Malinowski

69. What did G.H. Mead mean by "taking the role of the other"?
(A) Imitating the behavior of another person without understanding.
(B) Adopting the social status and position of someone else.
(C) Putting oneself in the place of another and seeing their perspective.
(D) Experiencing the same emotions as another person.

70. "A social fact is any way of acting, whether fixed or not, capable of exerting over the individual an external constraint." This definition was given by:
(A) Émile Durkheim
(B) Max Weber
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Herbert Spencer

71. Chronologically arrange the following sociologists based on their primary period of intellectual contribution, from earliest to latest:
1. Talcott Parsons
2. Karl Marx
3. Émile Durkheim
4. Ralf Dahrendorf

Choose the correct order:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 3, 2, 4, 1
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

72. M.N. Srinivas used the term 'Westernization' to denote:
(A) Cultural changes resulting from over 150 years of British rule.
(B) The exclusive adoption of Western technology and material goods.
(C) The specific process of becoming a Christian in an Indian context.
(D) The imitation of Western dress and dining by the upper classes.

73. According to S.F. Nadel, which of the following is NOT a criterion for defining social structure?
(A) It is an abstraction.
(B) It involves the interrelationship and arrangement of parts.
(C) It is relatively constant compared to the processes of social life.
(D) It is an empirically observable entity.

74. Consider the following statements about Pareto's theory:
1. 'Residues' are constant, universal elements in human action.
2. 'Derivations' are variable and represent the logical justifications for actions.
3. Pareto believed human action is primarily logical and rational.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

75. In Merton's paradigm of functional analysis, 'dysfunctions' refer to:
(A) Social patterns that have no observable consequences.
(B) Unrecognized and unintended consequences of a social pattern.
(C) Recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern.
(D) Observed consequences which lessen the adjustment of the system.

76. Who among the following used the concept of 'purity and pollution' as the central axis for analyzing the Indian caste system?
(A) G.S. Ghurye
(B) Louis Dumont
(C) M.N. Srinivas

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(D) S.C. Dube

77. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism is often compared to the study of anatomy and physiology.
Reason (R): He used the analogy of a biological organism, where social structure is like the body's anatomy (structure) and social life is like its physiology (functioning).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

78. Which of the following is a key difference between the conflict theories of Marx and Dahrendorf?
(A) Marx saw conflict rooted in property relations, while Dahrendorf saw it rooted in authority relations.
(B) Dahrendorf believed conflict was always revolutionary, while Marx did not.
(C) Marx focused on industrial society, while Dahrendorf focused on agrarian society.
(D) Dahrendorf rejected the idea of class, while Marx made it central to his theory.

79. The transition from 'mechanical solidarity' to 'organic solidarity' in Durkheim's theory is primarily driven by:
(A) The rise of religious individualism.
(B) The establishment of a strong, centralized state.
(C) The decline in collective conscience.
(D) An increase in population density and the division of labor.

80. A doctor who acts out of a sense of duty to her profession, following its ethical code even at personal cost, is exhibiting what Weber would call:
(A) Traditional Action
(B) Affectual Action
(C) Zweckrational Action
(D) Wertrational Action

81. Which sociologist's work is characterized by the statement "If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences"?
(A) George Herbert Mead
(B) Herbert Blumer
(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Robert K. Merton

82. The 'indological' perspective, as used by thinkers like G.S. Ghurye, relies heavily on:
(A) Ancient texts, scriptures, and classical literature.
(B) Fieldwork and participant observation.
(C) Statistical surveys and quantitative data.
(D) Historical archives and colonial records.

83. According to Radha Kamal Mukherji, values should be seen as:
(A) Entirely subjective and relative.
(B) A byproduct of economic relations.
(C) A key mechanism of social control and integration.
(D) Irrelevant to sociological analysis.

84. The concept of 'institutional means' and 'cultural goals' is central to the anomie theory of:
(A) Robert K. Merton
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Karl Marx

85. Which of the following is NOT part of Talcott Parsons' AGIL schema?
(A) Goal Attainment
(B) Integration
(C) Adaptation
(D) Legitimation

86. Match List I (Book) with List II (Author) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
P. Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society
Q. The Functions of Social Conflict
R. The Structure of Social Action
S. Argonauts of the Western Pacific
List II:
1. Talcott Parsons
2. Lewis Coser

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3. Bronisław Malinowski
4. Ralf Dahrendorf

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

87. B.R. Ambedkar's view of the subaltern perspective emphasizes:
(A) Understanding society from the viewpoint of the dominant castes.
(B) The importance of economic class over caste identity.
(C) The need to preserve traditional social structures.
(D) Analyzing society from the perspective of oppressed groups.

88. Herbert Blumer's critique of conventional sociological methods argued that they often treat social reality as:
(A) A process of interpretation.
(B) A product of individual psychology.
(C) A collection of subjective meanings.
(D) A fixed structure that determines behavior.

89. A society where social bonds are based on interdependence and a complex division of labor is said to have, in Durkheimian terms:
(A) Mechanical Solidarity
(B) Anomic Solidarity
(C) Organic Solidarity
(D) Functional Solidarity

90. For G.H. Mead, the self emerges from:
(A) Social experience and communication
(B) Biological instincts
(C) Genetic predispositions
(D) Individual introspection and solitude

91. Which concept is used by M.N. Srinivas to explain the historical and ongoing process of mobility within the caste system?
(A) Jajmani system
(B) Dominant Caste
(C) Village exogamy
(D) Sanskritization

92. What did Pareto call the non-logical, verbal manifestations and explanations that people use to justify their 'residues'?
(A) Derivations
(B) Circuits
(C) Instincts
(D) Sentiments

93. Given below are two statements. Select the correct option.
Statement I: Louis Dumont argues that in traditional India, the political and economic domains were encompassed by the religious domain of the caste system.
Statement II: According to Dumont, the principle of hierarchy in the caste system is fundamentally about power, not about religious purity.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

94. Lewis Coser's distinction between 'realistic' and 'non-realistic' conflict is based on whether the conflict:
(A) Is violent or non-violent.
(B) Is a means to an end or an end in itself.
(C) Occurs within a group or between groups.
(D) Involves economic resources or cultural values.

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95. In his work, S.C. Dube emphasized the importance of studying:
(A) The unity of Indian tradition.
(B) The superiority of classical traditions.
(C) The irrelevance of tradition in modern India.
(D) The multiplicity of traditions and their interaction.

96. For Malinowski, an 'institution' is best understood as:
(A) A set of abstract norms and values.
(B) An organized group with a common purpose and material apparatus.
(C) A superstructural element determined by

the economic base.
(D) A source of societal dysfunction.

97. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): For Marx, the state in a capitalist society is an instrument of the bourgeoisie.
Reason (R): The state's function is to manage the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie and to protect the system of private property.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

98. The concept of 'eufunction' and 'dysfunction' were systematically developed by:
(A) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(B) Talcott Parsons
(C) Bronisław Malinowski
(D) Robert K. Merton

99. Radcliffe-Brown's structuralism focuses on the network of social relations, whereas Nadel's structuralism focuses on:
(A) The economic base of society.
(B) The structure of roles.
(C) The psychological meanings people attach to their actions.
(D) The historical evolution of institutions.

100. Consider the following statements about Max Weber's methodology:
1. He advocated for a value-free sociology.
2. He utilized the 'ideal type' as an analytical tool.
3. His method of 'Verstehen' involves empathetic understanding of social action.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

101. The 'Subaltern Studies' collective, which B.R. Ambedkar's work prefigures, primarily aims to:
(A) Write history from the perspective of the common people.
(B) Write a history of elite nationalist politics.
(C) Focus on the economic development of post-colonial nations.
(D) Analyze the role of international relations in shaping identity.

102. In Talcott Parsons' theory, what is the primary function of the 'polity' (political subsystem)?
(A) Integration (I)
(B) Latency (L)
(C) Adaptation (A)
(D) Goal Attainment (G)

103. Which of the following best represents G.S. Ghurye's view on the relationship between caste and kinship in India?
(A) They are completely separate and unrelated systems.
(B) Kinship is the primary organizing principle, and caste is secondary.
(C) Caste is an extension of kinship, with endogamy reinforcing kin-groups.
(D) Caste determines economic status, while kinship determines ritual status.

104. For Karl Marx, the 'superstructure' of society consists of:
(A) The legal, political, religious, and philosophical institutions and ideas.
(B) The forces and relations of production.
(C) The class of industrial workers.
(D) The raw materials and technology used in production.

105. Arrange the following concepts in chronological order according to their introduction by M.N. Srinivas based on his major publications:
1. Dominant Caste
2. Sanskritization
3. Westernization
4. Vote Bank
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

106. In Merton's typology of adaptation, 'ritualism' refers to:
(A) Rejecting both cultural goals and institutionalized means.

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(B) Accepting cultural goals but rejecting institutionalized means.
(C) Abandoning goals but abiding by institutionalized means.
(D) Accepting both cultural goals and institutionalized means.

107. Which of the following is an example of what G.H. Mead would call a 'significant symbol'?
(A) A dog's growl
(B) A reflex action like a knee-jerk
(C) A baby's cry for food
(D) The spoken word "tree"

108. According to Dahrendorf, conflict groups arise from:
(A) Latent interests inherent in authority structures.
(B) Psychological frustrations of individuals.
(C) Economic exploitation and poverty.
(D) Competition over scarce cultural resources.

109. The functionalist postulate that every standardized social or cultural item is functional for the entire system was termed 'functional unity' by Merton, who derived it from the work of:
(A) Bronisław Malinowski
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(D) Talcott Parsons

110. Louis Dumont in 'Homo Hierarchicus' argues that the ideology of the caste system is fundamentally:
(A) Religious
(B) Economic
(C) Political
(D) Individualistic

111. Which pair is correctly matched?
(A) Lewis Coser - The Division of Labor in Society
(B) Ralf Dahrendorf - Mind, Self, and Society
(C) M.N. Srinivas - Caste and Race in India
(D) S.F. Nadel - The Theory of Social Structure

112. According to Durkheim, religion is essentially a social phenomenon, and the distinction between the sacred and the profane is:
(A) A universal, inherent property of objects.
(B) A socially constructed classification.
(C) A product of individual psychological needs.
(D) An illusion created by the ruling class.

113. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Radha Kamal Mukherji criticized Western economic theories for their limited applicability to the Indian context.
Reason (R): He advocated for an 'institutional theory of economics' that would incorporate India's unique social values, traditions, and institutional framework.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

114. A public ceremony, like a national holiday parade, which promotes social solidarity and reinforces shared values, is an example of what Merton would call a:
(A) Latent dysfunction
(B) Eufunction
(C) Latent function
(D) Manifest function

115. Match List I (Sociologist) with List II (Concept) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
P. S.C. Dube
Q. B.R. Ambedkar
R. Radha Kamal Mukherji
S. G.S. Ghurye
List II:
1. Annihilation of Caste
2. Indology/Cities and Civilization
3. Indian Village/Tradition
4. Sociology of Values
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

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116. For Pareto, which class of residues is associated with the 'instinct for combinations' and is characteristic of speculative, innovative 'foxes'?
(A) Class II residues
(B) Class I residues
(C) Class III residues
(D) Class IV residues

117. What is the key difference between Radcliffe-Brown's and Malinowski's functionalism?
(A) Radcliffe-Brown focused on individual needs, while Malinowski focused on societal needs.
(B) Malinowski focused on individual needs, while Radcliffe-Brown focused on structural needs.
(C) Malinowski studied modern societies, while Radcliffe-Brown studied primitive societies.
(D) Radcliffe-Brown emphasized conflict, while Malinowski emphasized harmony.

118. Herbert Blumer argued that social problems are fundamentally:
(A) Objective conditions of harm in a society.
(B) A product of a collective process of definition.
(C) The result of failed social structures.
(D) Caused by economic inequality.

119. In Parsons' framework, 'pattern variables' describe:
(A) The four functional prerequisites of any social system.
(B) The basic dilemma choices an actor faces in any social situation.
(C) The stages of societal evolution.
(D) The hierarchical levels of the cybernetic system.

120. Which of the following statements reflects a criticism of M.N. Srinivas's concept of Sanskritization?
(A) It only describes mobility for lower castes, not middle castes.
(B) It overemphasizes the Brahminical model and neglects other models.
(C) It is a process that only occurred in pre-colonial India.
(D) It is identical to the process of Westernization.

121. Consider the following statements regarding social facts:
1. They are external to the individual.
2. They are coercive and exercise constraint over the individual.
3. They are primarily psychological in nature.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

122. "The history of the 'lions' and 'foxes' in governance" is a metaphor used by which theorist to describe the circulation of elites?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Max Weber
(C) Vilfredo Pareto
(D) Ralf Dahrendorf

123. The 'subaltern' perspective, as derived from the work of thinkers like Ambedkar, is most critical of which other perspective?
(A) Marxist perspective
(B) Structural-functional perspective
(C) Indological/Brahmanical perspective
(D) Symbolic interactionist perspective

124. For Lewis Coser, a conflict that arises from frustrations and is a release of tension, not aimed at achieving a specific result, is called:
(A) Realistic conflict
(B) Non-realistic conflict
(C) Functional conflict
(D) Dysfunctional conflict

125. The process of developing a self-concept by imagining how we appear to others and how they judge that appearance is termed by Charles Cooley as:
(A) The generalized other
(B) The looking-glass self
(C) The significant symbol
(D) Role-taking

126. S.C. Dube's 'six-fold classification of traditions' in India included all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The classical literary tradition
(B) The regional tradition
(C) The local tradition
(D) The post-modern tradition

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127. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Max Weber - Protestant Ethic
(B) Émile Durkheim - Suicide
(C) Karl Marx - The Social System
(D) G.S. Ghurye - Caste and Race in India

128. According to Nadel, a key task of structural analysis is to abstract structural form from social life. This process involves a focus on:
(A) The positions (roles) within a system rather than the individuals.
(B) The subjective experiences of individual actors.
(C) The economic outputs of a social system.
(D) The historical origins of social institutions.

129. Given below are two statements. Select the correct option.
Statement I: For Radcliffe-Brown, law, custom, and morality function to maintain social order and structural continuity.
Statement II: He argued that punishment for a crime serves primarily to deter the individual offender rather than to reinforce collective sentiments.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

130. The concept of 'organic solidarity' is based on:
(A) Resemblance and likeness
(B) Interdependence and difference
(C) Repressive law
(D) A strong collective conscience

131. A charismatic leader's authority, according to Weber, is based on:
(A) Established customs and traditions.
(B) A system of impersonal rules and laws.
(C) The exceptional qualities followers perceive in the leader.
(D) The leader's inherited social status.

132. The idea that a 'middle-range theory' is needed to bridge the gap between grand theory and raw empiricism was advocated by:
(A) Talcott Parsons
(B) Robert K. Merton
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Max Weber

133. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): G.S. Ghurye's indological approach has been criticized for presenting a 'Brahminical' view of Indian society.
Reason (R): His heavy reliance on classical Sanskrit texts, which were largely authored by and focused on Brahmins, led to a perspective that privileged the norms and values of the upper castes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

134. Which one of the following is NOT one of the pattern variables defined by Talcott Parsons?
(A) Affectivity vs. Affective Neutrality
(B) Universalism vs. Particularism
(C) Integration vs. Differentiation
(D) Ascription vs. Achievement

135. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Description) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
P. Latent Function
Q. Verstehen
R. Residue
S. Sanskritization
List II:
1. Empathetic understanding of human action
2. The process of upward mobility in the caste system
3. Unintended and unrecognized consequence
4. A non-logical sentiment driving behavior
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

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(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

136. The 'I' in G.H. Mead's theory represents:
(A) The socialized self, incorporating the attitudes of the community.
(B) The spontaneous, impulsive, and creative aspect of the self.
(C) The internalized image of the 'generalized other'.
(D) The complete and unified self-concept.

137. Dahrendorf argues that in post-capitalist societies, class conflict has become:
(A) More violent and revolutionary.
(B) Completely eliminated through social mobility.
(C) Institutionalized and regulated.
(D) Replaced by ethnic and religious conflict.

138. Which sociologist is associated with the study of the 'dominant caste' in a South Indian village called Rampura?
(A) S.C. Dube
(B) G.S. Ghurye
(C) M.N. Srinivas
(D) Louis Dumont

139. In Louis Dumont's framework, what is the relationship between status and power in the traditional caste system?
(A) Power is superior to and encompasses status.
(B) Status and power are independent and equal.
(C) Status is superior to and encompasses power.
(D) The two concepts are identical and inseparable.

140. Radha Kamal Mukherji's concept of social ecology focused on:
(A) The adaptation of human societies to their geographical environment.
(B) The symbolic meaning of urban spaces.
(C) The conflict between urban and rural populations.
(D) The impact of industrial pollution on society.

141. Arrange the following thinkers in chronological order based on their year of birth:
1. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
2. B.R. Ambedkar
3. Karl Marx
4. Robert K. Merton

Choose the correct order:
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

142. B.R. Ambedkar identified endogamy as the key mechanism for the maintenance and reproduction of:
(A) The jajmani system
(B) The caste system
(C) Village solidarity
(D) Religious ritual

143. Which of the following is the best description of Pareto's 'residue of persistence of aggregates'?
(A) An instinct for innovation and creating new combinations.
(B) A tendency to maintain existing connections and resist change.
(C) The need to express sentiments through external acts.
(D) The sentiment of sociability and conformity.

144. Malinowski's theory of needs is structured in three levels. Which of the following correctly lists these three levels?
(A) Primary, Secondary, Tertiary
(B) Basic, Instrumental, Integrative
(C) Individual, Social, Cultural
(D) Biological, Psychological, Spiritual

145. Consider the following statements about conflict theory:
1. Karl Marx viewed conflict as rooted in economic class divisions.
2. Ralf Dahrendorf saw conflict as rooted in authority differentials.
3. Lewis Coser focused on the positive functions and integrative aspects of conflict.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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146. For Durkheim, the "collective conscience" refers to:
(A) The sum of individual consciences.
(B) The beliefs and sentiments common to average members of society.
(C) The anomic state of normlessness.
(D) The specialized knowledge held by experts in a modern society.

147. A politician who inspires deep devotion and a willingness to follow, seemingly without regard for rules or tradition, is exercising:
(A) Traditional authority
(B) Rational-legal authority
(C) Charismatic authority
(D) Bureaucratic authority

148. The concept of 'reference group' behavior was systematically elaborated by:
(A) G.H. Mead
(B) Talcott Parsons
(C) Robert K. Merton
(D) Herbert Blumer

149. G.S. Ghurye is often regarded as the founder of academic sociology in:
(A) Delhi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Bombay (Mumbai)
(D) Calcutta (Kolkata)

150. According to M.N. Srinivas, the concept of 'dominant caste' has several attributes. Which of the following is NOT typically one of them?
(A) Numerical strength
(B) High ritual status
(C) Economic and political power
(D) Western education

151. S.F. Nadel's approach to social structure is often described as 'relational' because it focuses on:
(A) The relationships between social roles.
(B) The relationships between individuals.
(C) The relationship between society and its environment.
(D) The relationship between the economic base and superstructure.

152. Which of the following sociologists is NOT considered a functionalist?
(A) Émile Durkheim
(B) Herbert Blumer
(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Bronisław Malinowski

153. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Durkheim argued that crime is a normal, not pathological, feature of all societies.
Reason (R): Crime and its punishment serve the function of reaffirming collective sentiments and maintaining social solidarity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

154. Max Weber's 'Verstehen' refers to:
(A) Statistical analysis of social trends.
(B) The formulation of universal social laws.
(C) Interpretative understanding of the subjective meanings of social action.
(D) The study of social structures as external facts.

155. A person who rejects both the goal of wealth and the legitimate means of working, choosing to live as a hermit, would be classified by Merton as a(n):
(A) Innovator
(B) Ritualist
(C) Retreatist
(D) Rebel

156. The term 'Homo Hierarchicus', used by Louis Dumont, refers to:
(A) The modern, individualistic man of the West.
(B) The traditional Indian man, defined by his position in hierarchy.
(C) The rational economic actor of classical economics.
(D) The charismatic leader in a traditional society.

157. Match List I (Sociologist) with List II (Associated University) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:

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P. G.S. Ghurye
Q. Radha Kamal Mukherji
R. Herbert Blumer
S. Talcott Parsons

List II:
1. Chicago School
2. Harvard University
3. Lucknow School
4. Bombay School

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

158. S.C. Dube's structural-functional approach to village studies emphasized:
(A) The static and unchanging nature of village life.
(B) The role of caste conflict in driving social change.
(C) The social structure as a whole, while analyzing factors of change.
(D) The exclusive importance of ancient texts in understanding organization.

159. The 'Me' in George Herbert Mead's theory of the self is best described as:
(A) The impulsive, un-socialized aspect of the self.
(B) The socialized self, representing the incorporated attitudes of others.
(C) The biological drives of the individual.
(D) The unique and creative response of the individual.

160. According to Karl Marx, the 'relations of production' refer to:
(A) The technology and raw materials used in production.
(B) The social relationships people enter into to produce goods.
(C) The legal and political systems of a society.
(D) The division of labor within a factory.

161. A key argument of Lewis Coser is that the function of conflict varies depending on:
(A) The economic development of the society.
(B) The type of social structure in which it occurs.
(C) The number of people involved.
(D) The geographical location.

162. For Radcliffe-Brown, kinship systems are primarily seen as:
(A) A set of biological relationships.
(B) A mechanism for transmitting property.
(C) A structured set of relationships that maintains social order.
(D) A reflection of individual emotional attachments.

163. Given below are two statements. Select the correct option.
Statement I: S.F. Nadel proposed that social structure has three key elements: a multiplicity of persons, institutionalized rules, and a patterned arrangement of parts.
Statement II: For Nadel, the "parts" of a social structure are the individual human beings themselves.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

164. The functionalist postulate that all surviving social and cultural forms have a positive function was termed 'universal functionalism' and criticized by:
(A) Bronisław Malinowski
(B) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(C) Robert K. Merton
(D) Talcott Parsons

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165. Vilfredo Pareto's theory of social change is best described as:
(A) Evolutionary
(B) Cyclical
(C) Linear
(D) Revolutionary

166. Which one of the following is NOT associated with Max Weber?
(A) Ideal Type
(B) Social Fact
(C) Verstehen
(D) Rationalization

167. A social movement that seeks to replace existing societal goals and means with a new system represents which mode of adaptation in Merton's theory?
(A) Innovation
(B) Retreatism
(C) Ritualism
(D) Rebellion

168. G.S. Ghurye's work on Indian cities was significant for its:
(A) Marxist analysis of urban poverty.
(B) Focus on urban planning and architecture.
(C) Historical and comparative perspective on growth from ancient times.
(D) Application of symbolic interactionism to urban life.

169. What is the central difference between Durkheim's and Merton's concept of 'anomie'?
(A) Durkheim saw it as normlessness; Merton saw it as goal-means strain.
(B) Durkheim linked anomie to suicide, while Merton linked it to success.
(C) Durkheim's concept applies only to traditional societies, Merton's to modern ones.
(D) There is no significant difference between their concepts.

170. According to Dumont, the opposite of the 'homo hierarchicus' of India is the 'homo aequalis' of the West, who is characterized by:
(A) Individualism and egalitarianism
(B) Holism and hierarchy
(C) Community and tradition
(D) Religion and ritual

171. Consider the following statements about M.N. Srinivas's work:
1. He conducted intensive fieldwork in the village of Rampura.
2. He proposed the concept of the 'dominant caste'.
3. He argued that Sanskritization always leads to structural change in the caste system.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

172. B.R. Ambedkar's intellectual project was primarily aimed at:
(A) The historical study of the Aryan invasion.
(B) The theoretical and practical emancipation of the 'untouchables'.
(C) The preservation of traditional Indian culture.
(D) The development of a functionalist theory of Indian society.

173. The concept of 'social morphology' in Durkheim's and Radcliffe-Brown's work refers to the study of:
(A) The functioning of social institutions.
(B) The evolution of social norms and values.
(C) The psychological states of individuals.
(D) The shape and structure of a society, including population distribution.

174. The "AGIL" framework is a key component of the theory of:
(A) Robert K. Merton
(B) Talcott Parsons
(C) Émile Durkheim
(D) Karl Marx

175. Radha Kamal Mukherji argued that a 'trans-human' level of values exists, which he termed:
(A) Social values
(B) Economic values
(C) Political values
(D) Spiritual values

176. Which of the following is the best definition of "social action" according to Max Weber?
(A) Any human behavior.
(B) Behavior oriented towards the past, present, or future behavior of others.
(C) Instinctive or reactive behavior.
(D) Behavior dictated by social structures.

177. The three stages of the development of the self, according to G.H. Mead, are:
(A) Id, Ego, Superego
(B) Oral, Anal, Phallic
(C) Preparatory, Play, Game
(D) Infancy, Childhood, Adulthood

178. Dahrendorf's conflict theory is a critique and modification of the work of:
(A) Talcott Parsons and Karl Marx

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(B) Max Weber and Émile Durkheim
(C) G.H. Mead and Herbert Blumer
(D) Bronisław Malinowski and Radcliffe-Brown

179. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): In symbolic interactionism, the self is viewed as a social product.
Reason (R): The self develops through social interaction, as individuals learn to see themselves from the perspective of others.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

180. The primary focus of the subaltern perspective is on the experience and agency of:
(A) The ruling elites
(B) The national bourgeoisie
(C) The middle classes
(D) The subordinate and oppressed groups

181. Match List I (Term) with List II (Thinker) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
P. Organic Solidarity
Q. Social Action
R. Social Structure (as role-system)
S. Basic Needs
List II:
1. Max Weber
2. Émile Durkheim
3. Bronisław Malinowski
4. S.F. Nadel
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

182. A police officer's authority to make an arrest is an example of which type of authority, according to Weber?
(A) Charismatic
(B) Traditional
(C) Rational-legal
(D) Paternalistic

183. Malinowski's participant observation fieldwork, which became a hallmark of modern anthropology, was conducted among the:
(A) Andaman Islanders
(B) Nuer of Sudan
(C) Trobriand Islanders
(D) Australian Aborigines

184. The concept of 'dysfunction' introduced by Merton helped functional analysis to overcome its tendency toward:
(A) A focus on conflict and change.
(B) A conservative bias that assumes everything in society is beneficial.
(C) An overemphasis on individual psychology.
(D) A disregard for historical context.

185. In contrast to Marx, Dahrendorf argues that social classes in modern society are best defined by their relationship to:
(A) Means of production
(B) Authority
(C) Consumption patterns
(D) Educational attainment

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186. Arrange the following Indian sociologists in chronological order based on their year of birth:
1. G.S. Ghurye
2. M.N. Srinivas
3. Radha Kamal Mukherji
4. B.R. Ambedkar
Choose the correct order:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

187. "The opposition between the pure and the impure is the very principle of hierarchy in the caste system." This statement is central to the work of:
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) G.S. Ghurye
(C) Louis Dumont
(D) S.C. Dube

188. Which of the following is NOT a central tenet of Herbert Blumer's symbolic interactionism?
(A) Meaning arises from social interaction.

231. The "A" and "G" functions in Parsons' AGIL schema refer to problems of the system's relationship with its:
(A) Internal environment
(B) External environment
(C) Cultural subsystem
(D) Social subsystem

232. Robert Merton's concept of 'anomie' differs from Durkheim's in that Merton's concept emphasizes:
(A) The collapse of norms during rapid social change.
(B) The lack of social integration.
(C) The structural strain between goals and means.
(D) The feeling of meaninglessness in modern life.

233. The 'play stage', the 'game stage', and the 'generalized other' are key concepts in the social psychology of:
(A) Herbert Blumer
(B) Max Weber
(C) George Herbert Mead
(D) Vilfredo Pareto

234. Match List I (Author) with List II (Book) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
P. Vilfredo Pareto
Q. Ralf Dahrendorf
R. Lewis Coser
S. Karl Marx
List II:
1. The Functions of Social Conflict
2. Das Kapital
3. The Mind and Society
4. Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

235. G.S. Ghurye's method can be best described as:
(A) Purely ethnographic
(B) Statistical and survey-based
(C) Textual, historical, and comparative
(D) Structural-functionalist

236. The structural-functional perspective in Indian sociology, focusing on village studies, is most associated with:
(A) G.S. Ghurye and Louis Dumont
(B) M.N. Srinivas and S.C. Dube
(C) B.R. Ambedkar and Radha Kamal Mukherji
(D) A.R. Desai and D.P. Mukerji

237. The core idea of B.R. Ambedkar's subaltern perspective is the necessity of:
(A) Analyzing society through the lens of class conflict.
(B) Understanding Indian society through its ancient religious texts.
(C) Viewing reality from the standpoint of the most oppressed.
(D) Maintaining the functional interdependence of different social groups.

238. Radha Kamal Mukherji's sociology of values sought to provide a framework for:
(A) Economic development based on Western models.
(B) Reconstruction based on values from biological to spiritual.
(C) A value-neutral description of social phenomena.
(D) The preservation of the caste system as a value in itself.

239. For Karl Marx, the fundamental basis of any society is its:
(A) Political system
(B) Religious beliefs
(C) Mode of production
(D) National identity

240. The concept of 'social fact' must be treated as a 'thing'. By this, Durkheim meant that it must be studied:
(A) With reverence
(B) As a material object
(C) As an external, objective reality
(D) Through philosophical speculation

241. Which of the following is NOT an element of Malinowski's concept of an 'institution'?
(A) Charter
(B) Personnel

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(A) Structural-Functional Perspective
(B) Marxist Perspective
(C) Indological Perspective
(D) Subaltern Perspective

199. For S.F. Nadel, the ultimate constituents of a social structure are:
(A) Individuals
(B) Roles
(C) Institutions
(D) Classes

200. "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism" by Max Weber is a study of the relationship between:
(A) Religious values and economic behavior.
(B) Social class and political power.
(C) Division of labor and social solidarity.
(D) Law and social control.

201. Which of the following is NOT one of the types of suicide identified by Émile Durkheim?
(A) Egoistic
(B) Anomic
(C) Individualistic
(D) Altruistic

202. Robert Merton's concept of 'serendipity' in research refers to:
(A) The carefully planned verification of a hypothesis.
(B) The unexpected finding that stimulates new theory.
(C) The use of both qualitative and quantitative methods.
(D) The reformulation of an existing theory.

203. The concept of 'circulation of elites' is associated with:
(A) Vilfredo Pareto
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Max Weber
(D) Émile Durkheim

204. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): M.N. Srinivas argued that the concept of 'Sanskritization' involves positional change for a caste, not structural change.
Reason (R): A caste moving up the hierarchy through Sanskritization does not alter the structure of the system; it only changes its own position within it.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

205. G.H. Mead's 'play stage' in self-development is characterized by the child:
(A) Simply imitating others without understanding.
(B) Taking the role of specific, significant others one at a time.
(C) Understanding organized group roles ('the generalized other').
(D) Having a fully formed and stable self.

206. Karl Marx referred to the owners of the means of production in capitalism as the:
(A) Proletariat
(B) Bourgeoisie
(C) Lumpenproletariat
(D) Aristocracy

207. According to Lewis Coser, conflict is more likely to be disruptive in social structures that are:
(A) Rigid and lack channels for expressing grievances.
(B) Flexible and open with many cross-cutting loyalties.
(C) Highly integrated and cohesive.
(D) Characterized by a high degree of social mobility.

208. The book "The Remembered Village" is an ethnographic account by:
(A) S.C. Dube
(B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) G.S. Ghurye
(D) Louis Dumont

209. Which of the following best describes the 'subaltern perspective'?
(A) A focus on the role of intellectuals in society.
(B) An analysis of society from the top-down, focusing on elites.
(C) An approach that understands society from the viewpoint of the marginalized.

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(D) A theoretical perspective that emphasizes social harmony and integration.

210. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Characteristic) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
P. Mechanical Solidarity
Q. Organic Solidarity
R. Anomie
S. Sacred
List II:
1. Normlessness
2. Based on difference/interdependence
3. Set apart and forbidden
4. Based on likeness/collective conscience
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

211. Radha Kamal Mukherji's interdisciplinary approach integrated sociology with:
(A) Physics and chemistry
(B) Economics, ecology, and philosophy
(C) Linguistics and literary criticism
(D) Computer science and mathematics

212. What did Radcliffe-Brown mean by 'synchronic' analysis?
(A) The study of the historical development of a society.
(B) The study of a society at a single point in time.
(C) A comparative study of two or more societies.
(D) The study of the psychological motivations of individuals.

213. For Parsons, the choice between treating someone based on identity versus performance is the pattern variable of:
(A) Universalism vs. Particularism
(B) Ascription vs. Achievement
(C) Affectivity vs. Affective Neutrality
(D) Specificity vs. Diffuseness

214. The term 'imperatively coordinated association' (ICA) is central to the conflict theory of:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Lewis Coser
(C) Ralf Dahrendorf
(D) Max Weber

215. Vilfredo Pareto's two main classes of 'residues' are:
(A) Instinct of combinations and persistence of aggregates
(B) Rationality and irrationality
(C) Lions and foxes
(D) Elites and masses

216. Which Indian sociologist wrote extensively on the 'Sadhus of India'?
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) G.S. Ghurye
(C) S.C. Dube
(D) Louis Dumont

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217. In Merton's terms, a recognized and intended consequence of any social pattern is a:
(A) Latent Function
(B) Manifest Function
(C) Dysfunction
(D) Non-function

218. According to Herbert Blumer, the process through which individuals interpret and define each other's actions is called:
(A) Structural determination
(B) Social interaction
(C) Functional adaptation
(D) Class conflict

219. Given below are two statements. Select the correct option.
Statement I: B.R. Ambedkar was a proponent of the Aryan invasion theory as the origin of the caste system.
Statement II: He argued that the Shudras were originally a part of the Kshatriya varna who were demoted by the Brahmins.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

220. The idea that social structures exist to fulfill certain 'needs' of society, analogous to bodily organs, is a central tenet of:
(A) Symbolic Interactionism
(B) Structural-Functionalism
(C) Conflict Theory
(D) Marxism

221. Which theorist argued that the transition from traditional to modern society is marked by a process of 'rationalization'?
(A) Émile Durkheim
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Max Weber
(D) Talcott Parsons

222. Louis Dumont characterizes the ideology of modern Western society as:
(A) Hierarchical and holistic
(B) Traditional and religious
(C) Egalitarian and individualistic
(D) Communal and ascriptive

223. Who is the author of "Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society"?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Ralf Dahrendorf
(C) Lewis Coser
(D) Max Weber

224. Consider the following pairs:
1. G.H. Mead: Generalized Other
2. R.K. Merton: Latent Function
3. R. Dahrendorf: Social Fact

Which of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

225. For M.N. Srinivas, the concept of 'Westernization' is ethically:
(A) Positive
(B) Negative
(C) Neutral
(D) Ambiguous

226. Malinowski's functionalism is often called 'individualistic functionalism' because it traces functions back to:
(A) The needs of the social structure
(B) Biological and psychological needs of the individual
(C) The requirements of the economic system
(D) The will of the collective

227. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): S.F. Nadel differentiated his concept of structure from Radcliffe-Brown's.
Reason (R): Nadel conceived of structure as a network of roles, which is an abstraction, whereas Radcliffe-Brown defined it as the directly observable network of social relations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

228. The object of study for Radcliffe-Brown was 'social structure' as an empirical reality, while for Nadel it was:
(A) 'Social organization'
(B) 'Structural form' as an abstraction
(C) 'Cultural patterns'
(D) 'Individual actions'

229. Durkheim's study 'Suicide' is a classic example of a sociological study because it:
(A) Proves that suicide is a purely psychological act.
(B) Uses case studies of individuals to understand their motives.
(C) Relates individual acts of suicide to social causes.
(D) Provides a historical account of suicide throughout European history.

230. A bureaucracy, with its clear hierarchy and impersonality, is Weber's quintessential example of:
(A) Traditional authority
(B) Charismatic authority
(C) Rational-legal authority
(D) Feudal authority

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252. The idea that social reality is created through the interpreted interactions of individuals is the central premise of:
(A) Structuralism
(B) Functionalism
(C) Symbolic Interactionism
(D) Conflict Theory

253. Which sociologist is well-known for his contributions to the 'sociology of knowledge', in addition to his work on functionalism?
(A) Talcott Parsons
(B) Robert K. Merton
(C) Émile Durkheim
(D) Bronisław Malinowski

254. The 'Indological' perspective of G.S. Ghurye has been criticized for:
(A) Being too focused on economic factors.
(B) Ignoring the historical dimension of Indian society.
(C) Presenting a Brahmin-centric view derived from textual sources.
(D) Over-emphasizing the role of conflict and change.

255. The concept of the 'dominant caste' was developed by M.N. Srinivas during his study of:
(A) The Coorgs of South India
(B) The village of Shamirpet
(C) The village of Rampura
(D) The city of Bombay

256. B.R. Ambedkar argued that the caste system is a 'division of labourers'. By this he meant:
(A) It is an efficient system for organizing work.
(B) It is a hierarchical system that permanently assigns occupations.
(C) It allows for free competition among workers.
(D) It is a flexible system that adapts to economic changes.

257. Radha Kamal Mukherji's call for a 'sociology of values' was a reaction against:
(A) Religion and culture in sociology.
(B) Value-neutrality and mechanistic models.
(C) Qualitative and ethnographic methods.
(D) Indian traditions and philosophies.

258. For Marx, the contradiction between the forces of production and the relations of production leads to:
(A) Social stability
(B) Social revolution
(C) A stronger collective conscience
(D) The circulation of elites

259. The 'diachronic' study of society, which Radcliffe-Brown distinguished from his 'synchronic' approach, refers to:
(A) Society at one point in time.
(B) The functions of institutions.
(C) How societies change over time.
(D) The comparison of different societies.

260. A child learning to behave by seeing herself from her mother's perspective is in what G.H. Mead would call the:
(A) Preparatory Stage
(B) Play Stage
(C) Game Stage
(D) Generalized Other Stage

261. According to Coser, conflicts that are frequent but low in intensity over realistic issues can serve as:
(A) Destroys the social system.
(B) A safety-valve mechanism preventing disruptive conflict.
(C) Leads to the formation of revolutionary groups.
(D) Reinforces the power of the dominant group.

262. Which pattern variable pair deals with whether a relationship is narrow and limited or broad and undefined?
(A) Universalism vs. Particularism
(B) Ascription vs. Achievement
(C) Specificity vs. Diffuseness
(D) Affectivity vs. Affective Neutrality

263. Nadel's concept of 'role' is primarily:
(A) A behavioral concept
(B) A normative concept
(C) A structural concept, referring to a position in a network
(D) A psychological concept

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(C) Norms
(D) Anomie

242. In his later work, Radcliffe-Brown suggested replacing the term 'function' with the concept of:
(A) Eufunction
(B) Necessary conditions of existence
(C) Structural form
(D) Integrative needs

243. "The I is the response of the organism to the attitudes of others; the Me is the organized set of attitudes of others." This distinction was made by:
(A) Herbert Blumer
(B) George Herbert Mead
(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Robert Merton

244. Weber's 'traditional action' is behavior that is:
(A) Pursued in a calculated way to achieve a specific goal.
(B) Dictated by habits, customs, and inherited beliefs.
(C) Driven by the actor's current emotional state.
(D) Motivated by a conscious belief in the inherent value of the action.

245. S.C. Dube's work on 'tradition' in India argues that:
(A) There is a single, monolithic 'Great Tradition' in India.
(B) Indian tradition is static and resistant to change.
(C) Tradition should be understood as a dynamic phenomenon.
(D) Local traditions are insignificant compared to classical ones.

246. Consider the following statements regarding Louis Dumont's theory:
1. He emphasizes a fundamental opposition between traditional and modern societies.
2. He views 'homo hierarchicus' as being governed by a holistic social logic.
3. He argues that the modern ideology of 'homo aequalis' is superior in all aspects.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

247. The concept of 'institutionalized evasion of norms' is associated with:
(A) Émile Durkheim
(B) Robert K. Merton
(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Max Weber

248. The distinction between 'social structure' and 'social organization' was a key contribution of:
(A) S.F. Nadel
(B) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(C) Bronisław Malinowski
(D) Émile Durkheim

249. Pareto's 'lions' are characterized by Class II residues, which means they are:
(A) Innovative, speculative, and rely on cunning.
(B) Conservative and rely on the persistence of aggregates.
(C) Altruistic and concerned with social welfare.
(D) Individualistic and driven by emotion.

250. Which of the following is the best example of a 'manifest function' of a rain dance?
(A) To bring rain.
(B) To promote social cohesion among the group members.
(C) To provide entertainment.
(D) To reinforce the power of the shaman.

251. Given below are two statements. Select the correct option.
Statement I: In Dahrendorf's theory, the potential for conflict is present in any 'imperatively coordinated association'.
Statement II: Every ICA involves a hierarchical distribution of authority, creating command and obedience positions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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(B) Action is based on meaning.
(C) Individuals have a fixed 'self' that determines their actions.
(D) Meaning is modified through an interpretive process.

189. According to S.C. Dube, a key aspect of understanding an Indian village is to analyze the interaction between:
(A) Different political parties.
(B) Multiple traditions (local, regional, national, etc.).
(C) India and Western powers.
(D) The agricultural and industrial sectors.

190. For Pareto, 'speculators' are associated with Class I residues ('foxes'), while 'rentiers' are associated with:
(A) Class I residues ('foxes')
(B) Class II residues ('lions')
(C) Class III residues
(D) Class IV residues

191. Radcliffe-Brown's concept of 'social value' refers to the:
(A) Monetary worth of an object.
(B) Consensus of interest that unites members of a society.
(C) Ethical principles held by an individual.
(D) Utility of an object for satisfying biological needs.

192. Which sociologist argued that the functions of social conflict include releasing tensions and enabling social change, thus acting as a 'safety-valve' mechanism?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Ralf Dahrendorf
(C) Lewis Coser
(D) Talcott Parsons

193. Given below are two statements. Select the correct option.
Statement I: Parsons' pattern variable 'universalism vs. particularism' describes the dilemma between applying impartial norms or favoring relationships.
Statement II: A judge applying the law equally to all citizens is an example of particularistic action.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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194. "Sociology should be the study of social facts." This methodological principle is most closely associated with:
(A) Émile Durkheim
(B) Max Weber
(C) Karl Marx
(D) G.H. Mead

195. Radha Kamal Mukherji's sociology of values was an attempt to:
(A) Create a value-free sociology.
(B) Integrate ethical considerations into sociological analysis.
(C) Reduce all values to economic interests.
(D) Analyze values from a purely structuralist perspective.

196. Consider the following statements about B.R. Ambedkar:
1. He advocated for separate electorates for the 'Depressed Classes'.
2. He embraced Buddhism towards the end of his life.
3. He believed that political empowerment was the only solution to the problem of caste.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

197. According to Malinowski, the function of myth is to:
(A) Provide a scientific explanation of the world.
(B) Entertain people with fictional stories.
(C) Act as a 'sociological charter' that justifies the social order.
(D) Create a sense of anomie and confusion.

198. The focus on texts, scriptures, and classical traditions to understand Indian society is the hallmark of the:

264. Malinowski saw the function of culture as fulfilling three levels of needs. 'Instrumental needs' are met by institutions related to:
(A) Economics, education, and political organization
(B) Metabolism, reproduction, and bodily comforts
(C) Symbolism, religion, and art
(D) Warfare and defense

265. Durkheim's two types of social solidarity are:
(A) Primary and Secondary
(B) Mechanical and Organic
(C) Latent and Manifest
(D) Sacred and Profane

266. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Max Weber was a historical sociologist who engaged in comparative studies of civilizations.
Reason (R): His work on religions was aimed at understanding why rational capitalism developed only in the West.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

267. The concept that focuses on the unintended and disruptive consequences of a social pattern is called:
(A) Latent function
(B) Manifest function
(C) Dysfunction
(D) Eufunction

268. Which of the following best captures the essence of Blumer's concept of the 'interpretive process'?
(A) Individuals automatically respond to social stimuli.
(B) Individuals interact by figuring out meanings.
(C) Social structures determine how an individual interprets a situation.
(D) Interpretation is a purely psychological and non-social process.

269. The ideology of holism and hierarchy is central to the analysis of Indian society by:
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) Louis Dumont
(C) G.S. Ghurye
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

270. Match List I (Sociologist) with List II (Core Theoretical Orientation) and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I:
P. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
Q. Herbert Blumer
R. Ralf Dahrendorf
S. R.K. Merton
List II:
1. Symbolic Interactionism
2. Conflict Theory
3. Structural Functionalism
4. Middle-Range Functionalism
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

271. S.C. Dube's study of the village Shamirpet was a contribution to:
(A) Textual studies of ancient India.
(B) Post-colonial critiques of development.
(C) Village ethnographies in post-independence India.
(D) Marxist analyses of agrarian relations.

272. Ambedkar's final and most radical solution for the emancipation of Dalits from the caste system was:
(A) Economic upliftment
(B) Political reservation
(C) Conversion to another religion
(D) Internal reform of Hinduism

273. The 'sociology of values' is a perspective most closely associated with the work of:
(A) G.S. Ghurye
(B) M.N. Srinivas
(C) Radha Kamal Mukherji
(D) Louis Dumont

274. In Pareto's terms, the intellectual justifications used by elites to legitimize their rule are called:

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(A) Residues
(B) Derivations
(C) Aggregates
(D) Combinations

275. According to Karl Marx, what is the primary source of 'alienation' in capitalist society?
(A) Religious belief
(B) The private ownership of the means of production
(C) The complexity of the division of labor
(D) The decline of traditional communities

276. Consider the following statements about structuralism:
1. Radcliffe-Brown focused on the observable network of social relations.
2. Nadel focused on the abstracted network of social roles.
3. Both saw structure as relatively stable and enduring compared to social processes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

277. The shift from repressive law to restitutive law is characteristic of the transition from:
(A) Anomic to fatalistic societies
(B) Organic to mechanical solidarity
(C) Mechanical to organic solidarity
(D) Egoistic to altruistic societies

278. A religious prophet who gains followers based on their personal appeal and claim to a divine mission is an example of:
(A) Traditional authority
(B) Rational-legal authority
(C) Charismatic authority
(D) Feudal authority

279. The ability to connect 'personal troubles' to 'public issues' shares conceptual space with Merton's idea of:
(A) Latent and manifest functions
(B) Anomie and strain
(C) The distinction between individual maladaptation and social structure
(D) Reference group theory

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280. The ability to take the role of the 'generalized other' is crucial for:
(A) The development of a mature social self.
(B) The satisfaction of basic biological needs.
(C) The exercise of charismatic authority.
(D) The experience of anomie.

281. Who among the following would be most likely to study conflict as a potentially positive and integrative force in society?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Lewis Coser
(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Ralf Dahrendorf

282. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Louis Dumont - The Remembered Village
(B) S.C. Dube - Homo Hierarchicus
(C) Social Change in Modern India - M.N. Srinivas
(D) G.S. Ghurye - Indian Village

283. The structural-functional perspective of M.N. Srinivas primarily views society as:
(A) An arena of conflict between classes.
(B) A system of interacting parts that tend toward equilibrium.
(C) A product of textual traditions.
(D) A collection of individual interpretations.

284. B.R. Ambedkar's writings provide a powerful example of a:
(A) Functionalist analysis of caste.
(B) Subaltern critique of social hierarchy.
(C) Indological justification for social norms.
(D) Symbolic interactionist view of identity.

285. "An institution is, in the first place, a system of values, which are social, i.e., held in common." This statement reflects the perspective of:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Radha Kamal Mukherji
(C) Herbert Blumer
(D) S.F. Nadel

286. Malinowski's study of the Trobriand Islanders' 'Kula' exchange is a classic example of how:
(A) Economic rationality governs all human behavior.
(B) Social relationships are maintained through

ceremonial gift exchange.
(C) Primitive societies lack complex social organization.
(D) Magic is an irrational and useless practice.

287. Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism is primarily concerned with:
(A) The historical origins of institutions.
(B) The contribution of institutions to the maintenance of the social structure.
(C) The psychological satisfaction institutions provide to individuals.
(D) The revolutionary transformation of society.

288. For Durkheim, 'egoistic suicide' is a result of:
(A) Excessive social integration
(B) Excessive social regulation
(C) Insufficient social integration
(D) Insufficient social regulation

289. The concept of 'bureaucracy' as an ideal type was extensively analyzed by:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Max Weber
(C) Émile Durkheim
(D) Vilfredo Pareto

290. Who distinguished between 'manifest' and 'latent' functions?
(A) Talcott Parsons
(B) Robert K. Merton
(C) Bronisław Malinowski
(D) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown

291. Given below are two statements. Select the correct option.
Statement I: For G.H. Mead, language is central to the development of the self.
Statement II: Language allows individuals to take the role of the other and view themselves as objects.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

292. Karl Marx's theory is often described as:
(A) Structural Functionalism
(B) Symbolic Interactionism
(C) Historical Materialism
(D) Social Darwinism

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293. G.S. Ghurye's intellectual legacy is characterized by:
(A) A single, focused theoretical framework.
(B) A wide-ranging approach to the study of Indian society.
(C) A commitment to Marxist analysis.
(D) An exclusive focus on village studies.

294. 'Sanskritization' and 'Westernization' are concepts developed by M.N. Srinivas to analyze:
(A) Religious conversion
(B) Political change
(C) Social change
(D) Economic development

295. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Louis Dumont argues that the caste system cannot be understood through Western concepts of class and status.
Reason (R): The foundational ideology is a religio-structural principle of hierarchy based on the pure/impure opposition.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

296. The study of 'tradition' as a dynamic force in Indian society, with multiple interacting levels, is a key contribution of:
(A) S.C. Dube
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Louis Dumont
(D) G.S. Ghurye

297. For B.R. Ambedkar, the source of the 'untouchables'' degradation was rooted in:
(A) Economic poverty alone
(B) Lack of education
(C) The religious sanctions of the Hindu scriptures
(D) British colonial policies

45. (C) Sociology of values and social ecology
Radha Kamal Mukherji was a pioneer in the fields of social ecology and the sociology of values in India. He integrated ecological principles with sociological analysis to study how human communities adapt to their environments. Additionally, his work emphasized the central role of moral and spiritual values in maintaining social order and guiding the development of human personality and society.

46. (D) Social cohesion based on similarity and a strong collective conscience.
Durkheim used the term mechanical solidarity to describe social cohesion in traditional, less complex societies. In these societies, individuals perform similar tasks and share a powerful collective conscience, which consists of common beliefs and sentiments. This likeness creates a strong bond that holds the community together, often enforced through repressive laws that punish any deviation from the shared moral standards.

47. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Srinivas wrote The Remembered Village based on his fieldwork. Ghurye authored Caste and Race in India. Dumont is famous for Homo Hierarchicus, and Ambedkar wrote the influential Annihilation of Caste. These scholars and their works are foundational to Indian sociology, representing diverse perspectives on caste, village life, and social hierarchy that continue to be studied and debated today.

48. (C) 1 and 3 only
Lewis Coser argued that conflict is not always negative and can have positive functions for a group. He distinguished between realistic conflict, aimed at specific goals, and non-realistic conflict, which serves as a release of tension. He also proposed the safety-valve theory, suggesting that frequent, low-intensity conflicts can prevent more disruptive outbursts, thereby contributing to the overall stability of society.

49. (B) Fiduciary systems like family and school
In Parsons' AGIL framework, the L stands for Latency or pattern-maintenance. This function involves maintaining the basic values and norms of the social system and managing internal tensions. Subsystems such as the family and educational institutions are primarily responsible for this function through socialization, ensuring that individuals internalize the cultural patterns necessary for the system to function effectively.

50. (A) An analytical construct used as a measuring rod to understand social reality.
Weber's concept of the ideal type is a theoretical tool used to isolate and emphasize certain features of social phenomena. It is not meant to represent an average or a morally perfect state. Instead, it serves as a pure logical construct against which real-world cases can be compared, helping sociologists to identify similarities, differences, and causal relationships in social life.

51. (C) The generalized other
Mead used the game of baseball to illustrate how individuals learn to take the roles of multiple others simultaneously. In a game, a player must understand the expectations and actions of all other participants to play effectively. This represents the stage where a child internalizes the generalized other, which is the organized community's attitudes that give the individual a unified self.

52. (D) Aggregates who share latent interests but are not yet organized.
Dahrendorf defined a quasi-group as a collection of individuals who occupy similar positions in an authority structure and share common latent interests. These interests are not yet consciously recognized or pursued. Through the process of organization and mobilization, a quasi-group can transform into an active interest group, which then engages in conflict to maintain or change the existing social order.

53. (C) G.S. Ghurye
G.S. Ghurye famously described the tribes of India as backward Hindus. He argued that most tribal groups were in various stages of assimilation into Hindu society rather than being isolated and distinct entities. This perspective emphasized the cultural similarities between tribal and Hindu populations and supported the idea of their eventual integration into the broader religious and social framework of India.

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1. (B) Social organization
Radcliffe-Brown distinguished between social structure and social organization in his theoretical framework. He defined social structure as the persistent arrangement of persons in institutionally controlled relationships. Conversely, social organization refers to the actual social relations between individuals which are directly observable. It involves the systematic arrangement of activities and interactions within the established structural framework.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Malinowski proposed a functionalist theory emphasizing that every cultural element and social institution functions to satisfy primary biological and psychological needs. This approach, often called individualistic functionalism, suggests that societal stability relies on the fulfillment of individual requirements. Both statements accurately reflect his theoretical framework, which views culture as an instrumental apparatus serving specific human needs.

3. (C) Social structure is an abstraction derived from the analysis of roles.
S.F. Nadel viewed social structure as an abstraction rather than a tangible, directly observable reality. He argued that structure is derived from the detailed analysis of social roles and their interrelationships. By focusing on the patterned arrangement of roles, Nadel provided a more theoretical and less empirical definition than some of his structural-functionalist contemporaries.

4. (D) Anomie
Durkheim used the term anomie to describe a social condition where norms and values are weak, conflicting, or absent. This state of normlessness often occurs during periods of rapid social change or economic crisis. When society fails to provide sufficient regulation over individual desires, individuals experience a lack of moral guidance, leading to potential social instability.

5. (C) Democratic authority
Max Weber identified three pure types of legitimate authority: traditional, charismatic, and rational-legal. Traditional authority rests on established customs, while charismatic authority depends on the exceptional qualities of a leader. Rational-legal authority is based on a system of impersonal rules. Democratic authority is a political system or mechanism, not one of Weber's specific categories of legitimacy.

6. (B) The arrangement of persons in institutionally controlled relationships.
For Radcliffe-Brown, social structure refers to the network of actually existing social relations. He specifically defined it as the arrangement of persons in relationships controlled by institutions. This perspective emphasizes the stability and continuity of social patterns over time, focusing on how individuals occupy positions and interact within a framework defined by social norms and institutional rules.

7. (D) It is primarily characterized by conflict and change.
Talcott Parsons developed a structural-functionalist view of the social system, emphasizing stability, integration, and equilibrium. He argued that systems must solve four functional prerequisites, known as the AGIL scheme, to survive. In his framework, the social system is characterized by consensus and shared values rather than being primarily defined by inherent conflict and radical social change.

8. (A) Class struggles
Karl Marx famously asserted that the history of all existing society is defined by class struggles. He argued that social change is driven by the ongoing conflict between the ruling class and the oppressed class. This historical materialism perspective suggests that the tension between those who own the means of production and those who do not shapes societal development.

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9. (C) Indological/Textual perspective
G.S. Ghurye is widely recognized for his Indological or textual approach to studying Indian society. He relied heavily on ancient Sanskrit texts, scriptures, and classical literature to understand social institutions like caste and kinship. His methodology emphasized the importance of historical continuity and traditional values in shaping the social structure and cultural identity of India.

10. (A) Latent needs
Malinowski's functionalist theory identified three levels of human needs: basic biological needs, instrumental needs for social coordination, and integrative needs like religion and magic. These levels explain how culture functions to ensure individual and group survival. Latent needs are not a part of his formal classification, which focuses on manifest requirements satisfied through various social institutions.

11. (D) The extent to which role behavior is specified, limiting variation.
In Nadel's analysis of social structure, determinateness refers to the degree of precision with which a role is defined. Highly determinate roles have specific, rigid expectations that limit the variation in how an individual can perform them. This concept helps in understanding the level of constraint and predictability within the network of roles that constitute a society.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Merton challenged the traditional functionalist view that every social element is beneficial for the entire system. He introduced the concept of dysfunction to account for patterns that may have negative consequences for certain groups or the system as a whole. His critique of universal functionalism emphasizes that social forms can be functional, dysfunctional, or even non-functional.

13. (C) The constant, instinctual, and non-logical sentiments that drive behavior.
Pareto used the concept of residues to describe the fundamental, underlying sentiments that motivate human action. These are relatively constant and non-logical forces rooted in human nature. Unlike the logical justifications people provide for their behavior, residues represent the primary drivers of social life, remaining stable across different cultures and time periods while influencing complex social developments.

14. (D) Sanskritization
M.N. Srinivas developed the concept of Sanskritization to describe a specific process of social mobility in India. It involves a lower caste or tribal group adopting the customs, rituals, and way of life of a higher, often twice-born caste. This imitation is intended to improve the group's social status and position within the local caste hierarchy over generations.

15. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Merton introduced latent functions to describe unintended consequences. Weber developed Verstehen as a method for empathetic understanding. Pareto is known for the theory regarding the circulation of elites. Durkheim defined social facts as external and coercive forces. These associations are fundamental to classical sociological theory and reflect the specific conceptual contributions made by each of these prominent scholars.

16. (B) Ralf Dahrendorf
Ralf Dahrendorf introduced the term imperatively coordinated associations to describe social systems organized around authority relations. He argued that conflict in modern society arises from the unequal distribution of authority within these associations rather than property ownership. This concept shifted the focus of conflict theory from economic class to the power dynamics inherent in diverse institutional structures.

17. (B) George Herbert Mead
George Herbert Mead developed the social psychological distinction between the I and the Me. The I represents the spontaneous, impulsive, and creative aspect of the self, while the Me represents the socialized self that internalizes the attitudes and expectations of society. The self emerges through the ongoing internal dialogue between these two components during social interaction.

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18. (A) The interplay of multiple traditions and their role in social change.
S.C. Dube's research on Indian villages emphasized the complexity of social organization by identifying a hierarchy of multiple traditions. He moved beyond the simple Great and Little Tradition dichotomy to show how local, regional, and national traditions interact. His work analyzed how these various levels of tradition influence social change and the continuity of village life.

19. (C) The study of how social structures function to maintain the system.
Radcliffe-Brown used the term social physiology to describe the functional study of social life. Just as biological physiology examines how organs maintain an organism, social physiology investigates how social activities and institutions contribute to the survival and continuity of the social structure. This functionalist perspective focuses on the dynamic processes that sustain the equilibrium of the entire system.

20. (D) To bridge domains of uncertainty and manage psychological anxiety.
Malinowski argued that magic serves a vital psychological function in human societies. It is typically employed in situations where human knowledge and technology are insufficient to guarantee success, such as open-sea fishing. Magic provides a sense of control over unpredictable outcomes, thereby reducing anxiety and allowing individuals to perform their tasks with confidence and emotional stability.

21. (A) 2 only
Durkheim's theory of suicide classifies types based on integration and regulation. Egoistic suicide results from low integration, while altruistic suicide stems from excessive integration. Anomic suicide is correctly described as occurring during sudden disruptions of social norms and regulation. Therefore, only the second statement regarding anomic suicide accurately reflects the causal factors defined in Durkheim's classic sociological research.

22. (B) Rational-legal authority
According to Weber, rational-legal authority is based on a belief in the legitimacy of enacted rules and the right of those in authority to issue commands. Compliance is directed toward an impersonal legal order rather than a specific individual. A student following university rules because they recognize the administration's legal right to enforce them exemplifies this modern form of authority.

23. (D) Innovator
In Merton's strain theory, innovation occurs when individuals accept culturally approved goals, such as wealth, but reject institutionalized means to achieve them. This often leads to the use of illegitimate or criminal methods. The innovator experiences a gap between societal expectations and the accessible opportunities, resulting in deviant behavior intended to reach the desired success goals.

24. (A) Louis Dumont
Louis Dumont is the author of the seminal work Homo Hierarchicus, which provides a comprehensive analysis of the Indian caste system. He argued that hierarchy is the fundamental principle of the system, based on the religious opposition between the pure and the impure. His work contrasts this holistic, hierarchical social order with the individualistic and egalitarian values of the West.

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25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Herbert Blumer, a key figure in symbolic interactionism, argued that meanings are not intrinsic but are created through social processes. Individuals act toward objects based on the meanings they possess, which are derived from social interaction and modified through interpretation. The reason provided correctly explains the central premise that meaning is a dynamic product of human communication and thought.

26. (A) Values are central to the organization and functioning of society.
Radha Kamal Mukherji emphasized that values are not merely subjective but are essential for the integration and survival of social systems. He argued for a sociology of values that recognizes them as fundamental mechanisms of social control. In his view, values harmonize individual desires with collective needs, providing a moral

298. The focus on 'values' as the foundation of social institutions is the core of the sociology of:
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) Radha Kamal Mukherji
(C) S.C. Dube
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

299. Ralf Dahrendorf viewed modern society as a system of:
(A) Functional interdependence
(B) Classless harmony
(C) Imperatively Coordinated Associations
(D) Symbolic meanings

300. The distinction between the sacred and the profane is the foundation for the theory of religion developed by:
(A) Max Weber
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Bronisław Malinowski

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development of modern social theory and research across various disciplines.

36. (D) The pure and the impure
Louis Dumont argued that the fundamental ideological principle of the Indian caste system is the binary opposition between the pure and the impure. This religious distinction determines the status and hierarchy of different castes. Those associated with ritual purity occupy higher positions, while those linked to pollution are placed lower, shaping the entire social structure and everyday interactions.

37. (C) Dominant Caste
M.N. Srinivas introduced the concept of the dominant caste to describe a group that wields significant influence in a local area. A caste is considered dominant if it possesses numerical strength, owns a substantial amount of land, and holds decisive political and economic power. Such a group often sets the cultural norms and occupies a central position in village dynamics.

38. (B) Ralf Dahrendorf
Ralf Dahrendorf modified Marxist theory by arguing that conflict in modern industrial society is rooted in the distribution of authority rather than the ownership of property. He contended that social classes are defined by their positions within imperatively coordinated associations. This perspective suggests that the struggle for power and control is the primary driver of social conflict and change.

39. (D) Morphology
Radcliffe-Brown used a biological analogy to explain social structure, comparing it to an organism's morphology or anatomy. He viewed social morphology as the study of the stable arrangement of parts and the classification of different structural types. This structural-functionalist approach emphasizes the enduring framework of social relations that provides a society with its specific shape and organized form.

40. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Pareto's theory of the circulation of elites describes a continuous process where new elites replace declining ones. However, he did not believe this process leads to an egalitarian order or inevitable social progress. Instead, he viewed history as a cyclical movement between different types of governing elites, such as the innovative foxes and the conservative, forceful lions, in society.

41. (C) Symbolic interactionism
Herbert Blumer is credited with coining the term symbolic interactionism in 1937. He formalized the theoretical perspective developed by George Herbert Mead, emphasizing that social reality is constructed through the interpretative processes of individuals. His work focused on how people use symbols to create shared meanings and how these meanings guide their actions and interactions within various social contexts.

42. (A) Global tradition
S.C. Dube identified a six-fold classification of traditions in Indian society, including classical, regional, local, and western traditions. He emphasized the multiplicity and interaction of these levels in shaping social life. Global tradition was not one of his specific categories, as his work focused primarily on the complex layers of tradition within the national and local Indian social context.

43. (D) He saw the village as a symbol of Indian unity and republic.
B.R. Ambedkar was a fierce critic of the Indian village system, famously describing it as a den of ignorance and narrow-mindedness. Unlike some of his contemporaries who idealized village life, Ambedkar believed that the village structure perpetuated caste oppression and social stagnation. He argued that the village environment was fundamentally hostile to the progress and liberation of the Dalit community.

44. (D) A is false but R is true.
Malinowski's study of the Kula Ring emphasized that its primary function was not economic but social and psychological. The ceremonial exchange of shell valuables served to establish and maintain long-term relationships and prestige among Trobriand Islanders. While trade of utilitarian goods occurred alongside the Kula, the primary purpose of the ritual itself was the creation of a vast social network.

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foundation for social institutions and guiding human behavior.

27. (D) Can serve to increase cohesion and integration within groups.
Lewis Coser's functional analysis suggests that social conflict is not always destructive. He argued that conflict can strengthen group boundaries and increase internal solidarity by creating a sense of shared purpose. By allowing for the expression of grievances and stimulating social change, conflict can actually contribute to the long-term stability and adaptation of various groups and social systems.

28. (B) Social reform requires destroying the religious sanctity of the caste system.
In Annihilation of Caste, B.R. Ambedkar argued that the caste system is sustained by religious beliefs found in Hindu scriptures. He contended that meaningful social reform and the total removal of caste inequality are only possible by destroying the divine authority of these texts. For Ambedkar, caste was not just a social problem but a religious dogma.

29. (C) Kula Ring - A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
The Kula Ring is a famous ceremonial exchange system in the Trobriand Islands, which was extensively studied and documented by Bronisław Malinowski, not Radcliffe-Brown. Malinowski used this concept to demonstrate how gift exchange maintains social relationships and status. The other pairs, including Parsons' pattern variables and Durkheim's sacred and profane, correctly match concepts with their respective primary sociological theorists.

30. (D) Structural form
S.F. Nadel used the term structural form to describe the abstracted network of social roles that constitute a society. He distinguished between the actual social relationships and the underlying constant pattern of these roles. This focus on the arrangement of roles allows for a theoretical understanding of the stable framework that persists despite changes in the specific individuals involved.

31. (A) Adaptation
In Parsons' AGIL scheme, the letter A stands for Adaptation. This refers to the functional prerequisite of a social system to secure resources from the environment and distribute them throughout the system. The economic subsystem is primarily responsible for fulfilling this function, ensuring that the system has the necessary material means to survive and achieve its various collective goals.

32. (B) Affectual action
Weber's typology of social action includes affectual action, which is determined by the actor's specific feelings and emotional state. This type of behavior is not necessarily rational or calculated but is a direct response to an emotional stimulus. It contrasts with instrumental-rational or value-rational actions, where behavior is guided by specific goals or deeply held ethical and moral beliefs.

33. (B) Providing a social environment where individuals meet future spouses.
Merton defined latent functions as unintended and unrecognized consequences of a social pattern. While the manifest functions of education include teaching skills and transmitting values, the role of schools in facilitating mate selection is typically unintended by the institution's formal design. This byproduct of bringing young people together in a shared environment exemplifies a latent function within a system.

34. (A) The organized community which gives to the individual his unity of self.
Mead's concept of the generalized other refers to the internalized attitudes and expectations of the broader community or social group. By taking the role of the generalized other, an individual learns to see themselves from the perspective of the collective. This process is essential for the development of a unified self and the ability to engage in complex social cooperation.

35. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
Durkheim's Division of Labor was published in 1893, followed by Weber's Protestant Ethic in 1905. Durkheim's Elementary Forms appeared in 1912, and Mead's Mind, Self, and Society was published posthumously in 1934. This chronological sequence reflects the historical progression of these foundational sociological texts, which have significantly shaped the

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54. (B) A dysfunction
Robert Merton used the term dysfunction to refer to the observed consequences of a social pattern that lessen the adaptation or adjustment of the system. In this scenario, the unintended negative effect of a policy, such as creating dependency, is a clear example of a dysfunction. Merton's focus on dysfunctions provided a more balanced and critical approach to traditional functionalist analysis.

55. (D) Social function
Radcliffe-Brown defined social function as the contribution that a specific social activity or institution makes to the maintenance of the total social system. He used the analogy of a biological organism to explain how each part of society works together to ensure structural continuity. This perspective emphasizes how individual practices and institutionalized norms support the overall stability and survival of society.

56. (A) The verbal justifications people give for their non-logical actions.
Pareto used the concept of derivations to describe the logical-sounding explanations and justifications that individuals provide for actions driven by non-logical sentiments. While the underlying motives are residues, derivations are the variable and often deceptive arguments used to make behavior appear rational. They serve to satisfy the human need for logic and to persuade others of the action's validity.

57. (C) Social structures and institutions are the primary determinants of human action.
Herbert Blumer's symbolic interactionism posits that human action is based on the meanings things have for individuals, which arise from social interaction and are modified through interpretation. He explicitly rejected the idea that social structures or external forces are the primary determinants of behavior. Instead, he emphasized the agency of individuals in actively creating and negotiating their social reality through interpretation.

58. (A) Individualistic
Louis Dumont contrasted the traditional, holistic, and hierarchical society of India with the modern, individualistic, and egalitarian society of the West. He argued that while India prioritizes the collective and the social whole, Western ideology centers on the autonomous individual. This fundamental difference in underlying principles shapes the contrasting social structures, values, and worldviews of these two distinct types of civilizations.

59. (D) Fatalistic
Durkheim identified fatalistic suicide as occurring in conditions of excessive social regulation and oppression. This type of suicide is common among individuals whose futures are pitilessly blocked and whose passions are violently choked by oppressive discipline. Unlike anomic suicide, which results from a lack of regulation, fatalistic suicide is a response to an overabundance of social control that leaves individuals feeling hopeless.

60. (B) Shamirpet
S.C. Dube's landmark study Indian Village, published in 1955, was based on extensive fieldwork in the village of Shamirpet, located in the present-day state of Telangana. His research provided a detailed ethnographic account of various aspects of village life, including its social structure, economy, and ritual life. This work was significant for its application of a structural-functional approach to Indian society.

61. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
B.R. Ambedkar was a vocal critic of the traditional Indian village, viewing it as a site of deep-seated caste oppression rather than a romanticized community. He believed that the isolation and rigid structure of villages served to trap Dalits in a cycle of poverty and social degradation. For Ambedkar, the village was a primary obstacle to achieving true equality and justice.

62. (B) B.R. Ambedkar
B.R. Ambedkar's work is considered a precursor to the subaltern perspective in Indian sociology. His writings focused on the experiences and struggles of the most marginalized and oppressed groups, particularly the Dalits. By challenging dominant Brahminical narratives and analyzing society from the bottom up, Ambedkar provided a powerful voice for the subordinated classes and laid the foundation for subaltern studies in India.

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98. (D) Robert K. Merton
Robert Merton systematically developed the concepts of eufunction and dysfunction to provide a more rigorous framework for functional analysis. Eufunctions are the positive consequences of a social pattern for the system, while dysfunctions are the negative consequences. This distinction allowed sociologists to move beyond the assumption that all social forms are necessarily beneficial, enabling a more critical and balanced analysis of society.

99. (B) The structure of roles.
While Radcliffe-Brown defined social structure as the observable network of social relations between persons, S.F. Nadel argued that it should be seen as a network of roles. Nadel's approach was more abstract, focusing on the patterned arrangement of roles rather than the individuals themselves. This distinction highlights different ways of conceptualizing the stable and enduring framework that organizes various human societies.

100. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Max Weber's methodology is characterized by several key elements. He advocated for a value-free sociology, where researchers remain objective. He introduced the ideal type as an analytical tool to understand complex social phenomena. Finally, his method of Verstehen involves the interpretative understanding of the subjective meanings that individuals attach to their actions, which is central to his sociological approach.

101. (A) Write history from the perspective of the common people.
The Subaltern Studies collective, influenced by thinkers like Ambedkar, aims to reclaim history from the viewpoint of marginalized and oppressed groups. This approach challenges elite-centric narratives by focusing on the agency and experiences of the subaltern classes. By highlighting the voices of those often excluded from traditional history, it seeks to provide a more comprehensive and inclusive understanding of social change.

102. (D) Goal Attainment (G)
In Talcott Parsons' AGIL schema, the polity or political subsystem is primarily responsible for the function of Goal Attainment. This involves defining the goals of the social system and mobilizing resources to achieve them. The polity manages the collective decision-making process and exercises authority to ensure that the system moves toward its stated objectives effectively and in a coordinated manner.

103. (C) Caste is an extension of kinship, with endogamy reinforcing kin-groups.
G.S. Ghurye viewed caste and kinship as closely interrelated systems in India. He argued that the principle of endogamy, which requires individuals to marry within their own caste, serves to reinforce kinship ties and maintain the boundaries of the group. In this perspective, caste is seen as an extension of kinship, with traditional family and kin relations forming the basis of caste identity.

104. (A) The legal, political, religious, and philosophical institutions and ideas.
According to Marx, the superstructure consists of the legal, political, religious, and philosophical ideas and institutions of a society. These are seen as being determined by the economic base, which includes the forces and relations of production. The superstructure serves to legitimize and maintain the existing economic system and the power of the ruling class, reflecting its specific needs and interests.

105. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
Srinivas introduced Sanskritization and Westernization in his early work on the Coorgs. The concept of the dominant caste was developed later during his research in Rampura, and the term vote bank was introduced in the late 1950s. This chronological order reflects the progression of his thought as he analyzed various processes of social and political change in post-independence Indian society.

106. (C) Abandoning goals but abiding by institutionalized means.
In Merton's typology of adaptation, ritualism occurs when an individual scales down or abandons the culturally defined goals of success but continues to follow the institutionalized means. The ritualist compulsively adheres to the rules and routines of their position, even though they no longer strive for significant achievement.

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72. (A) Cultural changes resulting from over 150 years of British rule.
M.N. Srinivas used the term Westernization to denote the cultural and social changes that occurred in India as a result of prolonged British colonial rule. This process involved the adoption of Western technology, institutions, knowledge, and values by various sections of Indian society. Westernization often occurred alongside Sanskritization, sometimes reinforcing it and other times providing an alternative path for social mobility.

73. (D) It is an empirically observable entity.
S.F. Nadel argued that social structure is not an empirically observable reality but an abstraction derived from the analysis of social roles. He defined structure as the relatively constant patterned arrangement of these roles. For Nadel, while the individuals and their specific actions are observable, the underlying structure itself is a theoretical construct that sociologists must build through careful analysis.

74. (B) 1 and 2 only
Pareto's theory posits that residues are the stable, underlying sentiments that drive human action, while derivations are the variable justifications individuals provide to make their behavior appear logical. He believed that most human action is non-logical, driven by instinct and sentiment rather than pure reason. Therefore, the third statement is incorrect as it misrepresents his fundamental view of human motivation.

75. (D) Observed consequences which lessen the adjustment of the system.
In Merton's functional analysis, dysfunctions are the observed consequences of a social pattern that have a negative impact on the adjustment or survival of the system. This concept allows sociologists to analyze how certain institutions or practices may be harmful to society or to specific groups within it. Merton's inclusion of dysfunctions provided a more critical and nuanced framework for functionalism.

76. (B) Louis Dumont
Louis Dumont argued that the entire Indian caste system is organized around the religious opposition between the pure and the impure. This principle of purity and pollution determines the hierarchical status of different castes and governs their social interactions, including dining and marriage. Dumont's work emphasizes the ideological and religious foundations of caste, contrasting it with Western egalitarian social structures.

77. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Radcliffe-Brown frequently used biological analogies to explain his structural-functionalist approach. He compared social structure to the anatomy of an organism and social life to its physiology. In this view, sociology studies how the various parts of the social structure function together to maintain the system's continuity. This analogy highlights his focus on the stable framework and its sustaining processes.

78. (A) Marx saw conflict rooted in property relations, while Dahrendorf saw it rooted in authority relations.
A fundamental difference between the two conflict theorists is their focus on the source of social tension. Marx believed that class conflict is driven by the ownership of the means of production. In contrast, Dahrendorf argued that in modern societies, conflict arises from the distribution of authority within various organizations. This shift moved the analysis from economic ownership to institutional power.

79. (D) An increase in population density and the division of labor.
Durkheim argued that the transition from mechanical to organic solidarity is primarily caused by an increase in dynamic density, which includes both population size and the frequency of interaction. This leads to a more complex division of labor, where individuals become specialized and interdependent. This interdependence creates a new form of social bond based on functional necessity rather than simple likeness.

80. (D) Wertrational Action
Weber's Wertrational or value-rational action is characterized by a conscious belief in the inherent value of a behavior for its own sake, independent of its success. A doctor acting out of a sense of professional duty, guided by an ethical code despite personal consequences, is a clear

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63. (C) Wertrational (value-rational)
Weber defined Wertrational or value-rational action as behavior motivated by a conscious belief in the inherent value of the action itself, regardless of its outcome. The individual acts based on ethical, religious, or aesthetic convictions. This type of action is an end in itself, contrasting with Zweckrational action, which is driven by a calculated assessment of the most efficient means to achieve success.

64. (D) Alienation from political power
Marx's concept of alienation in capitalist society includes four key dimensions: alienation from the product of labor, from the act of production, from fellow workers, and from one's own human essence or species-being. While he discussed political power in other contexts, it is not listed as one of the specific forms of alienation experienced by the worker within the capitalist labor process.

65. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Parsons viewed society as an integrated system fulfilling functions. Dahrendorf emphasized conflict over authority. Blumer focused on the creation of meanings through interpretation, and Malinowski analyzed how institutions satisfy individual needs. These distinct theoretical orientations represent the major paradigms in sociology, each providing a different lens through which to understand the nature of social order, conflict, and human action.

66. (A) An instrumental apparatus for the satisfaction of human needs.
Malinowski's functionalism views culture as an instrumental apparatus that has evolved to satisfy the primary biological and secondary psychological needs of human beings. Every element of culture, from tools to beliefs, is seen as having a specific function in ensuring individual survival and social stability. This perspective emphasizes the practical and utilitarian nature of cultural items in various human societies.

67. (D) The arrangement of activities of persons in their relations.
Radcliffe-Brown distinguished social organization from social structure. While social structure refers to the stable arrangement of persons in institutionally controlled relationships, social organization focuses on the dynamic aspect of social life. It refers to the systematic arrangement of the activities of persons as they interact within that structural framework, emphasizing the actual flow and coordination of tasks and social behaviors.

68. (A) Lewis Coser
Lewis Coser argued that social conflict is not merely dysfunctional but can stimulate social change and lead to the formation of new groups. Conflict helps to define group boundaries and can foster innovation and adaptation within a society. By allowing for the expression of grievances, conflict can prevent the stagnation of social structures and contribute to the emergence of more effective institutions.

69. (C) Putting oneself in the place of another and seeing their perspective.
G.H. Mead's concept of taking the role of the other involves the ability of an individual to mentally put themselves in another person's position. This process allows them to understand the other's viewpoint and anticipate their reactions. Role-taking is essential for social interaction, as it enables individuals to adjust their own behavior based on the expected responses of those around them.

70. (A) Émile Durkheim
Émile Durkheim defined social facts as ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that are external to the individual and endowed with a power of coercion. This definition is central to his methodology, which argues that sociology should be the objective study of these collective phenomena. Social facts, such as laws, customs, and religious beliefs, exercise constraint over individuals and shape their behavior.

1. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
Karl Marx was the earliest of these thinkers, followed by Émile Durkheim. Talcott Parsons began his major contributions in the 1930s, and Ralf Dahrendorf's work became prominent in the mid-20th century. This sequence represents the historical development of sociological theory, moving from the foundational classical thinkers of the 19th century to the more contemporary structural-functionalist and conflict theorists.

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89. (C) Organic Solidarity
Durkheim used the term organic solidarity to describe the form of social cohesion found in modern, complex societies. This type of solidarity is based on the interdependence of individuals who perform specialized tasks within a complex division of labor. Like the organs of a biological body, different parts of society rely on each other to function, creating a bond through mutual need.

90. (A) Social experience and communication
For G.H. Mead, the self is not an innate biological entity but a social product that emerges through interaction and communication. Individuals develop a self by learning to take the role of others and seeing themselves from the perspective of the community. This process requires the use of significant symbols, particularly language, which allows for the internal dialogue between the I and Me.

91. (D) Sanskritization
M.N. Srinivas used the concept of Sanskritization to explain the historical and ongoing process of mobility within the caste system. It describes how a lower caste attempts to raise its status by adopting the rituals, dietary habits, and lifestyle of a higher caste. While the system's structure remains hierarchical, Sanskritization allows for positional changes as groups move up within that established framework.

92. (A) Derivations
Pareto used the term derivations to refer to the non-logical, verbal explanations and justifications that people use to make their actions seem rational. These justifications are based on underlying, relatively constant sentiments called residues. While residues drive behavior, derivations are the variable arguments used to satisfy the human need for logic and to persuade others of the rightness of one's actions.

93. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Louis Dumont argued that in traditional India, the religious principle of hierarchy encompassed the political and economic domains. This hierarchy is fundamentally based on the religious opposition between purity and pollution, not primarily on power or wealth. Therefore, while the first statement accurately reflects his view of religious encompassing, the second statement misrepresents his core argument about the nature of hierarchy.

94. (B) Is a means to an end or an end in itself.
Lewis Coser distinguished between realistic and non-realistic conflict. Realistic conflict is a means to achieve a specific goal or resolve a grievance. Non-realistic conflict is an end in itself, serving as a release for pent-up tension or frustration. This distinction is crucial for understanding the different motivations and potential outcomes of conflict within various social groups and broader societal structures.

95. (D) The multiplicity of traditions and their interaction.
S.C. Dube's research on Indian society emphasized the importance of recognizing the multiplicity of traditions, moving beyond the simple Great and Little Tradition model. He identified several levels, including local, regional, and national traditions, and analyzed how they interact and change. His work highlighted the dynamic and complex nature of Indian culture, showing how tradition is constantly being renegotiated in modern India.

96. (B) An organized group with a common purpose and material apparatus.
Malinowski defined an institution as a group of people organized to perform a specific task, governed by a set of rules (norms), and utilizing a material apparatus. Every institution is guided by a charter, which provides its purpose and justification. For Malinowski, institutions are the fundamental units of culture, each functioning to satisfy specific human needs within a given social system.

97. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Marx viewed the state in a capitalist society as a tool used by the ruling bourgeoisie to maintain their dominance and protect private property. He argued that the state's primary function is to serve the interests of the capitalist class, ensuring the continued exploitation of the proletariat. This perspective emphasizes the instrumental nature of political institutions in preserving the economic base of society.

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hierarchy, and values within the diverse Indian social and cultural landscape.

116. (B) Class I residues
Pareto identified Class I residues as the instinct for combinations, which is associated with innovation, speculation, and the creative rearrangement of ideas and objects. Individuals dominated by this residue, whom he called foxes, are characteristic of speculative and adaptive elites. They rely on cunning and intelligence rather than force, playing a central role in periods of social change and intellectual development.

117. (B) Malinowski focused on individual needs, while Radcliffe-Brown focused on structural needs.
The key difference between the two functionalists lies in their primary unit of analysis. Malinowski's individualistic functionalism traces the functions of culture back to the satisfaction of individual biological and psychological needs. Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism, however, focuses on how social institutions and activities contribute to the maintenance and continuity of the social structure as a whole, rather than on individual requirements.

118. (B) A product of a collective process of definition.
Herbert Blumer argued that social problems are not objective conditions but are created through a collective process of definition and interpretation. A condition only becomes a social problem when it is recognized and labeled as such by a group of people. This perspective emphasizes the subjective and dynamic nature of social problems, focusing on the social processes involved in their identification.

119. (B) The basic dilemma choices an actor faces in any social situation.
Parsons' pattern variables are a set of five dualities that represent the fundamental choices or dilemmas an actor faces in social interaction. These include pairs like universalism vs. particularism and achievement vs. ascription. The choice made by the actor reflects the cultural values and norms of the social system, helping to define the nature of the relationship and the expectations for behavior.

120. (B) It overemphasizes the Brahminical model and neglects other models.
A major criticism of the concept of Sanskritization is its focus on the Brahminical model of mobility. Critics argue that it ignores other models of upward movement, such as the adoption of Kshatriya or Vaishya lifestyles. Additionally, the concept has been seen as presenting a limited and potentially biased view of social change by emphasizing the prestige of the higher castes as the goal.

121. (B) 1 and 2 only
Durkheim defined social facts as ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that are external to the individual and exercise constraint. They are collective phenomena that exist independently of individual psychology. Therefore, the first two statements are correct as they capture the essential characteristics of social facts. The third statement is incorrect because Durkheim explicitly distinguished social facts from psychological states or individual motivations.

122. (C) Vilfredo Pareto
Pareto used the metaphors of lions and foxes to describe two different types of governing elites. Lions are conservative and rely on force and persistence, while foxes are innovative, speculative, and rely on cunning. The circulation of elites involves a continuous movement between these two types, as one group loses its effectiveness and is eventually replaced by the other in power.

123. (C) Indological/Brahmanical perspective
The subaltern perspective, strongly influenced by Ambedkar's work, is most critical of the Indological or Brahmanical perspective. It argues that the textual and elite-centered approach ignores the lived experiences and oppression of the marginalized classes. By prioritizing ancient scriptures and upper-caste norms, the Indological perspective is seen as justifying the very social hierarchies that the subaltern perspective seeks to challenge.

124. (B) Non-realistic conflict
Lewis Coser defined non-realistic conflict as behavior that is not directed toward achieving a specific goal but serves as a release for accumulated tension and frustration. In this type

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This form of deviance is often a response to the pressure of societal expectations.

107. (D) The spoken word "tree"
Mead defined a significant symbol as a gesture or word that calls out the same meaning in the individual who makes it as it does in others. Language is the most important type of significant symbol. The spoken word tree is a significant symbol because it has a shared meaning that allows for communication and the coordination of action among members of a social group.

108. (A) Latent interests inherent in authority structures.
Dahrendorf argued that conflict groups emerge from the latent interests that are built into the authority structures of imperatively coordinated associations. Individuals in positions of command and those in positions of obedience have naturally opposing interests. When these latent interests become manifest and the groups become organized, they engage in conflict to either maintain or challenge the existing distribution of power.

109. (C) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
Robert Merton's critique of functionalist postulates included functional unity, which he attributed primarily to Radcliffe-Brown. This postulate suggests that every standardized social or cultural item is functional for the entire social system. Merton argued that this is an empirical question rather than an assumption, as some patterns may be functional for certain groups but dysfunctional for others, or even for the system overall.

110. (A) Religious
In Homo Hierarchicus, Louis Dumont argued that the ideology of the Indian caste system is fundamentally religious. He viewed hierarchy not as a matter of power or wealth, but as a religious principle based on the opposition between purity and pollution. This religious logic encompasses all other aspects of social life, including the political and economic domains, and defines the status of individuals.

111. (D) S.F. Nadel - The Theory of Social Structure
S.F. Nadel is the author of The Theory of Social Structure, where he presented his influential role-based approach to structural analysis. The other pairs are incorrectly matched: Durkheim wrote Division of Labor, Mead's work was Mind, Self, and Society, and Ghurye authored Caste and Race in India. Nadel's work remains a key text for understanding the more abstract and relational conceptualizations of social structure.

112. (B) A socially constructed classification.
Durkheim argued that religion is a social phenomenon based on the distinction between the sacred and the profane. This classification is not inherent in objects but is created by society. Things are made sacred by being set apart and forbidden through collective rituals. This shared categorization serves to unify the social group and reinforce the collective conscience, reflecting the society's own moral values.

113. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Radha Kamal Mukherji criticized Western economic theories for their focus on individual rationality and their failure to account for the social and institutional context of India. He proposed an institutional theory of economics that would incorporate Indian values, traditions, and social structures. This approach aimed to create a more relevant and holistic understanding of economic behavior and development within the specific Indian context.

114. (D) Manifest function
A manifest function is a consequence of a social pattern that is recognized and intended by the participants. Public ceremonies like national holiday parades are explicitly designed to promote social solidarity and celebrate shared values. Because this outcome is an intended and recognized part of the event's purpose, it fits Merton's definition of a manifest function within the functional analysis of social patterns.

115. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
S.C. Dube is known for Indian Village. Ambedkar authored Annihilation of Caste. Radha Kamal Mukherji pioneered the sociology of values, and Ghurye used Indology to study cities and civilizations. These scholars represent major intellectual traditions in Indian sociology, each contributing key concepts and methodologies for understanding the complexities of social life,

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example. The action is seen as a moral obligation rather than a calculated means.

81. (B) Herbert Blumer
The statement that situations defined as real are real in their consequences is a cornerstone of symbolic interactionism, often associated with the work of Herbert Blumer and W.I. Thomas. It emphasizes that human behavior is guided by the subjective meanings and interpretations individuals assign to their circumstances. This perspective highlights the importance of understanding the actor's viewpoint in sociological analysis.

82. (A) Ancient texts, scriptures, and classical literature.
The Indological perspective, championed by G.S. Ghurye, focuses on understanding Indian society through its classical and scriptural heritage. This approach relies on the study of ancient texts, such as the Vedas and Dharmashastras, to uncover the traditional norms, values, and institutional foundations of Hindu society. It emphasizes the continuity of these cultural patterns throughout the history of India.

83. (A) Entirely subjective and relative.
Radha Kamal Mukherji's sociology of values posits that values are not merely subjective but are essential for the organization and survival of social systems. He viewed them as fundamental mechanisms of social control that integrate individual personality and society. For Mukherji, values are the core of social institutions, guiding human behavior toward shared moral and spiritual goals for collective well-being.

84. (A) Robert K. Merton
Robert Merton's theory of anomie and social strain focuses on the gap between culturally defined goals, such as success and wealth, and the institutionalized means available to achieve them. When individuals cannot reach these goals through legitimate channels, they may experience strain, leading to various forms of deviance. This framework analyzes how the social structure itself can produce pressure toward non-conformity.

85. (D) Legitimation
Parsons' AGIL schema identifies four functional prerequisites for any social system: Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency (or pattern maintenance). These four functions ensure the survival and stability of the system. Legitimation, while an important sociological concept related to authority, is not one of the specific functional problems defined by Parsons within this influential and widely applied four-part theoretical framework.

86. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Dahrendorf wrote about class conflict in industrial society. Coser analyzed the functions of social conflict. Parsons authored The Structure of Social Action, and Malinowski wrote Argonauts of the Western Pacific. These works are foundational to their respective theoretical traditions, covering conflict theory, structural functionalism, and ethnographic functionalism. They remain essential reading for understanding the development of 20th-century sociological and anthropological thought.

87. (D) Analyzing society from the perspective of oppressed groups.
B.R. Ambedkar's subaltern perspective emphasizes the importance of understanding society from the standpoint of the marginalized and oppressed, particularly the Dalits. He challenged the dominant Brahminical narratives that often ignored or justified social inequality. His work aimed to expose the systemic nature of caste oppression and advocated for the empowerment and liberation of those at the bottom of the hierarchy.

88. (D) A fixed structure that determines behavior.
Herbert Blumer criticized conventional sociological methods for treating social reality as a set of objective, structural forces that determine human behavior. He argued that this approach ignores the interpretive process through which individuals create and modify meaning in their social lives. Blumer emphasized that society is a dynamic process of interaction rather than a rigid structure with predetermined outcomes for individuals.

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of conflict, the opponent is merely a target for the expression of negative emotions. It contrasts with realistic conflict, which is a calculated means to resolve a specific grievance or reach an objective.

125. (B) The looking-glass self
Charles Cooley's concept of the looking-glass self describes the process by which individuals develop their self-concept through social interaction. It involves three stages: imagining how we appear to others, imagining their judgment of that appearance, and developing a self-feeling, such as pride or shame, based on that perceived judgment. This perspective highlights the social nature of the self's development.

126. (D) The post-modern tradition
S.C. Dube identified multiple traditions in India, including classical, regional, local, and western traditions. He emphasized the interaction and negotiation between these different levels. Post-modern tradition was not one of his categories, as his work primarily analyzed the role of established and evolving traditions in the social change and continuity of Indian society during the mid-20th century, before post-modernism emerged.

127. (C) Karl Marx - The Social System
The Social System is a major work by Talcott Parsons, not Karl Marx. The other pairs are correctly matched: Weber wrote The Protestant Ethic, Durkheim authored Suicide, and Ghurye wrote Caste and Race in India. Parsons' book is central to structural-functionalist theory, presenting his comprehensive framework for analyzing social systems and the functional prerequisites required for their maintenance and stability.

128. (A) The positions (roles) within a system rather than the individuals.
S.F. Nadel argued that structural analysis should focus on the abstracted network of roles rather than on specific individuals. For Nadel, the parts of the social structure are the positions or roles that people occupy. By analyzing the patterned arrangement of these roles, sociologists can understand the stable framework of a society that persists even as individual actors change over time.

129. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Radcliffe-Brown argued that law, custom, and morality function to maintain social order. However, he also believed that punishment for a crime serves the function of reinforcing collective sentiments and social solidarity, rather than just deterring the individual. Like Durkheim, he viewed ritualized responses to norm violations as a way for society to reaffirm its shared values and maintain structural continuity.

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130. (B) Interdependence and difference
Durkheim's concept of organic solidarity is based on the interdependence that arises from the division of labor. In modern societies, individuals perform specialized tasks and become reliant on others for their survival. This mutual need creates a strong social bond based on difference and function, which contrasts with the mechanical solidarity of traditional societies that is based on likeness and similarity.

131. (C) The exceptional qualities followers perceive in the leader.
According to Weber, charismatic authority is based on the devotion of followers to the exceptional sanctity, heroism, or exemplary character of an individual leader. This type of authority is inherently unstable and depends on the leader's ability to continue demonstrating these extraordinary qualities. It is distinct from traditional authority based on custom or rational-legal authority based on a system of formal rules.

132. (B) Robert K. Merton
Robert Merton advocated for the development of middle-range theories, which are theories that lie between minor working hypotheses and all-inclusive grand theories. He argued that middle-range theories are more effective for guiding empirical research because they can be tested and verified. This approach aimed to bridge the gap between abstract theoretical systems and the detailed description of social phenomena.

133. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
G.S. Ghurye's Indological approach has been criticized for being Brahmin-centric because it relied heavily on classical Sanskrit texts. These texts were primarily written by Brahmins and

focused on their specific norms and values. Consequently, Ghurye's work often presented a view of Indian society that reflected the perspectives and interests of the upper castes, while neglecting the experiences of other groups.

134. (C) Integration vs. Differentiation
Parsons' pattern variables consist of five dualities: affectivity vs. affective neutrality, universalism vs. particularism, ascription vs. achievement, specificity vs. diffuseness, and self-orientation vs. collectivity-orientation. Integration and differentiation are important concepts in his general theory of social systems, but they are not among the specific pattern variable choices that an actor faces in a social situation as defined in his framework.

135. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Latent functions are unintended consequences. Verstehen is the method for empathetic understanding of action. Residues are the non-logical sentiments driving behavior according to Pareto, and Sanskritization is the process of upward mobility in the caste system. These four concepts are central to the work of Merton, Weber, Pareto, and Srinivas, representing key theoretical contributions to the field of sociology.

136. (B) The spontaneous, impulsive, and creative aspect of the self.
In Mead's theory, the I represents the creative and spontaneous aspect of the self. It is the immediate response of the individual to the social situation and the source of novelty and change. The I exists in a dynamic relationship with the Me, the socialized self. While the Me provides social control, the I allows for individual agency and unique action.

137. (C) Institutionalized and regulated.
Dahrendorf argued that in post-capitalist societies, class conflict has been institutionalized and regulated through mechanisms like collective bargaining and labor laws. While conflict remains inherent in the authority structure, it is no longer the explosive and revolutionary force that Marx predicted. Instead, it is managed within the legal and institutional framework of modern industrial society, leading to gradual social change.

138. (C) M.N. Srinivas
M.N. Srinivas developed the concept of the dominant caste through his intensive fieldwork in the village of Rampura in Mysore (now Karnataka). He observed how certain castes held significant economic and political power and played a central role in village affairs. His ethnographic study of Rampura is a classic in Indian sociology, providing a detailed analysis of caste dynamics and village social structure.

139. (C) Status is superior to and encompasses power.
In Louis Dumont's framework, status, which is based on religious purity, is the superior principle in the traditional caste system. He argued that status encompasses power and wealth. While a king or a dominant caste may possess political and economic power, they are still ritually inferior to the Brahmin. This hierarchy ensures that the religious domain remains the ultimate authority in Indian society.

140. (A) The adaptation of human societies to their geographical environment.
Radha Kamal Mukherji's concept of social ecology focused on the complex relationship between human societies and their physical environment. He studied how ecological factors, such as climate and geography, influence social structure, economic activities, and cultural patterns. Mukherji's approach was interdisciplinary, integrating ecological principles with sociological analysis to understand the adaptation and survival of various human communities in diverse environments.

141. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
Karl Marx was born in 1818, followed by A.R. Radcliffe-Brown in 1881. B.R. Ambedkar was born in 1891, and Robert K. Merton in 1910. This chronological order reflects the progression of sociological thought across different generations, from the foundational classical theory of the 19th century to the structural-functionalist and critical perspectives of the early and mid-20th century.

142. (B) The caste system
B.R. Ambedkar argued that endogamy, or the practice of marrying within a specific group, is the essential mechanism that maintains and reproduces the caste system. By restricting marriage partners to those within the same caste,

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endogamy ensures the preservation of caste boundaries and the transmission of caste status across generations. For Ambedkar, endogamy was the heart of the caste hierarchy.

143. (B) A tendency to maintain existing connections and resist change.
Pareto's residue of persistence of aggregates refers to the sentiment that leads individuals and groups to maintain existing social bonds, traditions, and structures. It is a conservative force that resists change and values stability. This residue contrasts with the instinct for combinations, which drives innovation. The balance between these two types of residues influences the stability and change of social systems.

144. (B) Basic, Instrumental, Integrative
Malinowski's functionalist theory is organized into three levels of needs. Basic needs are biological requirements like food and shelter. Instrumental needs are requirements for social organization and coordination, such as laws and education. Integrative needs include systems of shared meaning and emotional support, such as religion, magic, and art. Culture functions as an apparatus to satisfy these three interrelated levels of human requirements.

145. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Conflict theory includes several key perspectives. Marx focused on economic class as the source of conflict, while Dahrendorf emphasized the role of authority relations in modern organizations. Lewis Coser contributed by analyzing the positive functions of conflict, such as increasing group cohesion. All three statements correctly reflect the diverse and important contributions made by these prominent theorists to the field of conflict sociology.

146. (B) The beliefs and sentiments common to average members of society.
Durkheim defined the collective conscience as the set of shared beliefs, values, and sentiments that are common to the average members of a society. It acts as a moral force that unifies the community and regulates individual behavior. In societies with mechanical solidarity, the collective conscience is strong and pervasive, while in those with organic solidarity, it becomes more generalized and less intense.

147. (C) Charismatic authority
A leader who inspires devotion and followership based on their extraordinary personal appeal or perceived mission is exercising charismatic authority. This type of authority is based on the charisma of the individual rather than on established tradition or a system of formal rules. It is often a revolutionary force that can challenge existing social orders but is also inherently unstable and temporary.

148. (C) Robert K. Merton
Robert Merton systematically elaborated on the concept of reference group behavior, analyzing how individuals use other groups as a standard for evaluating their own attitudes and actions. He distinguished between membership groups and reference groups, showing how a person's behavior can be influenced by a group they do not belong to. This concept is essential for understanding socialization, mobility, and individual identity.

149. (C) Bombay (Mumbai)
G.S. Ghurye is widely considered the father of academic sociology in India, having founded the Department of Sociology at the University of Bombay in 1919. Under his leadership, the Bombay School became a major center for sociological research, emphasizing the Indological and historical approach. Ghurye's influence on the development of the discipline in India was profound, as he trained many prominent Indian sociologists.

150. (B) High ritual status
M.N. Srinivas identified several attributes of a dominant caste, including numerical strength, economic power (especially land ownership), and political influence. While a dominant caste often possesses a relatively high position in the local hierarchy, it does not necessarily have the highest ritual status. In some cases, a middle-ranking caste can be dominant in a village despite being ritually inferior to the Brahmins.

151. (A) The relationships between social roles.
S.F. Nadel's approach is called relational because he defined social structure as the network of relationships between social roles. He argued that the fundamental units of structure are not individuals but the positions they occupy. By

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221. (C) Max Weber
Max Weber argued that the transition from traditional to modern society is characterized by a pervasive process of rationalization. This involves the increasing dominance of calculation, efficiency, and impersonal rules in all areas of social life, from the economy to the legal system. Rationalization leads to the rise of bureaucracy and a disenchantment of the world, where traditional and emotional motivations are replaced.

222. (C) Egalitarian and individualistic
Louis Dumont contrasted traditional Indian society with modern Western society, which he characterized as having an ideology of egalitarianism and individualism. In the West, the individual is seen as an autonomous and equal unit, whereas in India, the person is part of a holistic and hierarchical order. This fundamental ideological difference shapes the contrasting social structures and values of these two types of civilizations.

223. (B) Ralf Dahrendorf
Ralf Dahrendorf is the author of the influential work Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society. In this book, he presented his conflict theory, arguing that in modern societies, social classes are defined by their relationship to authority rather than property. He proposed that the struggle for power and control within imperatively coordinated associations is the primary driver of social conflict and change.

224. (B) 1 and 2 only
G.H. Mead introduced the concept of the generalized other to explain self-development. Robert Merton systematically developed the distinction between manifest and latent functions. However, the third pair is incorrect because the concept of the social fact is central to the work of Durkheim, not Dahrendorf. Therefore, only the first two pairs correctly match the key concepts with their respective primary sociological theorists.

225. (C) Neutral
M.N. Srinivas viewed the process of Westernization as an ethically neutral concept. He used it to describe the objective social and cultural changes resulting from British rule without passing judgment on whether these changes were positive or negative. This scientific approach allowed him to analyze the various effects of Westernization on Indian institutions and values in a more balanced and systematic manner.

226. (B) Biological and psychological needs of the individual
Malinowski's functionalism is described as individualistic because he argued that all cultural and social forms ultimately function to satisfy the biological and psychological needs of individuals. He believed that the primary purpose of any institution is to ensure the survival and well-being of the human beings who constitute society. This perspective emphasizes the utilitarian and practical role of culture in satisfying human requirements.

227. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
S.F. Nadel explicitly differentiated his concept of social structure from that of Radcliffe-Brown. While Radcliffe-Brown viewed structure as the directly observable network of social relations between persons, Nadel argued that it is an abstraction consisting of a network of social roles. This distinction highlight's Nadel's more theoretical and role-based approach to structural analysis, moving beyond a purely empirical and descriptive definition.

228. (B) 'Structural form' as an abstraction
Radcliffe-Brown defined social structure as an empirical reality, the actually existing network of social relations. In contrast, S.F. Nadel argued that structural analysis should focus on the structural form, which is an abstraction derived from the analysis of social roles. For Nadel, while the individuals and their actions are observable, the underlying structure is a theoretical construct representing the patterned arrangement of roles.

229. (C) Relates individual acts of suicide to social causes.
Durkheim's study Suicide is a classic example of sociological research because it demonstrates how a seemingly individual and private act can be explained by social forces. By analyzing suicide rates across different groups, he showed that the levels of social integration and regulation within

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life. These relationships are primarily defined by the ownership and control of the forces of production. In a capitalist society, the primary relation of production is the antagonistic relationship between the bourgeoisie, who own the capital, and the proletariat, who sell their labor.

161. (B) The type of social structure in which it occurs.
Lewis Coser argued that the function of conflict depends on the nature of the social structure. In flexible and open structures, conflict can serve as a safety-valve that prevents major disruptions and encourages adaptation. In contrast, in rigid and closed structures, conflict is more likely to be intense and disruptive, potentially leading to the breakdown of the system because of the lack of institutionalized channels for expression.

162. (C) A structured set of relationships that maintains social order.
Radcliffe-Brown viewed kinship systems as a key part of the social structure, consisting of a network of institutionally controlled relationships. These systems provide a set of rules and roles that govern social interaction and ensure the stability and continuity of the group. Kinship is not just about biological ties but is a fundamental mechanism for organizing social life and maintaining social order in various societies.

163. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
S.F. Nadel defined social structure as a patterned arrangement of parts, involving institutionalized rules and a multiplicity of persons. However, he argued that the parts of the structure are roles rather than individuals. While the first statement correctly identifies his three key elements, the second is incorrect because Nadel emphasized that structure is an abstraction based on the interrelationship of social positions.

164. (C) Robert K. Merton
Robert Merton criticized the functionalist postulate of universal functionalism, which suggests that every social and cultural item has a positive function for the entire system. He argued that this is an empirical question and that many social forms can be dysfunctional or have no function at all. Merton's critique aimed to make functional analysis more rigorous and less biased toward assuming the status quo is beneficial.

165. (B) Cyclical
Vilfredo Pareto's theory of social change is cyclical, focusing on the continuous movement between different types of governing elites. He argued that history does not move in a linear or evolutionary path but oscillates between elites dominated by innovation (foxes) and those dominated by tradition and force (lions). This process, known as the circulation of elites, ensures a constant shifting of power within society.

166. (B) Social Fact
The concept of the social fact is central to the work of Émile Durkheim, not Max Weber. Weber is associated with concepts like the ideal type, Verstehen (interpretative understanding), and rationalization. While both were foundational figures in sociology, they had different methodological approaches, with Durkheim focusing on objective social facts and Weber emphasizing the subjective meanings of social action and individual interaction.

167. (D) Rebellion
In Merton's typology, rebellion occurs when individuals reject both the established societal goals and the legitimate means of achieving them, and instead seek to replace them with a new system of goals and means. This mode of adaptation is characteristic of members of revolutionary social movements who want to fundamentally transform the existing social order. Rebellion is an active and collective response to structural strain.

168. (C) Historical and comparative perspective on growth from ancient times.
G.S. Ghurye's work on Indian cities, such as Cities and Civilization, provided a historical and comparative analysis of urban development in India. He traced the growth of cities from ancient times to the modern period, examining their role in the development of culture and society. His Indological approach integrated textual evidence with historical and geographical data to understand the evolution of urban social organization.

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class remains effective, though it follows a cyclical pattern.

204. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
M.N. Srinivas argued that Sanskritization allows for positional change, where a caste moves up the hierarchy, but it does not lead to structural change. The fundamental hierarchical structure of the caste system remains the same even if some groups change their relative positions within it. The reason provided correctly explains this distinction, emphasizing that the system's framework is not fundamentally altered by individual group mobility.

205. (B) Taking the role of specific, significant others one at a time.
In Mead's play stage of self-development, a child learns to take the role of a single specific person, such as a parent or a teacher. This allows them to see themselves from the perspective of a significant other and begin to develop a social self. At this stage, the child acts out roles in an uncoordinated way, before progressing to the more complex game stage.

206. (B) Bourgeoisie
Karl Marx used the term bourgeoisie to refer to the capitalist class that owns the means of production, such as factories, land, and capital. In his theory of historical materialism, the bourgeoisie is the ruling class in a capitalist society, which exploits the proletariat, or the working class, to accumulate wealth and maintain its power through the private ownership of productive resources.

207. (A) Rigid and lack channels for expressing grievances.
Lewis Coser argued that conflict is most likely to be disruptive in rigid social structures that do not provide institutionalized channels for the expression of dissent and grievances. In such systems, frustrations build up and are more likely to lead to intense and violent outbursts that can threaten the stability of the entire society. Conversely, flexible structures allow for regular, lower-intensity conflicts that promote adaptation.

208. (B) M.N. Srinivas
The Remembered Village is an ethnographic account of the village of Rampura by M.N. Srinivas. The book is famous because it was written from memory after the author's original field notes were destroyed in a fire. It provides a detailed and influential analysis of various aspects of village life, including the caste hierarchy, the jajmani system, and the role of the dominant caste.

209. (C) An approach that understands society from the viewpoint of the marginalized.
The subaltern perspective is a theoretical approach that analyzes society from the standpoint of marginalized and oppressed groups, such as Dalits, women, and the poor. It seeks to reclaim their history and agency, challenging dominant elite-centric narratives. By focusing on the experiences of the subordinated classes, it aims to provide a more inclusive and critical understanding of social structure, power, and change.

210. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Mechanical solidarity is based on likeness. Organic solidarity arises from interdependence and the division of labor. Anomie refers to a state of normlessness, and the sacred consists of things set apart and forbidden. These four concepts are central to Durkheim's sociological work, representing his key ideas on social cohesion, the breakdown of norms, and the fundamental nature of religious classification and ritual.

211. (B) Economics, ecology, and philosophy
Radha Kamal Mukherji's interdisciplinary approach integrated sociology with economics, ecology, and philosophy. He was a pioneer in social ecology, studying how human communities adapt to their environments, and he also developed a sociology of values rooted in philosophical thought. This holistic approach aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of human social life, incorporating both its material foundations and its moral and spiritual dimensions.

212. (B) The study of a society at a single point in time.
Radcliffe-Brown used the term synchronic analysis to refer to the study of a social system at a specific point in time, focusing on its structure and functions without considering its historical

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learn to take the role of a single specific person. In the game stage, they learn to take multiple roles simultaneously and internalize the generalized other. These stages represent the process by which a social self is formed.

178. (A) Talcott Parsons and Karl Marx
Ralf Dahrendorf's conflict theory was developed as a critique and modification of both Parsons' structural functionalism and Marx's class theory. He rejected Parsons' emphasis on consensus and equilibrium, arguing instead for the centrality of conflict. While he accepted Marx's idea of conflict, he argued that in modern society, it is rooted in authority relations rather than in the ownership of property.

179. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Symbolic interactionism views the self as a social product that emerges through the process of interaction. According to Mead and others, individuals develop a self-concept by taking the role of others and seeing themselves from their perspective. The reason provided correctly explains this central premise, highlighting the essential role of social communication and role-taking in the formation and ongoing negotiation of individual identity.

180. (D) The subordinate and oppressed groups
The primary focus of the subaltern perspective is on the history, agency, and experiences of subordinate and oppressed groups in society. This approach, prefigured by Ambedkar's work, seeks to provide a voice for those who have been marginalized by dominant elite narratives. By analyzing social change from the bottom up, it aims to uncover the unique perspectives and struggles of the subaltern classes.

181. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Durkheim is associated with organic solidarity. Weber is known for his work on social action. Nadel defined social structure as a role-system, and Malinowski focused on basic needs in his functionalist theory. These matchings reflect the core concepts developed by these foundational sociologists, which have shaped the major theoretical traditions and continues to influence research in sociology and anthropology globally today.

182. (C) Rational-legal
According to Max Weber, rational-legal authority is based on a system of impersonal rules and laws. A police officer's authority to make an arrest comes from the legal powers granted to their position within a formal organization, rather than from personal charisma or tradition. Compliance is based on the belief in the legitimacy of the legal order and the official's right to exercise these powers.

183. (C) Trobriand Islanders
Bronisław Malinowski conducted his pioneering participant observation fieldwork among the Trobriand Islanders in the Western Pacific during World War I. His detailed ethnographic accounts, such as Argonauts of the Western Pacific, transformed the field of anthropology. Malinowski's immersive approach allowed him to understand the complex functions of various Trobriand social institutions, including the Kula exchange, from the perspective of the people themselves.

184. (B) A conservative bias that assumes everything in society is beneficial.
Robert Merton's introduction of the concept of dysfunction was a significant contribution to functional analysis. It helped to overcome the conservative bias found in earlier functionalism, which tended to assume that all social and cultural items were necessarily beneficial for the system's survival. By recognizing that some patterns could have negative consequences, Merton provided a more critical and realistic framework for analyzing social institutions.

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185. (B) Authority
Ralf Dahrendorf argued that in modern industrial society, social classes are defined by their relationship to authority rather than to the means of production. He viewed society as a series of imperatively coordinated associations, where conflict arises between those in positions of command and those in positions of obedience. This perspective shifted the focus of conflict theory from economic ownership to institutional power dynamics.

186. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
Radha Kamal Mukherji was born in 1889, G.S. Ghurye in 1893, B.R. Ambedkar in 1891,

focusing on the patterned arrangement of roles and their interconnections, Nadel provided a theoretical framework for analyzing the stable and enduring framework of social systems.

152. (B) Herbert Blumer
Herbert Blumer was the primary developer of symbolic interactionism, which is an interpretative and micro-sociological perspective. He explicitly rejected the functionalist focus on social structures and systems. In contrast, Durkheim, Parsons, and Malinowski are all prominent figures in the functionalist tradition, each emphasizing how different parts of society contribute to the stability and maintenance of the social system as a whole.

153. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Durkheim argued that crime is a normal part of all societies because it serves the function of defining and reinforcing moral boundaries. When a crime is punished, it reaffirms the shared values and sentiments of the community, thereby strengthening social solidarity. This functionalist perspective suggests that crime and its consequences are essential for the maintenance of the collective conscience.

154. (C) Interpretative understanding of the subjective meanings of social action.
Max Weber's method of Verstehen involves the interpretative understanding of the subjective meanings that individuals attach to their social actions. He argued that to explain social phenomena, sociologists must understand the actor's own perspective and the motivations behind their behavior. This approach is central to his social action theory, which emphasizes the role of meaning and thought in human interaction.

155. (C) Retreatist
In Merton's typology of adaptation, retreatism occurs when an individual rejects both the culturally prescribed goals and the institutionalized means of achieving them. The retreatist effectively drops out of society, as seen in the case of hermits, vagrants, or drug addicts. This mode of adaptation is a way of coping with the strain of being unable to achieve societal goals through legitimate paths.

156. (B) The traditional Indian man, defined by his position in hierarchy.
Louis Dumont used the term Homo Hierarchicus to describe the individual in traditional Indian society, whose identity and status are defined by their place within the caste hierarchy. This contrasts with the individualistic Homo Aequalis of the West. Dumont's analysis emphasizes that in India, the person is not an autonomous unit but a part of a holistic and hierarchical social order.

157. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
G.S. Ghurye led the Bombay School, and Radha Kamal Mukherji was a key figure in the Lucknow School. Herbert Blumer is associated with the Chicago School of symbolic interactionism, and Talcott Parsons spent most of his career at Harvard University. These associations represent major intellectual centers where these influential sociologists developed their theories and shaped the direction of the discipline.

158. (C) The social structure as a whole, while analyzing factors of change.
S.C. Dube's structural-functional approach to village studies involved analyzing the village as an integrated social system. While he focused on the stable arrangement of parts, he also examined the various factors that lead to social change, such as government policies and economic shifts. Dube's work emphasized that village life is not static but is a dynamic process of continuity and transformation.

159. (B) The socialized self, representing the incorporated attitudes of others.
In Mead's theory of the self, the Me represents the socialized aspect of the individual. It consists of the internalized attitudes, expectations, and norms of the community, or the generalized other. The Me provides social control and guidance, allowing the individual to act in a way that is consistent with the expectations of society and ensuring predictable and coordinated social interaction.

160. (B) The social relationships people enter into to produce goods.
According to Marx, the relations of production are the social and economic relationships that people must enter into to produce the means of

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195. (B) Integrate ethical considerations into sociological analysis.
Radha Kamal Mukherji's sociology of values was an attempt to move beyond value-neutrality and integrate ethical and moral considerations into sociological analysis. He argued that values are fundamental to social life and must be understood to explain social order and change. His work sought to create a more holistic and humanistic sociology that recognized the central role of values in human personality.

196. (A) 1 and 2 only
B.R. Ambedkar advocated for separate electorates for the depressed classes and eventually converted to Buddhism to escape the caste system. However, the third statement is incorrect because he did not believe that political empowerment was the only solution. He also emphasized the need for deep social and religious reform, arguing that the annihilation of caste required challenging the very foundations of Hindu scripture.

197. (C) Act as a 'sociological charter' that justifies the social order.
Malinowski argued that the primary function of myth is to serve as a sociological charter for the group. Myth provides a traditional and sacred justification for social institutions, laws, and customs. It anchors the present social order in a venerable past, giving it authority and ensuring its continuity. For Malinowski, myth is a vital force that supports the stability and integration of society.

198. (C) Indological Perspective
The Indological perspective, pioneered by scholars like G.S. Ghurye, relies on ancient texts, scriptures, and classical traditions to understand the social structure and values of Indian society. This approach emphasizes the historical continuity of Indian civilization and the central role of traditional norms in shaping institutions like caste and kinship. It provides a textual foundation for analyzing the complexities of Indian social life.

199. (B) Roles
For S.F. Nadel, the ultimate constituents of a social structure are social roles. He argued that structure is an abstraction based on the network of relationships between these roles. Individuals are seen as the actors who occupy these roles, but it is the patterned arrangement of the roles themselves that forms the stable and enduring framework of a society, which persists over time.

200. (A) Religious values and economic behavior.
Max Weber's famous study analyzed the relationship between the religious values of ascetic Protestantism and the development of modern rational capitalism. He argued that the Protestant ethic, which emphasized hard work, frugality, and the idea of a calling, provided a psychological motivation that contributed to the growth of capitalistic behavior. This work highlights the influence of cultural and religious factors on economic systems.

201. (C) Individualistic
Durkheim identified four main types of suicide based on the levels of social integration and regulation: egoistic (low integration), altruistic (high integration), anomic (low regulation), and fatalistic (high regulation). Individualistic is not one of his specific types, as his theory was designed to show that suicide, while seemingly an individual act, is driven by collective social forces rather than purely personal or individual motives.

202. (B) The unexpected finding that stimulates new theory.
Robert Merton used the term serendipity pattern to describe the process where an unexpected or anomalous finding in empirical research leads to the development of a new theoretical explanation. This highlights the dynamic relationship between research and theory, showing how empirical discovery can challenge existing assumptions and stimulate theoretical innovation. Serendipity is an essential part of the progress of scientific knowledge in sociology.

203. (A) Vilfredo Pareto
The concept of the circulation of elites is central to Vilfredo Pareto's sociological theory. He argued that society is always ruled by a minority elite, which is divided into governing and non-governing sections. The process involves a continuous replacement of declining elites by new, more capable individuals from the lower strata. This circulation ensures that the ruling

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169. (A) Durkheim saw it as normlessness; Merton saw it as goal-means strain.
Durkheim defined anomie as a state of normlessness occurring during rapid social change when regulation is weak. Merton reformulated the concept to describe the strain that arises when there is a mismatch between cultural success goals and the institutionalized means available to achieve them. While Durkheim focused on the breakdown of regulation, Merton emphasized the structural pressure that encourages deviance in pursuit of success.

170. (A) Individualism and egalitarianism
Louis Dumont contrasted the Homo Hierarchicus of traditional India with the Homo Aequalis of the modern West. The latter is characterized by the ideology of individualism and egalitarianism, where each person is viewed as an autonomous and equal unit. This contrasts with the holistic and hierarchical view of India, where status is determined by one's position within a religiously defined and integrated social whole.

171. (B) 1 and 2 only
M.N. Srinivas conducted intensive fieldwork in Rampura and proposed the influential concept of the dominant caste. However, the third statement is incorrect because he argued that Sanskritization involves positional change within the caste system, not fundamental structural change. While a group may move up, the hierarchical structure itself remains intact. Therefore, only the first two statements correctly represent key aspects of his extensive sociological work.

172. (B) The theoretical and practical emancipation of the 'untouchables'.
B.R. Ambedkar's life's work was dedicated to the liberation of the Dalits (formerly untouchables) from the oppressive caste system. His intellectual project combined sociological analysis of caste with political and legal activism to secure their rights and dignity. Ambedkar's efforts, including his role in drafting the Indian Constitution and his eventual conversion to Buddhism, were all aimed at achieving this central goal of emancipation.

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173. (D) The shape and structure of a society, including population distribution.
In the work of Durkheim and Radcliffe-Brown, social morphology refers to the study of the physical and structural form of a society. This includes the size, density, and distribution of the population, as well as the arrangement of its various parts. It is analogous to anatomy in biology, providing the descriptive basis for understanding the stable framework within which social processes and functions occur.

174. (B) Talcott Parsons
The AGIL framework is a central component of Talcott Parsons' structural-functionalist theory. It identifies four functional prerequisites that any social system must solve to survive: Adaptation (A), Goal Attainment (G), Integration (I), and Latency or pattern maintenance (L). This framework was used by Parsons to analyze the various subsystems of society and how they work together to maintain social order and equilibrium.

175. (D) Spiritual values
Radha Kamal Mukherji proposed a hierarchy of values, with spiritual values representing the highest, trans-human level. He argued that these values are essential for the full development of human personality and the ultimate integration of society. For Mukherji, spiritual values transcend biological and social needs, providing a moral and transcendent dimension that guides human life toward its highest possibilities and common good.

176. (B) Behavior oriented towards the past, present, or future behavior of others.
Max Weber defined social action as any human behavior to which the actor attaches a subjective meaning and which is oriented toward the behavior of others. This orientation can be toward the past, present, or future actions of individuals or groups. This definition is the foundation of his social action theory, which emphasizes the role of individual interpretation and meaning in social interaction.

177. (C) Preparatory, Play, Game
George Herbert Mead identified three distinct stages in the development of the self. In the preparatory stage, children imitate others without understanding. In the play stage, they

development. This approach is analogous to studying the anatomy and physiology of a biological organism. He distinguished it from diachronic analysis, which examines how societies change and evolve over longer periods of time.

213. (B) Ascription vs. Achievement
In Parsons' pattern variables, the choice between ascription and achievement involves whether an individual is treated based on their innate identity (such as age, gender, or caste) or on their performance and accomplishments. Ascriptive orientation focuses on what a person is, while achievement orientation focuses on what they do. This choice is fundamental to the nature of social status and roles within different systems.

214. (C) Ralf Dahrendorf
The concept of the imperatively coordinated association is central to Ralf Dahrendorf's conflict theory. He argued that modern organizations are organized around hierarchical authority relations, where some individuals have the power to command and others are expected to obey. Dahrendorf believed that conflict arises from the opposing interests inherent in these authority positions, rather than from the ownership of property as Marx had argued.

215. (A) Instinct of combinations and persistence of aggregates
Pareto identified two main classes of residues that drive human action: the instinct of combinations (Class I) and the persistence of aggregates (Class II). The first is associated with innovation, speculation, and change, while the second is associated with tradition, stability, and the use of force. The balance between these two types of sentiments in a society influences its overall stability and the circulation of its elites.

216. (B) G.S. Ghurye
G.S. Ghurye wrote extensively on various aspects of Indian society, including a detailed study titled Indian Sadhus. Using his Indological and historical approach, he analyzed the social organization, traditions, and role of ascetic groups in Indian civilization. His work on sadhus reflected his broader interest in understanding the continuity of traditional religious and social institutions through a careful examination of historical and textual evidence.

217. (B) Manifest Function
Robert Merton defined a manifest function as a consequence of a social pattern that is both recognized and intended by the participants within the system. For example, the manifest function of a school is to educate children. This concept is distinguished from latent functions, which are unintended and often unrecognized consequences. Merton's distinction allowed for a more comprehensive and precise analysis of social institutions.

218. (B) Social interaction
According to Herbert Blumer, social interaction is the process through which individuals interpret and define each other's actions. Instead of merely reacting to stimuli, people engage in an interpretive process to understand the meanings behind the behavior of others and adjust their own actions accordingly. This dynamic process of communication and interpretation is the foundation of symbolic interactionism and the construction of social reality.

219. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
B.R. Ambedkar rejected the Aryan invasion theory as the origin of the caste system, arguing instead for an internal social and religious process. He did, however, propose that the Shudras were originally a part of the Kshatriya varna who were demoted by the Brahmins through the denial of the upanayana ceremony. Therefore, only the second statement accurately reflects his specific historical and theoretical arguments.

220. (B) Structural-Functionalism
Structural-Functionalism is the theoretical perspective that views society as a complex system of parts that work together to maintain stability and survival. It uses the analogy of a biological organism, where each social institution (like an organ) exists to fulfill specific functional prerequisites or needs of the entire society. This perspective emphasizes consensus, shared values, and the integration of various parts into a social whole.

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and M.N. Srinivas in 1916. This chronological sequence represents the development of Indian sociology through several generations of influential thinkers. These scholars contributed diverse perspectives, ranging from social ecology and Indology to subaltern studies and structural-functionalism, each shaping the unique trajectory of the discipline in the Indian context.

187. (C) Louis Dumont
Louis Dumont argued that the fundamental principle of hierarchy in the Indian caste system is the religious opposition between the pure and the impure. This principle governs social rank and interaction, setting the caste system apart from Western egalitarian social orders. Dumont's focus on the ideological and holistic nature of Indian society is a central theme in his seminal work, Homo Hierarchicus.

188. (C) Individuals have a fixed 'self' that determines their actions.
Herbert Blumer's symbolic interactionism posits that the self is not a fixed entity but a dynamic process that emerges and is modified through social interaction. He argued that human action is based on interpretation rather than being determined by an unchanging self or social structures. The other statements correctly reflect his premises that meaning arises from interaction and guides behavior through an interpretative process.

189. (B) Multiple traditions (local, regional, national, etc.).
S.C. Dube emphasized that to understand an Indian village, one must analyze the interaction between multiple traditions. He identified a hierarchy of traditions, including classical, regional, and local levels, and showed how they influence social life and change. This perspective highlights the complexity and diversity of Indian culture, moving beyond simpler models that focus on a single monolithic tradition.

190. (B) Class II residues ('lions')
In Pareto's theory, speculators are associated with Class I residues (foxes), characterized by innovation and cunning. In contrast, rentiers are associated with Class II residues (lions), which represent the persistence of aggregates, tradition, and the use of force. The circulation of elites involves a continuous shifting of power between these two groups, reflecting the changing dominance of these underlying psychological sentiments.

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191. (B) Consensus of interest that unites members of a society.
Radcliffe-Brown used the term social value to describe the shared consensus of interests that unites the members of a social group. These values are reflected in the society's norms, customs, and rituals, and they function to maintain social order and structural continuity. For Radcliffe-Brown, social values are essential for the integration of individuals into the social system and for collective survival.

192. (C) Lewis Coser
Lewis Coser argued that social conflict can have positive functions, such as releasing accumulated tensions and stimulating necessary social change. He introduced the concept of the safety-valve mechanism, suggesting that frequent, low-intensity conflicts can prevent more disruptive and violent outbursts. This perspective emphasizes how conflict can contribute to the long-term stability and adaptation of groups and social systems within a society.

193. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Parsons' pattern variable of universalism vs. particularism describes the choice between applying general, impartial rules or favoring specific relationships. A judge applying the law equally to all citizens is a quintessential example of universalistic action. Therefore, the second statement is incorrect because it mislabels this behavior as particularistic, which would instead involve making exceptions based on personal ties or specific identities.

194. (A) Émile Durkheim
Émile Durkheim argued that sociology should be the objective study of social facts, which he treated as things. Social facts are ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that are external to the individual and exercise coercion. This methodological principle aimed to establish sociology as a rigorous science, distinct from psychology or philosophy, by focusing on collective phenomena that can be observed and analyzed.

a society influence the likelihood of suicide. This work established the importance of social facts in explaining human behavior.

230. (C) Rational-legal authority
According to Max Weber, bureaucracy is the quintessential example of rational-legal authority. It is characterized by a clear hierarchy of offices, a system of impersonal rules, and the recruitment of officials based on technical qualifications. In a bureaucracy, authority is vested in the office rather than the individual, and compliance is based on the belief in the legitimacy of the formal rules.

231. (B) External environment
In Parsons' AGIL schema, the functions of Adaptation (A) and Goal Attainment (G) are primarily concerned with the system's relationship with its external environment. Adaptation involves securing resources from the environment, and Goal Attainment involves defining and achieving objectives within that environment. These functions are contrasted with Integration (I) and Latency (L), which are more focused on the internal maintenance and coordination of the system.

232. (C) The structural strain between goals and means.
Robert Merton's concept of anomie emphasizes the structural strain that arises when there is a mismatch between culturally defined success goals and the institutionalized means available to achieve them. While Durkheim saw anomie as a state of normlessness during rapid change, Merton analyzed how the social structure itself can pressure individuals into deviance. His focus was on the gap between goals and means.

233. (C) George Herbert Mead
These concepts are central to George Herbert Mead's social psychological theory of the development of the self. He identified the play and game stages as essential steps in learning to take the role of others and internalize the generalized other. This process allows individuals to see themselves from the perspective of the community, which is necessary for the formation of a unified and social self.

234. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Pareto authored The Mind and Society. Dahrendorf wrote about class conflict in industrial society. Coser analyzed the functions of social conflict, and Marx wrote Das Kapital. These foundational works represent key theoretical traditions in sociology, including elite theory, conflict theory, and historical materialism. They provide essential frameworks for understanding social structure, power dynamics, and economic relations in both traditional and modern industrial societies globally.

235. (C) Textual, historical, and comparative
G.S. Ghurye's methodology was characterized by a combination of textual, historical, and comparative approaches. As a proponent of the Indological perspective, he relied heavily on ancient Sanskrit texts to understand Indian social institutions. He also utilized historical and geographical data to trace the evolution of society over time and conducted comparative studies of different social phenomena, such as caste, kinship, and urban growth.

236. (B) M.N. Srinivas and S.C. Dube
The structural-functional perspective, particularly in the context of Indian village studies, is most strongly associated with M.N. Srinivas and S.C. Dube. Both conducted intensive ethnographic research in villages and analyzed them as integrated social systems. Their work focused on the interrelationships between various parts of the village social structure, such as caste, economy, and ritual life, and how they contribute to social stability.

237. (C) Viewing reality from the standpoint of the most oppressed.
The core idea of B.R. Ambedkar's subaltern perspective is the necessity of understanding and analyzing society from the viewpoint of the most marginalized and oppressed groups, particularly the Dalits. He argued that traditional elite-centered perspectives ignore or justify systemic inequality. By prioritizing the voices and experiences of those at the bottom of the hierarchy, his work aimed to expose the true nature of social oppression.

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238. (B) Reconstruction based on values from biological to spiritual.
Radha Kamal Mukherji's sociology of values sought to provide a framework for social reconstruction based on a hierarchy of values, ranging from primary biological needs to the highest spiritual goals. He argued that a well-ordered society must integrate these various levels of values to ensure the development of human personality and collective well-being. His approach emphasized the moral and spiritual foundation necessary for social reform and progress.

239. (C) Mode of production
For Karl Marx, the mode of production is the fundamental basis of any society. It consists of the forces of production (technology and resources) and the relations of production (social relationships of ownership and control). The mode of production forms the economic base, which determines the legal, political, and ideological superstructure of the society. Changes in the mode of production drive social evolution and historical development.

240. (C) As an external, objective reality
When Durkheim stated that social facts must be treated as things, he meant that they should be studied as objective realities external to the individual. This methodological principle emphasizes that social phenomena, such as laws, customs, and religious beliefs, have their own existence and can be analyzed using empirical methods, much like natural objects. This approach aimed to establish sociology as a rigorous and objective science.

241. (D) Anomie
Malinowski defined an institution as being composed of a charter (its purpose), personnel (the group), norms (rules), and a material apparatus. Anomie, which refers to a state of normlessness, is a concept developed by Durkheim and is not part of Malinowski's formal classification of the elements of an institution. For Malinowski, institutions are the stable and organized units of culture that function to satisfy specific human needs.

242. (B) Necessary conditions of existence
In his later work, Radcliffe-Brown suggested using the concept of necessary conditions of existence instead of function. He argued that the function of any social activity is the contribution it makes to the maintenance of the social structure by fulfilling one of these necessary conditions. This change aimed to make his structural-functionalist approach more precise and to clarify the relationship between social institutions and the survival of the system.

243. (B) George Herbert Mead
This distinction between the I and the Me is a central part of George Herbert Mead's social psychology. The I is the spontaneous and creative response of the individual, while the Me is the socialized self that internalizes the attitudes and expectations of others. The self emerges through the ongoing internal dialogue between these two components, allowing for both individual agency and effective social cooperation within a community.

244. (B) Dictated by habits, customs, and inherited beliefs.
Weber's typology of social action includes traditional action, which is behavior driven by established habits, customs, and long-standing beliefs. This type of action is not necessarily rational or calculated; instead, individuals act in a certain way because that is how things have always been done. Traditional action is a key feature of traditional societies, where social life is largely guided by inherited norms and ancestral practices.

245. (C) Tradition should be understood as a dynamic phenomenon.
S.C. Dube argued that Indian tradition should not be seen as a static or monolithic entity. Instead, he viewed it as a dynamic and complex phenomenon with multiple levels, including classical, regional, and local traditions. These traditions are constantly interacting and being renegotiated in response to social and economic changes. Dube's work emphasized the importance of studying the diversity and adaptability of traditions in modern India.

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246. (B) 1 and 2 only
Louis Dumont emphasizes the fundamental opposition between traditional societies and modern societies. He views traditional India as Homo Hierarchicus, governed by a holistic and religious social logic. However, the third statement is incorrect because Dumont does not argue for the absolute superiority of modern Western ideology; rather, he seeks to understand the fundamental differences in their underlying principles and structural organization without necessarily ranking them.

247. (B) Robert K. Merton
Robert Merton introduced the concept of the institutionalized evasion of norms to describe situations where a social pattern of rule-breaking becomes widespread and is tacitly accepted by the community. This occurs when the formal norms are inconsistent with the actual needs or practices of individuals. This concept highlights the gap between ideal and real culture and shows how deviance can become an established and even functional part of social life.

248. (B) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
Radcliffe-Brown made a key distinction between social structure and social organization. Social structure refers to the stable and persistent network of relationships between persons in institutionally controlled positions. Social organization, on the other hand, refers to the dynamic arrangement of the activities of persons as they interact within that structural framework. This distinction allowed for the analysis of both the stable framework and the dynamic processes of social life.

249. (B) Conservative and rely on the persistence of aggregates.
In Pareto's theory of the circulation of elites, lions are associated with Class II residues, which represent the persistence of aggregates. This means they are conservative, value tradition and social stability, and are willing to use force to maintain their power. Lions contrast with foxes, who rely on innovation and cunning. The alternating dominance of these two types of elites is a key driver of cyclical social change.

250. (A) To bring rain.
A manifest function is a consequence of a social pattern that is both recognized and intended by the participants. In the case of a rain dance, the explicit purpose and intended outcome of the ritual is to produce rain. This is what the participants themselves believe they are doing. Merton distinguished this from latent functions, such as promoting group solidarity, which may occur but are not the intended goal.

251. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Ralf Dahrendorf's conflict theory posits that the potential for conflict is inherent in any imperatively coordinated association (ICA). Every ICA is characterized by a hierarchical distribution of authority, which creates positions of command and positions of obedience. Because the interests of these two groups are naturally opposed, the authority structure itself becomes the primary source of social conflict and potential change within modern organizations and broader societal structures.

252. (C) Symbolic Interactionism
Symbolic Interactionism is the theoretical perspective that focuses on how social reality is constructed through the interpreted interactions of individuals. It emphasizes that people act toward things based on the meanings they have for them, and these meanings arise from social interaction. This micro-sociological approach highlights the role of individual agency, thought, and communication in the ongoing creation and negotiation of shared meanings and social life.

253. (B) Robert K. Merton
Robert Merton made significant contributions to both functionalism and the sociology of knowledge. In the latter field, he studied how social structures and cultural values influence the development of scientific knowledge and ideas. His work analyzed the institutional framework of science and the norms that guide scientific research, showing that knowledge is not independent of its social context but is shaped by the society in which it emerges.

254. (C) Presenting a Brahmin-centric view derived from textual sources.
G.S. Ghurye's Indological perspective has been criticized for presenting a Brahmin-centric view

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CHAPTER 04
Methodology

1. Which of the following best defines the nature of social phenomena?
(A) They are static and unchanging over time.
(B) They are rooted in human interaction, consciousness, and shared meanings.
(C) They are governed by universal laws identical to those in the physical sciences.
(D) They can be studied exclusively through introspection and personal reflection.

2. The scientific method, when applied to social research, is best understood as:
(A) a systematic process of empirical investigation and logical reasoning.
(B) a rigid set of universally applicable laws.
(C) a method that guarantees absolute and final truths about society.
(D) an approach that relies solely on qualitative interpretations.

3. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: The problem of subjectivity arises because the researcher is part of the social world they are studying.
Statement II: The concept of 'fact' in social science refers to an empirically verifiable statement about a social phenomenon.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

4. In the context of social research, what does 'objectivity' primarily refer to?
(A) The researcher's ability to be completely devoid of personal values and beliefs.
(B) The external and unchangeable reality of the social world.
(C) The agreement of all research subjects on a particular issue.
(D) The procedural aim of minimizing bias and prejudice in the research process.

5. A 'fact' in social research is distinguished from a 'value' in that a fact is:
(A) based on personal preference and moral judgment.
(B) a subjective opinion held by the researcher.
(C) an empirically verifiable statement.
(D) a theoretical assumption that cannot be tested.

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6. Which of the following is a primary problem in the study of social phenomena that distinguishes it from the natural sciences?
(A) The complete absence of any patterns or regularities.
(B) The issue of objectivity and the researcher's involvement in the subject matter.
(C) The non-existence of methods to collect data.
(D) The inability to use any form of quantitative analysis.

7. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The study of social phenomena is inherently complex.
Reason (R): Social phenomena involve human agency, meaning, and interpretation, which are not present in the subject matter of the natural sciences.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

8. What is a 'survey' in the context of quantitative methods?
(A) A method of collecting data from a sample

and expectations. This choice helps to define the scope and nature of interaction in different social contexts.

263. (C) A structural concept, referring to a position in a network
S.F. Nadel viewed the concept of role as primarily structural. He defined social structure as a network of relationships between roles. For Nadel, a role is a position within this network, characterized by a set of institutionalized expectations and rules. This perspective emphasizes that the structure of society is built from the interconnections of these roles rather than from the individuals who temporarily occupy them.

264. (A) Economics, education, and political organization
In Malinowski's functionalist theory, instrumental needs are those required to maintain social organization and coordination. These are met by institutions such as economic systems, educational structures, and political organizations. These institutions provide the necessary framework for social cooperation and ensure that the basic biological needs of individuals are met in an organized and efficient manner, thus supporting the survival and stability of the entire social group.

265. (B) Mechanical and Organic
Émile Durkheim identified two distinct types of social solidarity: mechanical and organic. Mechanical solidarity is based on likeness and a strong collective conscience, characteristic of traditional societies with a simple division of labor. Organic solidarity is based on the interdependence that arises from a complex division of labor in modern societies. These two types represent different ways in which social cohesion and order are maintained in various stages of societal development.

266. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Max Weber was a historical sociologist who conducted extensive comparative studies of different civilizations and their religions. His work, particularly on the relationship between Protestantism and capitalism, was aimed at understanding the unique factors that led to the development of rational capitalism in the West. The reason provided correctly explains the primary motivation behind his comparative religious studies and his focus on the role of cultural and religious values.

267. (C) Dysfunction
Robert Merton introduced the concept of dysfunction to refer to the observed consequences of a social pattern that have a negative or disruptive effect on the adjustment and survival of the social system. While manifest and latent functions refer to positive consequences, dysfunctions highlight how certain institutions or practices may be harmful to society or specific groups. This concept provided a more critical and balanced approach to functionalist analysis of social structures.

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268. (B) Individuals interact by figuring out meanings.
Herbert Blumer's concept of the interpretive process is central to symbolic interactionism. It posits that human interaction is not a simple stimulus-response process. Instead, individuals must interpret the actions and symbols used by others to understand their intended meanings. This process of interpretation and definition is dynamic and ongoing, allowing individuals to adjust their own behavior and actively participate in the construction of their shared social reality.

269. (B) Louis Dumont
Louis Dumont's analysis of Indian society centers on the twin ideologies of holism and hierarchy. He argued that traditional India prioritizes the collective whole over the individual and that social structure is based on a religious principle of hierarchy. This principle is derived from the opposition between purity and pollution, which determines the status of different castes and encompasses all other aspects of social, political, and economic life.

270. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Radcliffe-Brown is associated with structural functionalism. Blumer developed symbolic interactionism. Dahrendorf is known for his conflict theory based on authority, and Merton advocated for middle-range functionalism. These matchings reflect the primary theoretical orientations of these influential sociologists, each of whom provided a distinct framework for understanding social structure, human action,

purpose by creating a vast and stable network of obligations and prestige. This work showed that seemingly irrational practices can have a logical and essential function in the social organization and integration of various human communities.

287. (B) The contribution of institutions to the maintenance of the social structure.
Radcliffe-Brown's structural-functionalism is primarily concerned with analyzing how different social institutions and activities contribute to the maintenance and survival of the social structure as a whole. Using a biological analogy, he viewed society as an organism where each part has a function that ensures the system's continuity. This perspective emphasizes the stability, order, and functional interdependence of the various parts of the social system, focusing on the enduring framework of social relations.

288. (C) Insufficient social integration
For Durkheim, egoistic suicide is a result of insufficient social integration. When individuals are not adequately integrated into social groups, such as family, religion, or community, they may experience a sense of isolation and meaninglessness. In these conditions, the social bonds that provide moral support and a sense of purpose are weakened, making individuals more vulnerable to suicide. This type of suicide highlights the importance of social belonging for individual well-being and life's stability.

289. (B) Max Weber
Max Weber extensively analyzed bureaucracy as an ideal type of rational-legal authority. He described it as a highly efficient and formal form of social organization characterized by a hierarchy of offices, specialized roles, and impersonal rules. Weber believed that bureaucracy is a hallmark of modern society, reflecting the broader process of rationalization. His work remains the foundation for the study of formal organizations and the exercise of administrative power in modern industrial civilizations.

290. (B) Robert K. Merton
Robert Merton introduced the important distinction between manifest and latent functions in functional analysis. Manifest functions are the recognized and intended consequences of a social pattern, while latent functions are those that are unintended and often unrecognized. This distinction allowed sociologists to move beyond the simple purpose of an institution and uncover its hidden and unexpected effects on society. Merton's concepts have become essential tools for a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of social systems.

291. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
In George Herbert Mead's theory of the self, language is central to development. Both statements are correct: language allows individuals to take the role of the other and to view themselves as objects. This internal dialogue between the I and the Me is made possible through significant symbols, particularly spoken words. This process is essential for becoming a self-aware and socialized individual capable of participating in the coordinated and meaningful interaction of the community.

292. (C) Historical Materialism
Karl Marx's theory is most accurately described as historical materialism. This perspective argues that the material conditions of society, particularly the mode of production, are the primary drivers of social structure and historical change. Marx believed that the struggle between social classes over the control of these material resources shapes all other aspects of social life, including politics, law, and ideology, leading to the evolution of society through different stages and revolutionary transformations.

293. (B) A wide-ranging approach to the study of Indian society.
G.S. Ghurye's intellectual legacy is characterized by his wide-ranging and eclectic approach to the study of Indian society. As the founder of academic sociology in Bombay, he trained many prominent sociologists and researched a diverse array of topics, including caste, kinship, tribes, urban growth, and religion. His Indological and historical methodology provided a comprehensive framework for understanding the continuity and complexity of Indian civilization, leaving a profound and lasting impact on the entire discipline.

294. (C) Social change
M.N. Srinivas developed the influential concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization to analyze

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279. (C) The distinction between individual maladaptation and social structure
The ability to connect personal troubles to public issues, a concept central to the sociological imagination, shares conceptual space with Robert Merton's distinction between individual maladaptation and social structure. Merton's strain theory analyzes how the social structure itself can produce pressure on individuals, leading to various modes of adaptation or deviance. Both perspectives emphasize that many seemingly individual problems are actually rooted in broader social conditions and structural inequalities that affect entire groups.

280. (A) The development of a mature social self.
According to G.H. Mead, the ability to take the role of the generalized other is crucial for the development of a mature social self. This involves internalizing the attitudes and expectations of the broader community. By seeing themselves from the perspective of the collective, individuals are able to regulate their own behavior and engage in complex, coordinated social action. This process is essential for becoming a fully socialized and self-aware member of a society.

281. (B) Lewis Coser
Lewis Coser is the theorist most likely to study conflict as a potentially positive and integrative force. He argued that conflict can strengthen group boundaries, increase internal solidarity, and stimulate social change. This perspective contrasts with other functionalists who often viewed conflict as purely dysfunctional. Coser's work highlighted how social systems can utilize conflict to adapt and maintain their stability over the long term, acting as a dynamic and productive social force.

282. (C) Social Change in Modern India - M.N. Srinivas
Social Change in Modern India is a major work by M.N. Srinivas, where he systematically presented his concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization. The other pairs are incorrectly matched: Louis Dumont wrote Homo Hierarchicus, S.C. Dube authored Indian Village, and Ghurye wrote Caste and Race in India. Srinivas's book remains a fundamental text for understanding the various processes of social transformation and the complexity of caste and mobility in contemporary Indian society.

283. (B) A system of interacting parts that tend toward equilibrium.
M.N. Srinivas's structural-functional perspective views society as a system of interrelated parts, such as caste, kinship, and economy, that work together to maintain social order and stability. This approach emphasizes how these various institutions function to sustain the whole system, tending toward a state of equilibrium. While he recognized social change, his analysis focused on how changes are often integrated into the existing structure without fundamentally altering its basic hierarchical and functional framework.

284. (B) Subaltern critique of social hierarchy.
B.R. Ambedkar's writings provide a powerful subaltern critique of the traditional social hierarchy in India. He analyzed the caste system from the perspective of the marginalized Dalits, exposing its systemic oppression and religious justifications. His work challenged dominant elite-centered narratives and advocated for the total annihilation of caste. Ambedkar's perspective remains a foundational and highly influential voice for understanding social justice, equality, and the struggle of oppressed groups in Indian society and beyond.

285. (B) Radha Kamal Mukherji
Radha Kamal Mukherji emphasized that institutions are essentially systems of shared social values. He argued that these values provide the foundation for social order and guide the behavior of individuals within the community. For Mukherji, understanding a society's value system is crucial for explaining its social structure and how it functions. This perspective is the core of his sociology of values, which integrated ethical considerations with the systematic study of social and ecological processes.

286. (B) Social relationships are maintained through ceremonial gift exchange.
Malinowski's study of the Kula exchange among Trobriand Islanders demonstrated how ceremonial gift exchange functions to maintain and reinforce long-term social relationships and status. While the exchange involved non-utilitarian shell valuables, it served a vital social

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and the nature of social order and conflict in diverse societies throughout the 20th century.

271. (C) Village ethnographies in post-independence India.
S.C. Dube's study of the village of Shamirpet, titled Indian Village, was a landmark contribution to the field of village ethnography in post-independence India. His research utilized a structural-functional approach to provide a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the social, economic, and ritual life of a rural community. This work set a high standard for ethnographic research and helped to establish the study of villages as a central focus in Indian sociology.

272. (C) Conversion to another religion
After decades of political and social activism, B.R. Ambedkar concluded that the Dalits could never achieve true equality and dignity within the framework of Hinduism. His final and most radical solution was to lead a mass conversion to Buddhism in 1956. He believed that this move would allow Dalits to escape the oppressive caste hierarchy and embrace a religion that emphasized individual worth, equality, and social justice for all people.

273. (C) Radha Kamal Mukherji
The sociology of values is a perspective most closely associated with Radha Kamal Mukherji. He argued that values are not merely subjective but are the fundamental foundation of social institutions and social order. His work emphasized the importance of moral and spiritual values in guiding human behavior and maintaining social integration. Mukherji sought to create a sociology that integrated ethical considerations with the study of social structures and ecological processes.

274. (B) Derivations
Pareto used the term derivations to refer to the intellectual and verbal justifications that elites use to legitimize their rule and make their actions appear rational. These justifications are often based on underlying non-logical sentiments called residues. While residues drive the pursuit of power, derivations provide the variable and persuasive arguments needed to satisfy the human need for logic and to maintain the elite's position within the social and political structure.

275. (B) The private ownership of the means of production
According to Karl Marx, the primary source of alienation in capitalist society is the private ownership of the means of production. This system forces workers to sell their labor to the bourgeoisie, resulting in their alienation from the product of their labor, the process of production, their fellow human beings, and their own human essence. For Marx, alienation is an inherent and dehumanizing consequence of the capitalist mode of production and class structure.

276. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Structuralism includes several key ideas. Radcliffe-Brown emphasized the observable network of social relations, while Nadel focused on the abstracted network of roles. Both theorists viewed social structure as relatively stable and enduring compared to the dynamic processes of social life. These three statements correctly reflect the different ways in which these influential scholars conceptualized and analyzed the foundational framework of social systems in their respective structural-functionalist and role-based approaches.

277. (C) Mechanical to organic solidarity
Durkheim argued that the transition from mechanical to organic solidarity is reflected in a shift from repressive law to restitutive law. Repressive law, characteristic of traditional societies, focuses on punishing norm violations to reaffirm the collective conscience. Restitutive law, found in modern societies with a complex division of labor, focuses on restoring the status quo and maintaining the interdependence between specialized individuals, reflecting the different nature of their social bond.

278. (C) Charismatic authority
A religious prophet who gains followers based on their personal appeal and claim to a divine mission is a quintessential example of charismatic authority. According to Weber, this type of authority rests on the perceived exceptional qualities of the individual leader rather than on tradition or formal rules. Charismatic authority is often a source of radical social change but is also inherently unstable, depending on the continued perception of the leader's extraordinary charisma.

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the various processes of social change in modern India. Sanskritization describes the upward mobility of lower castes within the traditional hierarchy, while Westernization denotes the changes resulting from British colonial rule and modernization. These concepts provided a powerful framework for understanding how Indian society was being transformed through both traditional and modern forces, capturing the dynamic nature of social mobility and cultural change.

295. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Louis Dumont argued that the Indian caste system is a unique social form that cannot be understood using Western concepts like class or status. Both the assertion and the reason are correct: the caste system is based on a religio-structural principle of hierarchy derived from the opposition between purity and pollution. This religious ideology encompasses all social life, creating a holistic and hierarchical order that is fundamentally different from the individualistic and egalitarian values of the West.

296. (A) S.C. Dube
S.C. Dube made a key contribution to Indian sociology by studying tradition as a dynamic and multifaceted force. He identified a hierarchy of multiple traditions, including local, regional, and national levels, and analyzed how they interact and change over time. His work moved beyond simpler models to show that tradition is not a static monolith but is constantly being negotiated and adapted in response to modern social and economic shifts, shaping the complex continuity of Indian society.

297. (C) The religious sanctions of the Hindu scriptures
B.R. Ambedkar argued that the fundamental source of the untouchables' degradation was rooted in the religious sanctions found in Hindu scriptures. He believed that the caste system was not just a social convention but a religious dogma that was divinely ordained. Therefore, he contended that true liberation for Dalits could only be achieved by challenging the authority of these texts and eventually leaving the religious framework that justified and maintained their systemic and cruel oppression.

298. (B) Radha Kamal Mukherji
Radha Kamal Mukherji's sociology focused on values as the essential foundation of social institutions. He argued that values are not merely subjective but are the primary mechanism for social control and the integration of society. His work emphasized the importance of moral and spiritual values in guiding human behavior and shaping social structure. Mukherji's sociology of values integrated ethical considerations with the study of social and ecological processes, aiming for a more holistic understanding of human society.

299. (C) Imperatively Coordinated Associations
Ralf Dahrendorf viewed modern industrial society as a system consisting of multiple imperatively coordinated associations (ICAs). He argued that each ICA, whether a business, a school, or a government agency, is organized around a hierarchical authority structure. This distribution of authority creates naturally opposing interests between those in command and those who obey, making these associations the primary site of social conflict and the source of gradual social change in contemporary and post-capitalist societies.

300. (B) Émile Durkheim
Émile Durkheim's theory of religion is fundamentally based on the distinction between the sacred and the profane. He argued that religion is a social phenomenon where things are made sacred by being set apart and forbidden through collective rituals. This classification is socially constructed and serves to unify the community through shared beliefs and practices. For Durkheim, religion is the expression of a society's own collective conscience and its core moral values, acting as a powerful unifying force.

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of Indian society. By relying heavily on ancient Sanskrit texts, which were largely written by and for Brahmins, his work often reflected the norms, values, and interests of the upper castes. This approach has been seen as neglecting the perspectives of marginalized groups and ignoring the complexities and diversities of lived experience across different social strata in India.

255. (C) The village of Rampura
M.N. Srinivas developed the influential concept of the dominant caste through his intensive and detailed fieldwork in the village of Rampura. He observed how certain castes, by virtue of their numerical strength, land ownership, and political influence, played a decisive role in the village's social, economic, and political life. This concept became a key tool for analyzing local power dynamics and social structure in rural Indian society.

256. (B) It is a hierarchical system that permanently assigns occupations.
B.R. Ambedkar argued that the caste system is not just a division of labor but a division of laborers into a hierarchy of graded inequality. By permanently assigning individuals to specific occupations based on their birth, the system prevents social mobility and efficient use of human talent. For Ambedkar, this rigid structure was fundamentally unjust and served as a major barrier to the economic and social progress of Indian society.

257. (B) Value-neutrality and mechanistic models.
Radha Kamal Mukherji's sociology of values was a reaction against the dominance of value-neutrality and mechanistic models in Western sociology. He argued that these approaches ignore the essential moral and spiritual dimensions of social life. Mukherji believed that values are central to human personality and social order, and he sought to develop a more holistic and ethical sociology that recognized the central role of values in guiding human action.

258. (B) Social revolution
According to Karl Marx, the fundamental contradiction in any society is between the forces of production (technology and labor) and the relations of production (social ownership). When the existing relations of production become a barrier to the further development of the forces of production, a period of social revolution begins. This process leads to the transformation of the economic base and the emergence of a new social and political order.

259. (C) How societies change over time.
Radcliffe-Brown distinguished between synchronic and diachronic studies of society. While synchronic analysis focuses on a society at a single point in time, diachronic analysis examines how social systems and institutions change and evolve over longer historical periods. This approach is analogous to evolutionary biology, investigating the processes of transformation and the historical development of different structural types and social organization throughout human history and diverse cultures.

260. (B) Play Stage
In Mead's play stage of self-development, a child learns to take the role of a single specific person, such as their mother. By acting out the roles of significant others, the child begins to see themselves from another person's perspective. This is a crucial step in the development of the social self, as it allows the child to move beyond simple imitation and begin to understand the social world through the roles people play.

261. (B) A safety-valve mechanism preventing disruptive conflict.
Lewis Coser argued that frequent, low-intensity conflicts over realistic issues can serve as a safety-valve mechanism. By providing institutionalized channels for the expression of grievances and the release of tension, these conflicts prevent the buildup of frustrations that could lead to more explosive and disruptive outbursts. This functionalist perspective suggests that certain types of conflict can actually contribute to the overall stability and adaptation of the social system.

262. (C) Specificity vs. Diffuseness
In Parsons' pattern variables, the choice between specificity and diffuseness involves whether a social relationship is limited to a narrow, specific purpose or is broad and undefined. Specific relationships, like those with a clerk, focus on a particular task. Diffuse relationships, like those within a family, involve a wide range of activities

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of individuals through their responses to questions.
(B) An in-depth study of a single individual or group over a long period.
(C) An analysis of historical documents and texts to understand social trends.
(D) A controlled experiment designed to test a specific hypothesis.

9. The concept of 'value-neutrality' in social research implies that a researcher should:
(A) only study topics that are completely free from moral implications.
(B) abandon their personal values entirely while conducting research.
(C) strive to prevent their personal values from distorting their research findings.
(D) select research problems based on their personal moral convictions.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the scientific method:
I. It is characterized by its reliance on empirical evidence.
II. It involves a logical and systematic procedure.
III. It guarantees that findings are permanently and universally valid.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) All I, II, and III

11. A 'Research Design' is best described as:
(A) the final report of the research findings.
(B) the statistical tools used for data analysis.
(C) the process of selecting a sample from the population.
(D) a framework or plan for conducting a research project.

12. Arrange the following general steps of the scientific method in chronological order:
I. Hypothesis Formulation
II. Observation and Data Collection
III. Identification of a Problem
IV. Analysis and Interpretation
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV

13. Which of the following is NOT a type of Research Design?
(A) Exploratory Research Design
(B) Descriptive Research Design
(C) Hypothetical Research Design
(D) Explanatory Research Design

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14. A testable proposition about the relationship between two or more variables is known as a:
(A) Theory
(B) Fact
(C) Concept
(D) Hypothesis

15. Match the research term with its description:
List I:
P. Survey
Q. Research Design
R. Hypothesis
S. Social Phenomena
List II:
1. A tentative statement about the relationship between variables.
2. A framework for collecting and analyzing data.
3. Aspects of human life and society that can be studied scientifically.
4. A method of gathering data from a sample of a population.
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

16. Which research design is most suitable for a study aimed at exploring a topic that is not well understood or for which there is little existing research?
(A) Explanatory
(B) Exploratory
(C) Descriptive
(D) Experimental

17. The process of selecting a subset of a population for the purpose of making generalizations about the whole population is called:
(A) Hypothesizing

(B) the most frequently occurring value within a provided dataset.
(C) the causal relationship existing between two independent variables.
(D) the extent to which data points are spread out or clustered together.

40. Which of the following is a measure of dispersion?
(A) Standard Deviation
(B) Mean
(C) Mode
(D) Median

41. Consider the following statements regarding quantitative methods:
I. They emphasize objective measurements and numerical analysis.
II. They are primarily concerned with exploring the meanings and interpretations of participants.
III. They are well-suited for generalizing results to a larger population.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II only
(C) I, II, and III
(D) II and III only

42. Correlational analysis is a statistical method used to:
(A) measure the strength and direction of the association between two variables.
(B) prove that one variable causes another.
(C) find the average value in a distribution.
(D) test the significance of a research hypothesis.

43. A correlation coefficient of -0.9 indicates:
(A) a very weak negative relationship.
(B) a very strong positive relationship.
(C) no relationship between the variables.
(D) a very strong negative relationship.

44. A 'test of significance' in social research is used to:
(A) determine the practical importance of the research findings.
(B) assess the likelihood that the observed results in a sample are due to chance.
(C) calculate the central tendency of the data.
(D) describe the entire population directly.

45. Sociometry is a quantitative method for:
(A) analyzing written or spoken communication.
(B) conducting an in-depth study of a single case.
(C) measuring social relationships and the structure of a group.
(D) understanding historical events through personal accounts.

46. Which of the following is a common application of computer software in social research?
(A) Automating the process of participant observation.
(B) Forcing respondents to provide truthful answers.
(C) Eliminating the need for a research design.
(D) Storing, managing, and analyzing large datasets.

47. The method that combines participant observation and in-depth interviews to produce a rich, holistic description of a culture or social group is known as:
(A) Ethnography
(B) Sociometry
(C) Content Analysis
(D) Survey Research

48. Match the statistical concept with its definition:
List I:
P. Mean
Q. Mode
R. Dispersion
S. Correlation
List II:
1. The most frequent value in a distribution.
2. The spread or variability of scores.
3. The arithmetic average.
4. The degree of relationship between two variables.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

49. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: A null hypothesis (H0) proposes that there is no effect or no relationship.
Statement II: The alternative hypothesis (H1) is what the researcher aims to support.

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28. A researcher is analyzing the frequency of specific words and themes in a collection of newspaper articles. This method is called:
(A) Life History
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Participant Observation
(D) Ethnography

29. The method of gathering, preserving, and interpreting the voices and memories of people, communities, and participants in past events is known as:
(A) Case Study
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Oral History
(D) Sociometry

30. What is a 'Life History' in social research?
(A) A statistical summary of a person's life events.
(B) A cross-sectional survey of people at different life stages.
(C) A historical analysis of a person's public records.
(D) A narrative study of a person's life as told by the person themselves.

31. All of the following are typically associated with qualitative methods EXCEPT:
(A) Large-scale statistical analysis
(B) In-depth understanding
(C) Contextual meaning
(D) Subjective experiences

32. The primary goal of Ethnography is to:
(A) systematically test a specific hypothesis under controlled conditions.
(B) describe the everyday life and practices of a cultural group.
(C) measure the statistical relationship between variables in a population.
(D) collect the personal life stories of prominent historical figures.

33. Which of the following is a measure of central tendency?
(A) Standard Deviation
(B) Median
(C) Range
(D) Variance

34. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Participant observation poses ethical challenges for the researcher.
Reason (R): The researcher's presence can alter the behavior of the group being studied, and issues of deception and informed consent can arise.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. The arithmetic average of a set of scores is called the:
(A) Mode
(B) Median
(C) Mean
(D) Dispersion

36. In a dataset of numbers {7, 3, 9, 5, 3}, what is the mode?
(A) 9
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 3

37. The middle value in a distribution of numbers when they are arranged in ascending or descending order is the:
(A) Mean
(B) Mode
(C) Median
(D) Range

38. Which of the following statements about qualitative research is incorrect?
(A) It often uses small, non-random samples.
(B) It primarily relies on numerical data and statistical analysis.
(C) It aims for a deep, holistic understanding of the subject matter.
(D) It is interpretive and focuses on the meanings people attach to their social world.

39. 'Measures of dispersion' in statistics are used to describe:
(A) the typical or central value within a provided dataset.

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(B) Sampling
(C) Designing
(D) Observing

18. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: A descriptive research design aims to accurately portray the characteristics of a particular individual, situation, or group.
Statement II: An explanatory research design seeks to establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

19. Which of the following is a key technique of data collection in quantitative research?
(A) Oral History
(B) Life History
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Participant Observation

20. A researcher wants to understand the daily routines and interactions within a specific religious commune without influencing the members' behavior. Which data collection technique would be most appropriate initially?
(A) Schedule
(B) Interview
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Observation

21. What is the main difference between a questionnaire and a schedule?
(A) Questionnaires are for qualitative research while schedules are for quantitative.
(B) Questionnaires contain open-ended items while schedules have only close-ended.
(C) Questionnaires are completed by respondents while schedules are filled by researchers.
(D) Questionnaires are administered in person while schedules are sent by postal mail.

22. A structured, face-to-face conversation between a researcher and a respondent for the purpose of collecting information is called a(n):
(A) Observation
(B) Interview
(C) Case Study
(D) Survey

23. Which of the following is an example of a null hypothesis?
(A) Higher education leads to higher income.
(B) There is a significant relationship between social class and political preference.
(C) Men are more likely to commit crimes than women.
(D) There is no relationship between the level of urbanization and crime rates.

24. In the context of sampling, the entire group of individuals that a researcher is interested in studying is called the:
(A) Population
(B) Sample
(C) Element
(D) Frame

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25. A researcher stands at a street corner and asks every fifth person who passes by to answer a few questions. This is an example of which type of sampling?
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Stratified Sampling
(C) Systematic Sampling
(D) Quota Sampling

26. Which qualitative method involves the researcher immersing themselves in a social setting for an extended period to observe behavior in its natural context?
(A) Participant Observation
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Case Study
(D) Oral History

27. An in-depth, intensive investigation of a single individual, group, institution, or event is known as a:
(A) Survey
(B) Sociometry
(C) Content Analysis
(D) Case Study

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

50. A researcher wants to study the social structure of a classroom by asking children whom they would like to sit with. This is a classic application of:
(A) Sociometry
(B) Ethnography
(C) Oral History
(D) Case Study

51. When a researcher's values consciously or unconsciously influence the results of a study, this is known as a violation of:
(A) Fact-based inquiry
(B) Subjectivity
(C) Objectivity
(D) The scientific method

52. An 'Explanatory' research design is primarily concerned with:
(A) providing a detailed picture of a situation.
(B) exploring a new research area.
(C) documenting the life story of an individual.
(D) identifying the causes of a phenomenon.

53. In sampling, what is the key advantage of probability sampling over non-probability sampling?
(A) It provides a more cost-effective and rapid implementation process.
(B) It allows the researcher to use subjective judgment for participant selection.
(C) It allows for the statistical generalization of findings to the population.
(D) It serves as the primary method for conducting small qualitative studies.

54. A researcher studying the impact of a new teaching method on student performance measures the students' scores before and after the intervention. This is an example of which type of research design?
(A) Cross-sectional design
(B) Pre-test/post-test design
(C) Static group comparison
(D) Case study design

55. Which data collection technique is most susceptible to problems of social desirability bias?
(A) Content analysis of official records
(B) Unobtrusive observation
(C) Analysis of physical traces
(D) Self-administered questionnaires and interviews

56. The use of SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) in research is an example of:
(A) The application of computers in social research.
(B) A method of data collection.
(C) A qualitative analysis technique.
(D) A type of sampling design.

57. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The mean can be a misleading measure of central tendency for highly skewed distributions.
Reason (R): The mean is sensitive to extreme values (outliers), which pull the average towards them.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

58. All of the following are types of observation in social research EXCEPT:
(A) Hypothetical Observation
(B) Participant Observation
(C) Non-participant Observation
(D) Controlled Observation

59. What is the fundamental ethical principle that a researcher must uphold when dealing with human subjects?
(A) Ensuring the research is published in a top-tier journal.
(B) Guaranteeing the findings will support the initial hypothesis.
(C) Completing the data collection as quickly as

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(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

101. Consider the following statements regarding social research:
I. The nature of social phenomena makes them impossible to study systematically.
II. Objectivity is an easily achieved, absolute state for any social researcher.
III. 'Fact' and 'value' are interchangeable concepts in social science.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are INCORRECT?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) II and III only
(D) All I, II, and III

102. A study that collects data from a population at one specific point in time is called:
(A) A longitudinal study
(B) A cross-sectional study
(C) A time-series study
(D) A cohort study

103. In statistics, the difference between the highest and lowest score in a distribution is known as the:
(A) Variance
(B) Standard deviation
(C) Interquartile range
(D) Range

104. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: A positive correlation indicates that as one variable increases, the other variable also increases.
Statement II: A negative correlation indicates that as one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

105. "Triangulation" in social research refers to:
(A) using three researchers to conduct a study.
(B) a sampling method that involves three stages.
(C) using multiple methods or data sources to study the same phenomenon.
(D) a statistical technique for analyzing three variables.

106. A key difference between 'Oral History' and 'Life History' is that:
(A) Oral History often focuses on a specific event, while Life History covers the entire lifespan.
(B) Oral History is qualitative, while Life History is quantitative.
(C) Oral History uses interviews, while Life History uses questionnaires.
(D) Oral History is a modern technique, while Life History is an obsolete one.

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107. A researcher finds a strong positive correlation between ice cream sales and crime rates. The most competent conclusion would be:
(A) Eating ice cream causes people to commit crimes.
(B) Committing crimes causes people to eat ice cream.
(C) The correlation is purely coincidental and meaningless.
(D) A third variable, such as hot weather, is likely influencing both.

108. An experiment in which neither the participants nor the researchers know who is in the control group is called:
(A) A blind experiment
(B) A double-blind experiment
(C) A quasi-experiment
(D) A field experiment

109. The primary aim of exploratory research is to:
(A) test a well-defined hypothesis.
(B) describe the characteristics of a population.
(C) gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it.
(D) establish a definitive cause-and-effect relationship.

110. A researcher develops a list of questions but is free to vary the wording and order of the

framework.
Statement II: A 'value' represents a subjective standard of what is considered desirable or right.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

70. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Qualitative methods are often criticized for their lack of generalizability.
Reason (R): They typically use small, non-random samples, which may not be representative of the larger population.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. In the dataset {10, 20, 30, 40, 150}, which measure of central tendency would be most affected by the number 150?
(A) Median
(B) Mode
(C) All would be affected equally
(D) Mean

72. Consider the following statements about 'Ethnography':
I. It originates from the field of cultural anthropology.
II. It relies heavily on participant observation.
III. Its primary output is statistical tables and correlation coefficients.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) III only
(D) All I, II, and III

73. The 'Hawthorne effect' is a specific example of which broader problem in social research?
(A) Sampling error
(B) Researcher bias
(C) Reactivity
(D) Data fabrication

74. If a study is designed to determine why a particular social program was successful, which type of research design would be most appropriate?
(A) Explanatory (Causal)
(B) Descriptive
(C) Exploratory
(D) Foundational

75. What does a p-value represent in a test of significance?
(A) The exact probability that the alternative research hypothesis is true.
(B) The magnitude of the observed correlation between two primary variables.
(C) The total number of participants included within the research study.
(D) The probability of observing the data if the null hypothesis were true.

76. "A systematic analysis of the content rather than the structure of a communication, such as a written work, speech, or film" is the definition of:
(A) Discourse Analysis
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Hermeneutics
(D) Life History

77. Which of the following is a key advantage of using a schedule over a questionnaire?
(A) It is cheaper and can cover a wider geographical area.
(B) It eliminates the possibility of interviewer bias.
(C) It ensures a higher response rate and allows for clarification of questions.
(D) It provides anonymity to the respondent.

78. Which statement best describes the relationship between 'theory' and 'hypothesis'?
(A) A theory is a specific guess, while a hypothesis is a well-established explanation.
(B) A hypothesis is a general framework, and a theory is a testable part of it.
(C) Theory and hypothesis are interchangeable terms for the same concept.
(D) A theory is a broad explanation, and a

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hypothesis is a testable prediction derived from it.

79. The range of a dataset is a measure of:
(A) Dispersion
(B) Central Tendency
(C) Correlation
(D) Significance

80. A researcher wants to understand the experiences of Syrian refugees by collecting their personal narratives of displacement and resettlement. Which method is most suitable?
(A) Sociometry
(B) Life History / Oral History
(C) Content analysis of news reports
(D) A large-scale quantitative survey

81. In an interview, a question like "Can you tell me more about your experience?" is an example of:
(A) a close-ended question.
(B) a probing question.
(C) a leading question.
(D) a dichotomous question.

82. The process of assigning numbers or symbols to characteristics of objects according to a pre-specified set of rules is called:
(A) Measurement
(B) Sampling
(C) Hypothesizing
(D) Coding

83. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: Ethnography is a quantitative method focusing on statistical data.
Statement II: Sociometry is a qualitative method used to create detailed cultural descriptions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

84. A correlation coefficient of 0.00 implies:
(A) A perfect linear relationship.
(B) A perfect negative linear relationship.
(C) A causal relationship between the variables.
(D) No linear relationship between the variables.

85. Arrange the following stages of a typical survey research project in chronological order:
I. Data Analysis
II. Questionnaire Construction
III. Sampling
IV. Data Collection
Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) III, II, IV, I
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, IV, III, I

86. Which of the following is an example of non-probability sampling?
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Snowball Sampling
(C) Cluster Sampling
(D) Stratified Sampling

87. A researcher is studying a hidden population, such as undocumented immigrants. They start with a few known individuals and ask them to refer others. This sampling technique is:
(A) Quota sampling
(B) Purposive sampling
(C) Convenience sampling
(D) Snowball sampling

88. The main disadvantage of a case study is:
(A) the potential for low generalizability of findings.
(B) the lack of depth in the data collected.
(C) the inability to study contemporary phenomena.
(D) its high cost and time commitment for large samples.

89. A 'sociogram' is a visual representation of data collected using which method?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Oral History
(C) Sociometry
(D) Content Analysis

90. In research, validity refers to:
(A) the extent to which a measure accurately reflects the concept it is intended to measure.

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(B) the consistency and stability of a measurement.
(C) the generalizability of the findings to the population.
(D) the statistical significance of the results.

91. The consistency of a measurement, or the degree to which an instrument measures the same way each time, is known as:
(A) Validity
(B) Objectivity
(C) Usability
(D) Reliability

92. All of the following are ethical issues in social research EXCEPT:
(A) Informed consent
(B) Statistical significance
(C) Confidentiality
(D) Anonymity

93. A researcher's decision to study the problem of domestic violence because of their personal commitment to social justice is an example of the role of _____ in research.
(A) facts
(B) objectivity
(C) values
(D) hypothesis

94. Which of the following is NOT a technique for data collection?
(A) Interview
(B) Observation
(C) Schedule
(D) Research Design

95. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The choice between quantitative and qualitative methods depends on the research question.
Reason (R): Research questions aimed at measuring prevalence or testing causal hypotheses are better suited for quantitative methods.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

96. Which measure of central tendency is appropriate for nominal data (e.g., categories like religion or gender)?
(A) Mean
(B) Mode
(C) Median
(D) Standard Deviation

97. What is the key characteristic of 'Participant Observation'?
(A) The researcher observes from a distance without any interaction.
(B) The researcher becomes an active member of the group being studied.
(C) The observation takes place in a controlled laboratory setting.
(D) The researcher only uses pre-defined checklists for observation.

98. Which of the following correctly pairs a research method with its primary data type?
(A) Life History - Personal narratives
(B) Survey - Field notes
(C) Content Analysis - Narrative accounts
(D) Participant Observation - Statistical tables

99. The application of computers in qualitative data analysis is primarily facilitated by software designed to:
(A) automatically generate theories from data.
(B) conduct statistical tests of significance.
(C) assist in coding, organizing, and retrieving textual or visual data.
(D) eliminate the need for researcher interpretation.

100. Match the sampling type with its characteristic:
List I:
P. Simple Random
Q. Stratified Random
R. Quota
S. Convenience
List II:
1. Units selected based on easy access.
2. Units selected to fill pre-set numbers in categories.
3. Population divided into subgroups and samples drawn from each.
4. Every unit has an equal chance of selection.

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possible.
(D) Minimizing harm and maximizing benefits for participants.

60. Consider the following statements about a Case Study:
I. It is an intensive study of a single unit.
II. It is primarily used to make broad statistical generalizations.
III. It provides rich, detailed, and contextualized data.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) All I, II, and III

61. What is the main purpose of a 'pilot study' before conducting a large-scale survey?
(A) To publish preliminary findings quickly.
(B) To select the final sample for the main study.
(C) To test and refine the questionnaire and research procedures.
(D) To analyze the final data from the main research.

62. A variable that is presumed to cause or influence another variable is known as a(n):
(A) Dependent variable
(B) Extraneous variable
(C) Confounding variable
(D) Independent variable

63. Consider the following sampling methods:
I. Quota Sampling
II. Simple Random Sampling
III. Convenience Sampling
IV. Stratified Random Sampling
Which of the following represents the correct ranking from most rigorous to least rigorous?
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) IV, II, I, III
(C) III, I, IV, II
(D) I, III, II, IV

64. If a researcher studies the same group of individuals at multiple points in time, what type of study are they conducting?
(A) A cross-sectional study
(B) A longitudinal study
(C) A case study
(D) An experimental study

65. Match the research method with its primary focus:
List I:
P. Ethnography
Q. Oral History
R. Content Analysis
S. Sociometry
List II:
1. Analyzing patterns in communications.
2. Understanding group structure and interpersonal choices.
3. Providing a thick description of a culture.
4. Collecting personal recollections of historical events.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

66. A researcher creates a questionnaire with a set of predefined response options (e.g., "Strongly Agree"). These are examples of:
(A) Close-ended questions
(B) Open-ended questions
(C) Unstructured questions
(D) Projective questions

67. Which of the following is NOT a qualitative method?
(A) Life History
(B) Ethnography
(C) Survey
(D) Participant Observation

68. The problem of 'reactivity' in social research refers to:
(A) the inherent difficulty in categorizing and analyzing complex qualitative datasets.
(B) statistical inaccuracies and systematic errors that occur during the sampling phase.
(C) the researcher's emotional reaction to the subject matter.
(D) the tendency of subjects to alter behavior upon realizing they are being observed.

69. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: A 'fact' in social science is objective and completely independent of any theoretical

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questions during the conversation. This is an example of a(n):
(A) Structured interview
(B) Mail questionnaire
(C) Standardized test
(D) Unstructured or semi-structured interview

111. The list of all units in the population from which a sample is selected is known as the:
(A) Sampling frame
(B) Sampling element
(C) Population parameter
(D) Sample statistic

112. The most frequently occurring score in a dataset is the _____, while the score that divides the distribution in half is the _____.
(A) Mean; Median
(B) Mode; Median
(C) Median; Mode
(D) Mean; Mode

113. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The scientific method in sociology cannot be identical to that of the natural sciences.
Reason (R): Social phenomena possess a subjective dimension and are historically specific.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

114. The use of NVivo or ATLAS.ti software is most closely associated with the analysis phase of which type of research?
(A) Qualitative research
(B) Quantitative survey research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Sociometric analysis

115. Which of the following is an incorrect pair of concept and example?
(A) Hypothesis: "Poverty leads to higher crime rates."
(B) Research Design: "A cross-sectional survey of 500 households."
(C) Data Collection Technique: "The Mean and Median of income."
(D) Sampling: "Selecting every 10th student from a school roster."

116. Consider the following statements:
I. Ethnography is a research method.
II. Ethnography is a written product of research.
III. Ethnography is primarily focused on hypothesis testing.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) All I, II, and III

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117. What is the primary limitation of using Observation as a sole data collection method?
(A) It is not an empirical method.
(B) It is only suitable for historical research.
(C) It cannot be used to study what people think or feel.
(D) It can only produce quantitative data.

118. A researcher wants to understand the meaning of a specific cultural symbol by analyzing its use in various texts and myths. The most appropriate qualitative method would be:
(A) Case Study
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Participant Observation
(D) Oral History

119. The square root of the variance is known as the:
(A) Range
(B) Mean deviation
(C) Coefficient of variation
(D) Standard deviation

120. In social research, the problem of 'value-free' sociology is most closely associated with the tension between:
(A) fact and value.
(B) quantitative and qualitative methods.
(C) hypothesis and theory.
(D) survey and interview.

121. A study finds that as people's age increases, their political conservatism also tends to increase. This represents a:

questionnaire.
(B) percentage of the selected sample that actually participates.
(C) number of questions answered by the respondent.
(D) accuracy of the answers provided by respondents.

189. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Content analysis can be either quantitative or qualitative.
Reason (R): A researcher can count word frequency or analyze underlying themes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

190. Which qualitative method focuses on an individual's own story of their entire life?
(A) Oral History
(B) Case Study
(C) Ethnography
(D) Life History

191. A key difference between 'fact' and 'value' is that facts are _____, while values are _____.
(A) descriptive and empirical; prescriptive and normative
(B) objective; subjective
(C) verifiable; belief-based
(D) All of the above

192. Consider the following statements regarding sociometry:
I. It is a method for measuring interpersonal relationships.
II. It often uses a sociogram.
III. It is a form of in-depth ethnographic description.
(A) I only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only

193. The primary problem with using a 'convenience sample' is that:
(A) it is too expensive to implement.
(B) the results are unlikely to be generalizable to the population.
(C) it is very time-consuming.
(D) it requires a complete list of the population.

194. When a measure consistently produces the same results, it is said to be:
(A) Reliable
(B) Valid
(C) Significant
(D) Objective

195. Which research question is most suited for a quantitative survey method?
(A) What is the lived experience of being a single mother?
(B) How do members of a cult interpret sacred texts?
(C) What percentage of the population supports a particular policy?
(D) What are the key cultural rituals in a remote village?

196. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: Correlation implies causation.
Statement II: A test of significance helps decide if a finding is due to chance.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

197. The standard deviation is a measure of:
(A) central location.
(B) association between variables.
(C) dispersion around the mean.
(D) the most frequent score.

198. The 'double-hermeneutic' in social science refers to the idea that:
(A) research must always be done in two stages.
(B) researchers interpret a world already interpreted by actors.
(C) there are two types of data.
(D) all research must be replicated twice.

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between the interviewer and respondent.
(D) The payment given to the respondent for their time.

132. The process of converting qualitative data into categories and codes for analysis is a central part of:
(A) Statistical analysis
(B) Sampling
(C) Hypothesis testing
(D) Qualitative data analysis

133. Which of the following is the most significant challenge in conducting 'Life History' research?
(A) The difficulty in performing statistical analysis.
(B) The inability to study contemporary individuals.
(C) Narrative issues involving memory recall, selective bias, and personal justification.
(D) The high financial investment required for high-end computer-assisted software.

134. Which method is defined as "the study of a culture and people"?
(A) Sociometry
(B) Ethnography
(C) Historiography
(D) Case Study

135. For the dataset {10, 15, 20, 25, 30}, what is the median?
(A) 15
(B) 22
(C) 30
(D) 20

136. The scientific method is considered 'empirical' because it is based on:
(A) observation and experience.
(B) logical deduction from principles.
(C) established authority and tradition.
(D) personal intuition and belief.

137. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates an ethical dilemma concerning 'informed consent'?
(A) A researcher pays participants a small fee for their time.
(B) A researcher observes people in a public park without their knowledge.
(C) A researcher uses hidden cameras to record support groups without disclosure.
(D) A researcher asks for formal written permission to record an interview.

138. A researcher divides the population into men and women, and then takes a simple random sample from each. This is an example of:
(A) Stratified Sampling
(B) Cluster Sampling
(C) Quota Sampling
(D) Systematic Sampling

139. A 'research problem' is best defined as:
(A) a difficulty encountered during data collection.
(B) a flaw in the research design.
(C) a statistical error in the analysis.
(D) a question or issue that the researcher seeks to address.

140. Which of the following correctly identifies an incorrect pair?
(A) Qualitative Method - Participant Observation
(B) Data Collection Technique - Correlational Analysis
(C) Quantitative Method - Survey
(D) Statistical Tool - Mean

141. A key feature of a 'Case Study' is its focus on:
(A) breadth over depth.
(B) statistical generalizability.
(C) intensity and holism.
(D) hypothesis testing exclusively.

142. The main purpose of using computers for quantitative data analysis is to:
(A) improve the quality of questions asked.
(B) eliminate the need for a theoretical framework.
(C) replace the role of the researcher in interpretation.
(D) perform complex statistical calculations quickly and accurately.

143. If a researcher studies the social network of a small company by charting interactions, they are using:
(A) Sociometry
(B) Oral History

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(A) Negative correlation
(B) Zero correlation
(C) Positive correlation
(D) Causal relationship

122. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a 'schedule'?
(A) It is administered by a trained interviewer who records the answers.
(B) It is filled in by the respondent without assistance.
(C) It is exclusively used for collecting qualitative life histories.
(D) It consists only of open-ended, unstructured questions.

123. The 'unit of analysis' in a study refers to:
(A) the statistical technique used.
(B) the ethical guidelines followed.
(C) the final research report.
(D) the 'what' or 'who' being studied.

124. Match the purpose with its research design type:
List I:
P. To gain background information
Q. To describe and measure phenomena
R. To determine causality
List II:
1. Explanatory
2. Exploratory
3. Descriptive
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3

125. Which one of these is NOT a measure of central tendency?
(A) Mean
(B) Mode
(C) Variance
(D) Median

126. A researcher who joins a protest movement to understand its internal dynamics from an insider's perspective is using:
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Structured interview
(C) Social survey
(D) Participant Observation

127. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Snowball sampling is a useful technique for studying hard-to-reach populations.
Reason (R): It is a form of probability sampling that ensures every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

128. If a research finding is 'statistically significant', it means that the result is:
(A) very important and has major practical implications.
(B) unlikely to have occurred by random chance.
(C) absolutely certain and free from error.
(D) representative of the entire population.

129. Consider the statement: "The average income of this village is Rs. 50,000 per month." This statement is a:
(A) Value
(B) Fact
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Theory

130. Consider the following statements regarding qualitative research:
I. Data are often in the form of words, pictures, or objects.
II. The research process is often flexible and emergent.
III. The researcher is considered an instrument of data collection.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) All I, II, and III

131. In the context of a research interview, what is 'rapport'?
(A) The set of standardized questions asked.
(B) The analysis of the interview transcript.
(C) A comfortable and trusting relationship

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dispersed population.
Reason (R): Questionnaires can be distributed at a relatively low cost compared to face-to-face interviews.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

155. Match the research activity with its associated method:
List I:
P. Formulating a hypothesis
Q. Selecting a sample
R. Analyzing textual data
S. Measuring group relations
List II:
1. Content Analysis
2. Sociometry
3. Scientific Method
4. Sampling
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

156. The use of an existing dataset collected by another researcher for a new purpose is known as:
(A) Primary data analysis
(B) Secondary data analysis
(C) Meta-analysis
(D) Preliminary data analysis

157. Which of the following is an example of a dichotomous variable?
(A) Age in years
(B) Income in rupees
(C) Gender (Male/Female)
(D) Level of satisfaction

158. Consider the following statements about the Median:
I. It is the most frequently occurring value.
II. It is unaffected by extreme outlier values.
III. It is the middle point of a distribution.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) All I, II, and III

159. The 'Verstehen' approach is most closely associated with which research paradigm?
(A) Interpretivism (Qualitative)
(B) Positivism
(C) Structural Functionalism
(D) Conflict Theory

160. The primary purpose of descriptive statistics is to:
(A) test hypotheses about a population.
(B) summarize and describe the characteristics of a sample.
(C) determine the causal relationships between variables.
(D) select a representative sample from a population.

161. Which of the following statement(s) is/are INCORRECT?
I. Participant observation is a quantitative method.
II. A hypothesis is a proven fact.
III. A research design is an optional part of the research process.
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) I, II, and III
(D) I and II only

162. The systematic study of symbolic communication is the core of:
(A) Content Analysis
(B) Life History
(C) Oral History
(D) Case Study

163. A perfect positive correlation is represented by a coefficient of:
(A) -1.0
(B) 0.0
(C) +1.0
(D) +100

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164. "An intensive study of a specific individual or a specific context" refers to:
(A) Survey
(B) Ethnography
(C) Correlational Study

(B) It is a primarily statistical method.
(C) It provides a holistic view of one person in their social context.
(D) It is a quick and inexpensive method.

212. A Type I error in hypothesis testing occurs when a researcher:
(A) correctly rejects the null hypothesis.
(B) correctly fails to reject the null hypothesis.
(C) incorrectly fails to reject a false null hypothesis.
(D) incorrectly rejects a true null hypothesis.

213. Whether research findings can be applied to a larger population is a question of:
(A) Internal validity
(B) Reliability
(C) External validity
(D) Objectivity

214. Which statement about the scientific method is most accurate?
(A) It is a single, fixed procedure for all sciences.
(B) It is a cyclical process of theory, hypothesis, and observation.
(C) It proves theories to be absolutely true.
(D) It is only applicable to the natural sciences.

215. Match the methodology with its concept:
List I:
P. Quantitative
Q. Qualitative
List II:
1. Verstehen, Thick Description
2. Measurement, Statistics
(A) P-1, Q-2
(B) P-2, Q-1
(C) P-1, Q-1
(D) P-2, Q-2

216. A researcher testing a new drug uses a group getting a sugar pill. This group is the:
(A) Control group
(B) Experimental group
(C) Correlational group
(D) Sample group

217. The use of 'probes' during an interview is intended to:
(A) rush the respondent to finish quickly.
(B) test the respondent's memory.
(C) encourage the respondent to elaborate on an answer.
(D) ask questions in a fixed order.

218. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) Ethnography - Measure of significance
(B) Mean - Measure of central tendency
(C) Standard deviation - Measure of dispersion
(D) Correlation - Measure of association

219. A defining feature of ethnographic research is:
(A) its reliance on controlled experiments.
(B) the use of large-scale surveys.
(C) analysis of pre-existing statistics.
(D) long-term immersion in a social setting.

220. The first step in any social research project is to:
(A) collect data.
(B) formulate a research problem or question.
(C) select a sample.
(D) analyze data.

221. Consider the following statements:
I. A null hypothesis states there is no relationship.
II. An alternative hypothesis is the opposite of the null.
III. Research is conducted to try and disprove the null.
(A) I only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) All I, II, and III

222. When a respondent gives answers they think the researcher wants, this is:
(A) sampling error.
(B) random error.
(C) statistical significance.
(D) reactivity or interviewer effect.

223. What is the median of: 12, 5, 22, 30, 7, 14?
(A) 13
(B) 22
(C) 12
(D) 15.5

224. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: Objectivity in social science means being value-free.

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(B) Field notes
(C) Schedule
(D) Sociogram

177. If a distribution of scores is positively skewed, which order is most likely?
(A) Mean = Median = Mode
(B) Mode < Median < Mean
(C) Mean < Median < Mode
(D) Mean = Mode

178. What does "$p < 0.05$" signify in a statistical test?
(A) A probability under 5% of obtaining the results if the null hypothesis is true.
(B) There is a 95% chance that the null hypothesis is true.
(C) The correlation between the variables is 0.05.
(D) The sample size represents less than 5% of the population.

179. A researcher studying online communities by analyzing forum posts is conducting:
(A) Participant observation
(B) Oral history
(C) Content analysis
(D) Sociometry

180. The most significant advantage of an interview over a questionnaire is that it:
(A) is less expensive to administer.
(B) guarantees anonymity for the respondent.
(C) is free from interviewer bias.
(D) allows for greater depth, probing, and clarification.

181. The method that aims to describe and interpret the cultural behavior of a group is:
(A) Sociometry
(B) Life History
(C) Ethnography
(D) Case Study

182. A statement that "democracy is the best form of government" is an example of a:
(A) Fact
(B) Value judgment
(C) Hypothesis
(D) Scientific law

183. Which of the following is a limitation of the scientific method in sociology?
(A) The impossibility of collecting empirical data.
(B) The lack of patterned behavior in society.
(C) The inability to use any statistical tools.
(D) Ethical and practical difficulties in creating controlled experiments.

184. A 'sampling error' is the:
(A) difference between a sample statistic and the population parameter.
(B) error that arises from mistakes in data entry.
(C) bias introduced by the interviewer.
(D) failure to obtain responses from all individuals.

185. A case study is a form of:
(A) quantitative research.
(B) experimental research.
(C) qualitative research.
(D) statistical research.

186. Match the term with its definition:
List I:
P. Population
Q. Sample
R. Sampling Frame
S. Element
List II:
1. A list of all elements in the population.
2. The individual member of the population.
3. The entire group of interest.
4. A subset selected for study.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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187. Which of these is a defining characteristic of a 'hypothesis'?
(A) It must be complex and difficult to understand.
(B) It must be a proven fact before research begins.
(C) It must be based on the researcher's personal values.
(D) It must be testable and falsifiable.

188. In survey research, 'response rate' refers to the:
(A) speed at which respondents complete the

(D) Case Study

165. When a researcher's presence influences the behavior of those being studied, it is known as the:
(A) Sampling bias
(B) Placebo effect
(C) Observer effect
(D) Correlation fallacy

166. Which type of research is intended to provide a snapshot of a situation as it exists at a particular time?
(A) Longitudinal Research
(B) Descriptive Research
(C) Experimental Research
(D) Historical Research

167. A researcher gives a questionnaire to a group and repeats it two weeks later to check consistency. This tests:
(A) Content validity
(B) Inter-rater reliability
(C) Construct validity
(D) Test-retest reliability

168. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: In participant observation, the researcher can take a covert or overt role.
Statement II: Covert observation raises ethical concerns related to deception.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

169. What is the mean of the numbers: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50?
(A) 25
(B) 35
(C) 30
(D) 150

170. Which of the following is NOT a form of probability sampling?
(A) Purposive Sampling
(B) Systematic Sampling
(C) Simple Random Sampling
(D) Cluster Sampling

171. A research project that aims to solve an immediate, practical problem in a specific setting is known as:
(A) Basic research
(B) Conceptual research
(C) Fundamental research
(D) Applied research

172. The use of a 'control group' is characteristic of which research design?
(A) Case study
(B) Experimental
(C) Descriptive
(D) Ethnographic

173. What is the fundamental unit of analysis in content analysis?
(A) The individual respondent
(B) The cultural group
(C) The recorded communication itself
(D) The life story of a person

174. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Case studies provide a high degree of depth and detail.
Reason (R): They are limited in their ability to provide broad generalizations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

175. The "problem of induction" in the scientific method refers to the issue that:
(A) we cannot be certain future observations will conform to past ones.
(B) deductive logic is always flawed.
(C) social facts do not exist.
(D) observation is impossible without theory.

176. Which term best describes a researcher's detailed, descriptive notes taken during fieldwork?
(A) Hypothesis

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199. A 'spurious correlation' is one where:
(A) a situation where the statistical relationship between variables appears strong.
(B) the relationship is negative instead of positive.
(C) the relationship is statistically insignificant.
(D) the apparent relationship is caused by a third, unmeasured variable.

200. What is a major advantage of computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI)?
(A) It allows for immediate data entry and reduces coding errors.
(B) It eliminates the need for an interviewer.
(C) It is the cheapest method of data collection.
(D) It works without technical equipment.

201. The 'gatekeeper' in ethnographic research is someone who:
(A) analyzes the data collected.
(B) funds the research project.
(C) helps the researcher gain access to the community.
(D) formally reviews the ethical procedures.

202. Which of the following is NOT a measure of dispersion?
(A) Mode
(B) Range
(C) Variance
(D) Standard Deviation

203. A research design with a comparison group but without random assignment is called a:
(A) True experimental design
(B) Pre-experimental design
(C) Correlational design
(D) Quasi-experimental design

204. Which of the following is a primary source in historical research?
(A) A textbook on the French Revolution.
(B) An eyewitness account of the French Revolution.
(C) A documentary film about the French Revolution.
(D) A biography of Napoleon written in 2010.

205. Which represents the correct order from most abstract to most specific?
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) IV, I, II, III

206. In sociometry, a person chosen by many but who chooses very few is called a:
(A) Isolate
(B) Mutual pair
(C) Clique
(D) Star

207. Which of the following questions is 'open-ended'?
(A) How would you describe your feelings about the current political climate?
(B) What is your age in years?
(C) Do you own a car? (Yes/No)
(D) On a scale of 1 to 5, how satisfied are you?

208. The main purpose of a 'literature review' is to:
(A) provide a long list of books.
(B) understand what is already known about the topic.
(C) prove that no research has ever been done.
(D) select the appropriate statistical test.

209. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The median is more robust than the mean in the presence of outliers.
Reason (R): The median is calculated based on rank-order, making it insensitive to extreme scores.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

210. Which statement best describes the role of subjectivity in qualitative research?
(A) It is acknowledged as an unavoidable part of the process.
(B) It is a source of error that must be eliminated entirely.
(C) It is irrelevant to the research process.
(D) It is only a problem in quantitative research.

211. Which is a key characteristic of 'Life History'?
(A) It focuses on large-scale social trends.

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(C) Content Analysis
(D) Life History

144. Which statement is true regarding the relationship between objectivity and subjectivity in social research?
(A) Complete objectivity is easily attainable, and subjectivity is always a flaw.
(B) Acknowledging and managing subjectivity is a key part of striving for objectivity.
(C) They are opposing forces, and a researcher must eliminate all subjectivity.
(D) Subjectivity is the goal of quantitative research.

145. Which represents a logical sequence for a qualitative study?
I. Thematic analysis of transcripts
II. Conducting in-depth interviews
III. Identifying a research question
IV. Writing the ethnographic report
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

146. A variable that might affect the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is called a(n):
(A) Extraneous variable
(B) Intervening variable
(C) Control variable
(D) Moderator variable

147. A Likert scale is a common tool used in which data collection technique?
(A) Observation
(B) Oral History
(C) Questionnaire
(D) Case Study

148. The major advantage of qualitative methods is their ability to:
(A) provide precise numerical measurement.
(B) allow for generalization to large populations.
(C) test causal hypotheses with high certainty.
(D) provide rich, in-depth understanding of a phenomenon.

149. The concept of 'fact' in social science is problematic because:
(A) social phenomena cannot be observed.
(B) no two people can agree on any social observation.
(C) facts are always theory-laden and interpreted within a context.
(D) it is impossible to count or measure anything in society.

150. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: A research design is a plan that guides the collection and analysis of data.
Statement II: A research design is created after the data has been collected.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

151. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using computer software in social research?
(A) Speed in data processing and analysis.
(B) Accuracy in complex calculations.
(C) Ability to handle large datasets.
(D) Formulation of the initial research hypothesis.

152. Which qualitative method would be most appropriate for understanding the historical development of a social movement from founding members?
(A) Oral History
(B) Content Analysis
(C) Case Study
(D) Participant Observation

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153. What is the mode for the following set of scores: 2, 5, 8, 2, 9, 8, 10, 8?
(A) 2
(B) 5
(C) 8
(D) 10

154. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): A questionnaire is an effective tool for collecting data from a geographically

Statement II: A researcher's values can influence the choice of topic.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

225. A key advantage of using a schedule over a questionnaire is:
(A) Lower cost
(B) Higher response rate and completeness of data
(C) Reduced interviewer bias
(D) Greater anonymity for the respondent

226. 'Thick description' is a concept central to which research method?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Survey research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Sociometry

227. Analyzing political speeches to identify recurring ideologies uses:
(A) Life History
(B) Participant Observation
(C) Content Analysis
(D) Case Study

228. In sociometry, an 'isolate' is an individual who:
(A) is chosen by many but chooses few.
(B) forms a strong mutual bond.
(C) is the most popular person.
(D) is chosen by few or no one in the group.

229. If results can be generalized to other settings, the study has high:
(A) Internal validity
(B) Reliability
(C) External validity
(D) Objectivity

230. Studying a law's impact by comparing crime stats before and after is a:
(A) Cross-sectional study
(B) Longitudinal study
(C) Case study
(D) Experimental study

231. The primary ethical responsibility of a researcher is towards:
(A) the funding agency.
(B) academic publisher.
(C) their personal career.
(D) the research participants.

232. All of the following are central to the scientific method EXCEPT:
(A) Unquestioning faith
(B) Empiricism
(C) Objectivity
(D) Systematic Procedure

233. Which of the following is NOT a qualitative research method?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Oral history
(C) Correlational analysis
(D) Case study

234. Cleaning and checking data for errors before analysis is called:
(A) Data processing
(B) Data collection
(C) Data interpretation
(D) Data reporting

235. The purpose of explanatory research is to:
(A) paint a picture of a situation.
(B) explore a new topic.
(C) collect personal stories.
(D) explain why things are the way they are.

236. Which measure of central tendency is most suitable for income data with outliers?
(A) Mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) Range

237. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Computers have revolutionized social research.
Reason (R): Computers enable storage and complex statistical analyses.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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(C) it is based on only extreme scores.
(D) it is a measure of central tendency.

289. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: A test of significance can prove a hypothesis.
Statement II: A test of significance only provides evidence to support or fail to support.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

290. What is a 'sociogram'?
(A) A chart depicting interpersonal relationships.
(B) A transcript of a life history.
(C) A statistical table.
(D) A written culture description.

291. Which research method uses 'field notes' as primary data?
(A) Survey
(B) Experiment
(C) Ethnography/Participant Observation
(D) Content Analysis

292. The main advantage of quantitative methods is their ability to:
(A) provide deep, contextual understanding.
(B) explore lived experiences.
(C) flexible and adapt during research.
(D) handle large samples and allow for statistical generalization.

293. Which of the following is NOT a core component of the scientific method?
(A) Hypothesis
(B) Observation
(C) Personal Opinion
(D) Verification

294. Average age in a university is a:
(A) Measure of dispersion
(B) Measure of central tendency
(C) Test of significance
(D) Correlational analysis

295. Analysis of personal diaries and autobiographies is:
(A) Participant observation
(B) Survey research
(C) Experimental research
(D) Content analysis

296. The problem of 'objectivity vs. subjectivity' highlights the challenge of:
(A) separating the researcher's perspective from the phenomena.
(B) choosing between methods.
(C) finding a sample.
(D) using computers.

297. Which section of a proposal outlines the steps undertaken for the study?
(A) Introduction
(B) Literature Review
(C) Methodology
(D) Conclusion

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298. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): A low response rate in a survey can threaten validity.
Reason (R): Non-respondents may differ systematically from respondents.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

299. If a researcher can predict one score by knowing another, the tests have high:
(A) Dispersion
(B) Significance
(C) Central tendency
(D) Correlation

300. The ultimate goal of ethnography is to:
(A) test a specific hypothesis.
(B) understand a way of life from the native's point of view.
(C) measure frequency of behavior.
(D) generalize findings to humans.

(B) The findings are easily generalizable.
(C) It allows for the study of behavior in its natural context.
(D) It is free from ethical concerns.

250. Consider the following statements:
I. Computers can search for relevant literature.
II. They can be used for quantitative and qualitative analysis.
III. They can formulate the problem independently.
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I only

251. A correlation of -1.0 between two variables means:
(A) there is no relationship.
(B) as one variable increases, the other increases perfectly.
(C) the relationship is caused by a third variable.
(D) as one variable increases, the other decreases perfectly.

252. The term 'emic' perspective in ethnography refers to:
(A) the researcher's external, analytical perspective.
(B) the insider's point of view.
(C) the historical context.
(D) the ethical guidelines.

253. Which of the following is the best example of a 'fact' in social research?
(A) Education is most important for development.
(B) All children should receive free education.
(C) India's literacy rate in 2011 was 74.04%.
(D) The government should spend more on education.

254. What is the primary focus of 'Sociometry'?
(A) In-depth cultural description.
(B) Analysis of communication content.
(C) Collection of personal narratives.
(D) Measurement of social choices and relationships.

255. The research method relying on narratives about past events is:
(A) Oral history
(B) Content analysis
(C) Participant observation
(D) Survey

256. A test of significance is part of:
(A) Descriptive statistics
(B) Inferential statistics
(C) Data collection
(D) Research design

257. An 'interview schedule' is:
(A) a plan of who to interview.
(B) a list of questions used in a structured interview.
(C) a transcript of a completed interview.
(D) a self-administered questionnaire.

258. The main problem with subjectivity in research is that it can introduce:
(A) Bias
(B) Statistical significance
(C) Reliability
(D) Validity

259. To compare average income of men and women, which test might be used?
(A) central tendency only
(B) a content analysis
(C) A test of significance
(D) a sociometric analysis

260. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Qualitative Method : Case Study
(B) Quantitative Method : Survey
(C) Data Analysis : Mean, Median, Mode
(D) Research Design : Oral History

261. The final step in the scientific method is typically:
(A) data collection.
(B) hypothesis formulation.
(C) drawing conclusions and reporting findings.
(D) selecting a sample.

262. Which of the following is NOT a type of research design?
(A) Descriptive
(B) Hypothetical
(C) Exploratory
(D) Explanatory

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263. When every member has an equal chance of being selected, it is:
(A) Quota sampling
(B) Purposive sampling
(C) Snowball sampling
(D) Simple random sampling

264. The most common pitfall in correlational analysis is:
(A) assuming causation from correlation.
(B) using a sample that is too large.
(C) calculating the coefficient incorrectly.
(D) getting a non-significant result.

265. Arrange from smallest unit to largest unit in sampling:
I. Population
II. Sample
III. Element
(A) III, II, I
(B) I, II, III
(C) II, III, I
(D) III, I, II

266. Which qualitative method involves a deep dive into a single bounded system?
(A) Case Study
(B) Oral History
(C) Content Analysis
(D) Ethnography

267. "As education level increases, income tends to increase" is a:
(A) Null hypothesis
(B) Research problem
(C) Fact
(D) Hypothesis

268. Which illustrates an application of computers in the early stages?
(A) Performing a test of significance.
(B) Conducting a literature search using online databases.
(C) Coding interview transcripts.
(D) Creating a final graphical representation.

269. The main ethical issue in covert participant observation is:
(A) the cost.
(B) the time.
(C) the lack of informed consent.
(D) data analysis difficulty.

270. In statistics, the 'mode' is the:
(A) arithmetic average.
(B) middle value.
(C) spread of the data.
(D) most frequent value.

271. Working as an employee to study a corporation's culture is:
(A) participant observation.
(B) an experiment.
(C) a survey.
(D) a content analysis.

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272. A major limitation of using official statistics is that:
(A) they are not quantitative.
(B) they were collected for other purposes.
(C) they are always unreliable.
(D) they are not on computers.

273. The concept of 'objectivity' requires the researcher to be:
(A) emotionally involved.
(B) personally detached and unbiased.
(C) certain of the outcome.
(D) a member of the group.

274. Studying the same cohort at ages 20, 30, and 40 is a:
(A) longitudinal study.
(B) cross-sectional study.
(C) case study.
(D) retrospective study.

275. Match the term with its brief description:
List I:
P. Hypothesis
Q. Fact
R. Value
S. Theory
List II:
1. An empirically verifiable statement.
2. A broad explanation for facts.
3. A belief about what is desirable.
4. A testable proposition.
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

276. Which method is most concerned with group dynamics and social structure?
(A) Ethnography
(B) Life History
(C) Oral History
(D) Sociometry

277. The 'scientific method' is a way of knowing based on:
(A) authority.
(B) tradition.
(C) empirical evidence.
(D) intuition.

278. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Qualitative data analysis is typically an iterative process.
Reason (R): Researchers move between data, codes, and emerging concepts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

279. The purpose of a 'control group' in an experiment is to:
(A) receive the treatment.
(B) control participants.
(C) ensure random sampling.
(D) provide a baseline for comparison.

280. A survey question that asks about two separate issues in one is a:
(A) Double-barreled question
(B) Leading question
(C) Loaded question
(D) Closed question

281. Consider the following statements:
I. Qualitative methods are concerned with context.
II. They aim to achieve statistical generalization.
III. They often use inductive reasoning.
(A) I and III only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only

282. The use of NVivo software is an example of:
(A) Computer-Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis (CAQDAS).
(B) Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).
(C) Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
(D) A data collection method.

283. What is the fundamental difference between an interview and a questionnaire?
(A) Interviews are qualitative while questionnaires are quantitative.
(B) Interviews are for small samples.
(C) Interviews use open-ended questions.
(D) Interviews are interactive and verbal while questionnaires are written.

284. A researcher's belief that poverty must be studied to be eradicated is a:
(A) fact
(B) value
(C) hypothesis
(D) theory

285. A case study is characterized by its:
(A) breadth and generalizability.
(B) use of statistical tests.
(C) intensity and depth.
(D) large sample size.

286. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a 'schedule'?
(A) It is administered by a trained interviewer who records the answers.
(B) It is filled in by the respondent without assistance.
(C) It is exclusively used for collecting qualitative life histories.
(D) It consists only of open-ended, unstructured questions.

287. A 'research design' serves as a:
(A) bridge between research questions and execution.
(B) tool for data collection.
(C) method for statistical analysis.
(D) summary of findings.

288. Standard deviation is more robust than range because:
(A) it is easier to calculate.
(B) it takes every score into account.

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and cultural contexts that shape human behavior in natural settings.

27. (D) Case Study
A case study is an intensive and detailed investigation of a single unit, such as an individual, group, or organization. The focus is on gaining a holistic understanding of the subject within its specific context. This method allows researchers to explore complex issues in great depth, providing rich data that can generate new insights and theories about social phenomena.

28. (B) Content Analysis
Content analysis is a systematic research technique used to identify patterns and themes within recorded communication. By analyzing the frequency of words or concepts in texts like newspapers, researchers can draw inferences about social trends and cultural values. This method allows for both quantitative measurement and qualitative interpretation of information found in books, media, and other documents.

29. (C) Oral History
Oral history involves collecting and preserving the personal memories and perspectives of individuals who experienced past events. Through in-depth interviews, researchers record the voices of those who may be absent from official historical records. This method provides a subjective but valuable understanding of the past, focusing on the lived experiences and interpretations of people within specific communities.

30. (D) A narrative study of a person's life as told by the person themselves.
A life history is a qualitative research method that focuses on the detailed story of an individual's life as recounted by the subject. It emphasizes the personal interpretations and meanings the individual attaches to their experiences over time. This approach provides a deep understanding of how personal biographies intersect with broader social structures and historical events during a lifespan.

31. (A) Large-scale statistical analysis
Qualitative methods prioritize in-depth understanding and the exploration of subjective experiences within their specific social contexts. These approaches focus on interpreting the meanings people attach to their lives rather than seeking numerical generalizations. Large-scale statistical analysis is a hallmark of quantitative research, which aims to measure variables and identify broad patterns across large populations through mathematical modeling.

32. (B) describe the everyday life and practices of a cultural group.
Ethnography is a qualitative approach aimed at providing a detailed description of the culture and social life of a specific group. Researchers spend significant time immersed in the field, using participant observation and interviews to understand the group's worldview. The goal is to produce a "thick description" that captures the complexities and meanings of everyday practices within that community.

33. (B) Median
The median is a measure of central tendency that represents the middle value in a dataset when the scores are arranged in order. It effectively divides the distribution into two equal halves, ensuring that 50 percent of the scores lie above it and 50 percent below. This measure is particularly useful when the data contains extreme scores that might skew other averages.

34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Participant observation often leads to ethical dilemmas because the researcher's presence can change how subjects behave, a phenomenon known as reactivity. Additionally, questions regarding informed consent and the degree of disclosure about the researcher's role are common. Balancing the need for authentic data with the ethical obligation to respect and protect the subjects is a constant challenge.

35. (C) Mean
The mean is the arithmetic average of a set of scores, calculated by adding all values together and dividing by the total number of items. It is the most commonly used measure of central tendency and provides a single value that represents the center of the distribution. However, the mean is sensitive to extreme values, which can pull it away from the typical score.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) They are rooted in human interaction, consciousness, and shared meanings.
Social phenomena are distinctly characterized by their foundation in human interactions and collective consciousness. Unlike physical objects, these phenomena arise from subjective meanings and shared understandings that individuals develop within a society. They are dynamic constructs continuously shaped by communication and social relationships, making human agency and interpretative processes essential for understanding their complex nature and societal impacts.

2. (A) a systematic process of empirical investigation and logical reasoning.
The application of the scientific method in social research provides a structured framework for exploring societal patterns. It relies on empirical evidence gathered through direct observation and systematic analysis to validate theories. Logical reasoning ensures that conclusions are derived objectively from data rather than intuition, allowing researchers to build a reliable and verifiable body of knowledge about human behavior.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Subjectivity remains a significant challenge because researchers are inherently embedded within the social structures they examine. Their perspectives can influence data interpretation. Simultaneously, social facts are defined as empirical statements that can be verified through observation. Both concepts highlight the necessity of recognizing the researcher's role while striving for evidence-based conclusions within the rigorous scientific framework of social science.

4. (D) The procedural aim of minimizing bias and prejudice in the research process.
Objectivity in social research functions as a procedural goal where the investigator attempts to distance personal biases from the study. It involves utilizing standardized methods and transparent data collection to ensure findings are not skewed by individual preferences. By adhering to rigorous protocols, researchers strive to present a neutral account of social reality that remains independent of personal values.

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5. (C) an empirically verifiable statement.
A fact is distinguished from a value by its ability to be tested and confirmed through empirical observation. While values reflect personal beliefs or moral judgments about what ought to be, facts describe what actually exists. In research, establishing facts requires evidence that is independent of the observer's subjective opinions, ensuring that the findings can be replicated by others.

6. (B) The issue of objectivity and the researcher's involvement in the subject matter.
Social research faces a unique challenge because the investigator is often an active participant in the society being studied. This inherent involvement complicates the attainment of total objectivity, as personal experiences and cultural backgrounds may influence the interpretation of data. Unlike natural sciences, where the subject is external, social phenomena require careful management of the researcher's subjective influence.

7. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social phenomena are inherently complex because they involve human agency, where individuals act based on personal meanings and interpretations. Unlike the predictable behavior of physical matter, human actions are influenced by consciousness and social context. This subjective dimension necessitates specialized research approaches that account for the unique ways humans construct and interpret their social world through various shared meanings.

8. (A) A method of collecting data from a sample of individuals through their responses to questions.
A survey is a primary tool in quantitative research used to gather information from a specific group of people. By asking standardized questions, researchers can collect data on

attitudes, behaviors, or demographics across a representative sample. This method allows for the statistical analysis of social patterns, enabling researchers to make broader generalizations about the entire population being studied.

9. (C) strive to prevent their personal values from distorting their research findings.
Value-neutrality requires researchers to remain aware of their own beliefs while conducting investigations. Although it is difficult for individuals to be completely free of values, the goal is to prevent these personal convictions from biasing the collection or interpretation of data. By maintaining this distance, social scientists aim to produce objective knowledge that accurately reflects the social reality.

10. (A) I and II only
The scientific method is defined by its reliance on empirical evidence and a systematic, logical procedure for investigation. While it provides a rigorous framework for discovery, it does not guarantee that findings are permanently or universally valid. Knowledge in social science is often provisional and subject to revision as new evidence emerges or social contexts change over time.

11. (D) a framework or plan for conducting a research project.
A research design acts as the logical blueprint that guides a study from its inception to the final analysis. It outlines the specific methods for data collection, sampling techniques, and analytical procedures to be used. By providing a structured plan, the design ensures that the research effectively addresses the initial problem and maintains a high level of internal consistency.

12. (A) III, I, II, IV
The scientific method follows a logical progression beginning with the identification of a specific research problem. Once the problem is defined, the researcher formulates a testable hypothesis to guide the investigation. This is followed by systematic observation and data collection to gather evidence. Finally, the analysis and interpretation of this data allow the researcher to draw evidence-based conclusions.

13. (C) Hypothetical Research Design
Research designs are categorized based on their primary objectives, such as exploring new areas, describing characteristics, or explaining causal relationships. Exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory designs are standard frameworks used in social science. However, a hypothetical design is not a recognized category; rather, a hypothesis is a component used within these established designs to test specific propositions and research questions.

14. (D) Hypothesis
A hypothesis is a specific, testable statement that predicts a relationship between two or more variables. It serves as a bridge between theoretical frameworks and empirical observation, providing a clear focus for the research process. By formulating a hypothesis, researchers can determine whether their initial assumptions are supported or refuted by the evidence collected during the systematic investigation.

15. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Systematic research utilizes various components to investigate the human experience. Surveys act as specific tools for gathering data from populations, while research designs provide the necessary structural framework for the study. Hypotheses offer tentative propositions regarding relationships between variables, and social phenomena represent the actual aspects of society under investigation. Together, these elements facilitate organized and scientific inquiry.

16. (B) Exploratory
Exploratory research is specifically designed for topics that have not been clearly defined or extensively studied. The primary goal is to gain familiarity with a phenomenon and identify key variables for future investigation. This design is flexible and allows researchers to gather preliminary information, which often leads to the development of more formal hypotheses and refined research questions.

17. (B) Sampling
Sampling is the essential process of selecting a representative subset from a larger population to conduct a study. Because it is often impractical to observe every individual, researchers use

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sampling techniques to gather data that can be generalized back to the whole group. Proper sampling ensures that the findings accurately reflect the characteristics and behaviors of the broader population.

18. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Descriptive research focuses on providing an accurate and detailed account of the characteristics of a group or situation. In contrast, explanatory research goes beyond description to identify the causes behind social phenomena and establish relationships between variables. Both designs are fundamental to social research, serving different purposes in the quest to understand and explain the complexities of human society.

19. (C) Questionnaire
Questionnaires are a standard technique in quantitative research for collecting standardized data from large numbers of respondents. They consist of a set of questions designed to measure variables such as attitudes, behaviors, or demographic traits. This method allows for easy quantification and statistical analysis, making it an efficient way to identify broad social trends and generalize findings to larger populations.

20. (D) Observation
Observation is an ideal technique for researchers seeking to understand social interactions in their natural setting without immediate interference. By watching behavior as it occurs, the researcher can gain direct insights into daily routines and cultural practices. This method is particularly useful in the initial stages of research to establish a baseline of behavior before engaging in more intrusive interactions.

21. (C) Questionnaires are completed by respondents while schedules are filled by researchers.
The primary distinction between a questionnaire and a schedule lies in who records the data. A questionnaire is typically self-administered, meaning the respondent reads and answers the questions independently. Conversely, a schedule is used in an interview format where the researcher asks the questions and records the responses. This allows the researcher to clarify questions and ensure higher completion.

22. (B) Interview
An interview is a structured or semi-structured conversation used to gather detailed information directly from a respondent. This face-to-face interaction allows the researcher to explore complex topics in depth and observe non-verbal cues. Interviews are versatile tools that can be adapted to various research goals, providing rich qualitative data or standardized responses depending on the level of structure.

23. (D) There is no relationship between the level of urbanization and crime rates.
A null hypothesis is a statement that proposes no significant relationship or difference exists between the variables being studied. It serves as a baseline for statistical testing, with researchers aiming to determine if their evidence is strong enough to reject it. By assuming a lack of connection, the researcher maintains a neutral stance throughout the data analysis phase.

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24. (A) Population
The population refers to the entire group of individuals, objects, or events that the researcher intends to study. It is the broad category from which a sample is drawn to gather empirical data. Defining the population accurately is crucial because the goal of most research is to make generalizations or draw conclusions that apply to this entire collective group.

25. (C) Systematic Sampling
Systematic sampling involves selecting subjects from a population based on a fixed, periodic interval. By choosing every fifth person, the researcher follows a structured mathematical pattern to build the sample. This method is often easier to implement than simple random sampling while still providing a high degree of representativeness, provided the starting point is selected randomly from the population frame.

26. (A) Participant Observation
Participant observation is a qualitative method where the researcher becomes part of the social environment they are studying. By immersing themselves in the daily lives of subjects, they can observe behaviors and interactions from an insider's perspective. This long-term engagement allows for a deep understanding of the meanings

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

238. "There is a relationship between social class and life expectancy" is a:
(A) Null hypothesis
(B) Directional hypothesis
(C) Causal hypothesis
(D) Non-directional hypothesis

239. The most significant limitation of a Mail Questionnaire is:
(A) potential for low response rates.
(B) high cost per respondent.
(C) interviewer bias.
(D) lack of anonymity.

240. Which concept refers to the accuracy of a measure?
(A) Reliability
(B) Validity
(C) Scalability
(D) Objectivity

241. Which of the following best defines a 'Research Design'?
(A) The way a researcher presents their findings.
(B) The logical blueprint for conducting the research.
(C) A specific technique for data collection.
(D) The statistical software used.

242. Making an abstract concept like 'social class' measurable is called:
(A) Operationalization
(B) Hypothesizing
(C) Sampling
(D) Generalization

243. The key philosophical debate in social research methodology is between:
(A) Functionalism and Conflict theory.
(B) Modernism and Post-modernism.
(C) Positivism and Interpretivism.
(D) Theory and data.

244. Match the data collection tool with its characteristic:
List I:
P. Questionnaire
Q. Schedule
R. Observation Checklist
S. Interview Guide
List II:
1. Administered by an enumerator.
2. Topic list for qualitative interviews.
3. Tool for recording behaviors.
4. Self-administered by respondent.
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

245. In statistics, what does 'N' usually represent?
(A) The null hypothesis
(B) The number of variables
(C) The total number of cases
(D) The significance level

246. Which method below is inherently longitudinal?
(A) A cross-sectional survey
(B) A life history
(C) A typical case study
(D) Content analysis of a single document

247. A study aiming for a 'thick description' is using:
(A) Survey
(B) Experiment
(C) Sociometry
(D) Ethnography

248. Consider the following statements and select the correct option:
Statement I: The scientific method provides absolute proof.
Statement II: The scientific method reduces uncertainty through testing.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

249. Which of the following is a key advantage of Participant Observation?
(A) It provides a high degree of control over variables.

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36. (D) 3
In statistics, the mode is defined as the value that appears most frequently within a dataset. For the numbers provided, the value three appears twice, while all other numbers appear only once. Therefore, three is the most common score in the distribution. Identifying the mode helps researchers understand which specific value is the most typical occurrence in a sample.

37. (C) Median
The median is the value that occupies the central position in a list of numbers arranged in increasing or decreasing order. If there is an odd number of values, it is the middle one; if even, it is the average of the two middle values. The median provides a robust measure of center that is less influenced by outliers than the mean.

38. (B) It primarily relies on numerical data and statistical analysis.
Qualitative research is characterized by its focus on interpretive understanding and the meanings individuals assign to their experiences. It typically uses small, purposive samples to gain deep insights rather than aiming for statistical representativeness. Numerical data and statistical analysis are the primary tools of quantitative research, which focuses on measurement, hypothesis testing, and generalizing findings to large populations.

39. (D) the extent to which data points are spread out or clustered together.
Measures of dispersion provide information about the variability or spread of scores within a dataset. While central tendency identifies the typical value, dispersion shows how much the individual scores deviate from that center. Understanding dispersion is crucial for assessing the consistency of data and identifying whether the values are closely packed or widely distributed across a range.

40. (A) Standard Deviation
Standard deviation is a key measure of dispersion that quantifies the average amount by which each score in a distribution differs from the mean. A low standard deviation indicates that data points are close to the average, while a high value suggests greater variability. This statistic provides essential context for interpreting the reliability and spread of numerical data in research.

41. (A) I and III only
Quantitative methods focus on objective measurement and the use of numerical data to analyze social patterns. These methods are particularly effective for testing hypotheses and making generalizations about large populations based on representative samples. While they provide breadth and statistical rigor, they are less concerned with the subjective meanings and deep interpretations that are the primary focus of qualitative approaches.

42. (A) measure the strength and direction of the association between two variables.
Correlational analysis is a statistical technique used to determine if a relationship exists between two variables and how strong that connection is. It can indicate if variables move together in the same direction or opposite ways. Importantly, correlation does not prove causation; it only describes the association between factors without establishing that one variable directly causes changes in the other.

43. (D) a very strong negative relationship.
A correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to +1, where values close to these extremes indicate a strong relationship. A coefficient of -0.9 represents a very high degree of negative association, meaning that as one variable increases, the other decreases in a highly consistent manner. The negative sign simply indicates the inverse direction of the relationship between the two studied factors.

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44. (B) assess the likelihood that the observed results in a sample are due to chance.
A test of significance helps researchers determine whether the patterns found in their data are likely to exist in the broader population or are simply the result of random sampling error. By calculating a p-value, researchers can judge the probability that their findings occurred by chance. This process is essential for making valid inferences and supporting research hypotheses.

98. (A) Life History - Personal narratives
Life history research focuses on collecting the personal narratives of individuals to understand their life experiences over time. This qualitative method produces rich, subjective data in the form of stories and interpretations. Other methods like surveys produce standardized numerical data, while participant observation generates descriptive field notes. Matching the right method with its primary data type is essential for effective research design and analysis.

99. (C) assist in coding, organizing, and retrieving textual or visual data.
Qualitative data analysis software, such as NVivo, is designed to help researchers manage large amounts of non-numerical data. These programs facilitate the coding of text and media, allowing for the systematic organization and retrieval of themes. While the software assists in the process, the final interpretation and theory generation remain the responsibility of the researcher, who must provide the conceptual depth.

100. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Sampling methods are categorized by how participants are selected. Simple random sampling ensures an equal chance for everyone, while stratified sampling involves drawing from specific subgroups. Quota sampling uses non-random selection to fill set numbers in categories, and convenience sampling relies on easy access to participants. Each method has different implications for the representativeness and generalizability of the final research findings.

101. (D) All I, II, and III
All three statements are incorrect. Social phenomena can be studied systematically through various rigorous methods. Objectivity is a procedural goal rather than an easily achieved absolute state, requiring constant effort and awareness. Finally, facts and values are distinct concepts; facts are empirical observations, while values are normative judgments. Maintaining these distinctions is fundamental to the scientific integrity of social research.

102. (B) A cross-sectional study
A cross-sectional study captures data from a population at a single point in time, providing a "snapshot" of a situation. This design is useful for describing the current characteristics of a group or identifying associations between variables at that moment. While it is efficient and cost-effective, it cannot show how things change over time, unlike longitudinal or time-series studies.

103. (D) Range
The range is the simplest measure of dispersion, calculated by subtracting the lowest value from the highest value in a dataset. It provides a quick look at the total spread of the scores. Although it is easy to understand, the range is highly sensitive to extreme outliers and does not provide information about the distribution of scores between the extremes.

104. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Correlation describes the direction of the relationship between two variables. A positive correlation means they move together in the same direction, while a negative correlation means they move in opposite ways. Understanding these patterns is essential for identifying associations in social data. However, it is important to remember that these correlations do not prove that one variable causes the other to change.

105. (C) using multiple methods or data sources to study the same phenomenon.
Triangulation involves using different research methods or data sources to investigate the same social issue. By looking at a problem from multiple angles, researchers can cross-validate their findings and increase the credibility and depth of their study. This approach helps overcome the limitations of any single method, providing a more comprehensive and robust understanding of the complex social world.

106. (A) Oral History often focuses on a specific event, while Life History covers the entire lifespan.
While both methods rely on personal accounts, oral history is frequently used to document experiences of a specific historical event or period. In contrast, a life history aims for a holistic understanding of an individual's entire life journey and how it relates to social change. Both provide valuable qualitative insights but differ in their scope and primary focus during the research.

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based on a smaller group is a key advantage of quantitative methods.

54. (B) Pre-test/post-test design
A pre-test/post-test design involves measuring the dependent variable before and after an intervention to assess its impact. By comparing scores from both time points, researchers can determine the extent of change that occurred. This design is particularly useful in experimental and quasi-experimental research to evaluate the effectiveness of programs or teaching methods while controlling for initial differences among participants.

55. (D) Self-administered questionnaires and interviews
Social desirability bias occurs when respondents provide answers they believe will be viewed favorably by others rather than their true feelings. This is a common problem in questionnaires and interviews where individuals may feel pressured to conform to social norms. Researchers must use careful question wording and ensure anonymity to minimize this bias and collect more honest and accurate data.

56. (A) The application of computers in social research.
SPSS is a specialized software package designed to help social researchers manage and analyze quantitative data. It automates complex statistical tests, from descriptive measures to advanced multivariate analysis. The use of such software represents the broader integration of computer technology into the research process, which has significantly increased the efficiency, accuracy, and scope of modern social scientific investigations.

57. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The mean is calculated using every value in a dataset, making it highly sensitive to extreme scores or outliers. In a skewed distribution, these extreme values pull the mean away from the center of the majority of the data. In such cases, the mean can give a misleading impression of the "average" experience, and the median is often preferred.

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58. (A) Hypothetical Observation
Observation in social research can take several forms, including participant, non-participant, and controlled observation, depending on the researcher's level of involvement and the setting. These methods allow for the direct study of behavior. However, "hypothetical observation" is not a recognized technique, as observation by its nature must be empirical and based on actual, real-world behavior or social events.

59. (D) Minimizing harm and maximizing benefits for participants.
The core ethical principle of beneficence requires researchers to protect human subjects from physical, psychological, or social harm. It involves a careful assessment of risks and benefits, ensuring that the potential knowledge gained outweighs any potential negative impact on participants. This commitment to participant welfare is fundamental to the integrity of social research and is often overseen by institutional review boards.

60. (B) I and III only
A case study provides an intensive and holistic investigation of a single unit, offering rich and contextualized data. While it excels at providing deep insights into complex phenomena, its main limitation is the lack of broad statistical generalizability. Findings from a single case may not apply to other situations, making this method more suited for theory generation than for making universal claims.

61. (C) To test and refine the questionnaire and research procedures.
A pilot study is a small-scale preliminary investigation conducted before the main research project. Its primary purpose is to identify potential problems in the research design, such as unclear questions or logistical issues. By testing procedures on a small group, researchers can make necessary adjustments, ensuring that the full-scale study is more efficient and produces higher-quality, reliable data.

62. (D) Independent variable
In research, the independent variable is the factor that is manipulated or categorized to see if it causes a change in another variable. It is considered the presumed cause or predictor

approaches allow individuals to share their unique experiences and meanings in their own words. This provides a deep, subjective understanding of complex social processes like migration, capturing the human dimension of history that is often missing from official statistics or news reports.

81. (B) a probing question.
Probing questions are used in interviews to encourage respondents to expand on their previous answers and provide more detail. They are essential for exploring complex topics and ensuring a deeper understanding of the respondent's perspective. By using prompts like "tell me more," researchers can uncover nuances and insights that might be missed with standardized, close-ended questions, enriching the qualitative data.

82. (A) Measurement
Measurement is the systematic process of assigning symbols or numbers to the characteristics of objects or events according to specific rules. In social research, this allows abstract concepts to be quantified and compared. By establishing clear rules for measurement, researchers ensure that their data is consistent and can be analyzed using various statistical tools to identify patterns and relationships.

83. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
Ethnography is a qualitative method focused on providing detailed cultural descriptions, while sociometry is a quantitative technique used to measure interpersonal relationships. The statements provided incorrectly swap the primary characteristics of these two methods. Understanding the fundamental nature of different research approaches is essential for choosing the most appropriate tools and correctly interpreting the resulting data in social scientific studies.

84. (D) No linear relationship between the variables.
A correlation coefficient of zero indicates that there is no linear association between the two variables being studied. This means that changes in one variable do not predict changes in the other in a consistent, straight-line manner. While a non-linear relationship might still exist, a zero coefficient suggests that the variables are statistically independent within the context of linear analysis.

85. (B) II, III, IV, I
A typical survey project follows a logical sequence starting with the construction of the questionnaire. Next, the researcher defines the sampling frame and selects the participants. Data collection then takes place using the designed instrument. Finally, the gathered information is processed and analyzed to draw conclusions. This structured progression ensures that the research is systematic and that each step builds upon the previous one.

86. (B) Snowball Sampling
Snowball sampling is a non-probability technique where current participants refer others to the study. It does not ensure that every member of the population has an equal chance of selection. This method is particularly useful for reaching hidden or hard-to-access populations, such as marginalized groups, where a complete sampling frame is unavailable, making traditional probability-based sampling methods difficult to implement.

87. (D) Snowball sampling
Snowball sampling is an effective technique for studying hidden populations by leveraging existing social networks. The researcher begins with a few contacts who then refer others, causing the sample to grow like a snowball. This approach is invaluable for researching sensitive topics or marginalized groups where individuals may be hesitant to participate or where no comprehensive list of the population exists.

88. (A) the potential for low generalizability of findings.
The main disadvantage of a case study is that findings from a single unit may not apply to other individuals or groups. Because the study is so intensive and context-specific, it lacks the statistical power to make broad claims about the general population. While case studies provide deep insights, researchers must be cautious about extending their conclusions beyond the specific case investigated.

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with a large outlier like 150, the mean will be pulled significantly upward, no longer reflecting the center of the majority of the data. The median and mode remain more stable in the presence of extreme scores.

72. (A) I and II only
Ethnography is a qualitative method with roots in anthropology that relies heavily on participant observation to understand cultures. Its primary goal is to provide a detailed, narrative account of social life rather than statistical tables. While ethnographers may use some numerical data, their focus remains on interpreting meanings and everyday practices within a group through long-term immersion and descriptive reporting.

73. (C) Reactivity
The Hawthorne effect occurs when individuals improve or change an aspect of their behavior in response to their awareness of being observed. This is a classic example of reactivity, where the research process itself influences the very phenomena it intends to measure. Recognizing and accounting for such effects is essential for ensuring the validity of findings in social and psychological experiments.

74. (A) Explanatory (Causal)
An explanatory research design is most appropriate for determining the reasons behind a particular outcome, such as the success of a program. This design seeks to identify the cause-and-effect relationships that lead to specific results. By analyzing how different variables interact, researchers can explain the "why" behind social phenomena, providing valuable insights for policy development and program evaluation.

75. (D) The probability of observing the data if the null hypothesis were true.
In statistical testing, the p-value indicates the likelihood that the observed results happened by chance, assuming the null hypothesis is correct. A low p-value suggests that the findings are statistically significant and unlikely to be due to random sampling error. This allows researchers to confidently reject the null hypothesis and support their alternative research hypothesis based on the empirical evidence.

76. (B) Content Analysis
Content analysis involves the systematic examination of the messages and themes within recorded communication. Instead of focusing on grammatical structure, researchers look for the presence and frequency of specific words or ideas to understand social values and trends. This method can be applied to various media, including books, speeches, and films, allowing for an objective analysis of cultural content.

77. (C) It ensures a higher response rate and allows for clarification of questions.
A schedule is administered by a researcher, which typically leads to higher completion rates compared to self-administered questionnaires. The presence of an interviewer allows for the clarification of complex questions and the gathering of more complete data. While this method is more expensive and time-consuming, the personal interaction often results in richer information and a deeper understanding of the respondent's views.

78. (D) A theory is a broad explanation, and a hypothesis is a testable prediction derived from it.
Theories provide a comprehensive framework for understanding social phenomena, while hypotheses are specific, testable predictions based on those theories. Research often begins with a broad theoretical idea, which is then narrowed down into a hypothesis that can be empirically tested. This relationship ensures that scientific inquiry is both theoretically grounded and capable of being validated through systematic observation and data analysis.

79. (A) Dispersion
The range is a simple measure of dispersion that represents the difference between the highest and lowest values in a dataset. It provides a quick indication of the total spread of scores. While it is easy to calculate, the range only uses two data points and can be highly influenced by extreme outliers, offering less detail than other measures like standard deviation.

80. (B) Life History / Oral History
Collecting personal narratives of displacement and resettlement is best achieved through life history or oral history methods. These qualitative

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in a relationship. Identifying and measuring the independent variable is essential for testing hypotheses and establishing causal links between different social factors or behaviors within a scientific study.

63. (B) IV, II, I, III
The rigor of a sampling method is determined by how well it minimizes bias and allows for generalization. Stratified random sampling is highly rigorous as it ensures subgroups are represented. Simple random sampling follows with its equal-chance principle. Quota sampling is less rigorous as it lacks true randomness, and convenience sampling is the least rigorous, relying solely on ease of access.

64. (B) A longitudinal study
A longitudinal study involves collecting data from the same group of individuals at multiple points in time over an extended period. This design allows researchers to observe changes, trends, and developments as they occur. It is particularly valuable for studying social processes, life transitions, and the long-term effects of specific events or policies on a stable group of participants.

65. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different social research methods focus on various aspects of human life. Ethnography seeks to provide "thick descriptions" of cultures, while oral history collects personal recollections of the past. Content analysis focuses on identifying patterns in communication, and sociometry measures the structure of interpersonal relationships within groups. Each method offers a unique lens for investigating the complexities of social interaction and culture.

66. (A) Close-ended questions
Close-ended questions provide respondents with a limited set of predefined options, such as "Strongly Agree" or "Yes/No." These questions are easy to quantify and allow for efficient statistical analysis. They are commonly used in surveys and structured interviews to gather standardized data, making it easier to compare responses across a large group and identify clear social trends and patterns.

67. (C) Survey
Qualitative methods like ethnography, participant observation, and life history focus on in-depth understanding and the meanings people attach to their lives. They use non-numerical data to explore social phenomena. In contrast, surveys are primarily quantitative tools designed to collect standardized data from large samples for statistical analysis and generalization, focusing on measuring the frequency and distribution of social traits.

68. (D) the tendency of subjects to alter behavior upon realizing they are being observed.
Reactivity is a significant challenge in social research because people often change their natural behavior when they know they are being studied. This can lead to inaccurate data that does not reflect real-world actions. Researchers use various strategies, such as spending long periods in the field or using unobtrusive methods, to minimize this effect and capture more authentic social interactions.

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69. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
In social science, facts are rarely independent of theoretical frameworks, as the way we observe and categorize phenomena is influenced by our conceptual lenses. However, the definition of a value as a subjective standard of what is desirable or right is widely accepted. Distinguishing between empirical observations and normative judgments is a central task for researchers striving for scientific rigor and clarity.

70. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Qualitative research often uses small, non-random samples to gain a deep understanding of specific social contexts. While this provides rich detail, it limits the ability to generalize findings to the larger population. Because the subjects are not selected randomly, they may not be representative of the whole group. This trade-off between depth and breadth is a fundamental characteristic of qualitative methodology.

71. (D) Mean
The mean is calculated by summing all values and dividing by the count, making it highly sensitive to every score in the set. In a dataset

89. (C) Sociometry
A sociogram is a visual map used in sociometry to represent the social choices and relationships within a group. It uses points to represent individuals and lines to show the connections and preferences between them. This graphic tool makes it easy to identify social patterns, such as influential leaders or isolated members, providing a clear picture of the group's informal social structure.

90. (A) the extent to which a measure accurately reflects the concept it is intended to measure.
Validity refers to the accuracy of a research instrument in measuring what it claims to measure. High validity ensures that the data collected truly represents the social phenomenon under study. Without validity, research findings may be misleading or irrelevant, even if they are consistent. Establishing validity is a critical step in ensuring that the research results are meaningful and credible.

91. (D) Reliability
Reliability is the degree to which a measurement tool produces consistent and stable results over time. A reliable instrument will give the same reading when applied to the same subject under identical conditions. While reliability does not guarantee accuracy (validity), it is a necessary requirement for a scientific measure, ensuring that findings are not simply the result of random measurement error.

92. (B) Statistical significance
Ethical issues in social research primarily concern the protection and rights of human participants, including informed consent, confidentiality, and anonymity. These principles ensure that research is conducted responsibly and with respect for individuals. Statistical significance, on the other hand, is a mathematical concept used to evaluate data and is not an ethical concern, though its misinterpretation can lead to misleading conclusions.

93. (C) values
A researcher's personal commitment to social justice illustrates how values can influence the choice of a research topic. While scientists strive for objectivity during data collection and analysis, the initial decision to study a particular problem is often driven by personal interests or moral concerns. Acknowledging the role of values helps clarify the motivation behind research and its potential social impact.

94. (D) Research Design
Research design is the overall framework or plan for a study, rather than a specific technique for gathering information. Tools like interviews, observations, and schedules are the actual methods used to collect empirical data. The research design guides the selection and application of these techniques, ensuring they are used effectively to address the research questions and maintain the study's scientific integrity.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The choice between quantitative and qualitative methods depends on the nature of the research question. Questions aimed at measuring the prevalence of a behavior or testing specific causal relationships are best addressed through quantitative methods like surveys or experiments. These approaches provide the statistical power and standardized measurement needed for these goals, while qualitative methods are better for exploring deep meanings.

96. (B) Mode
The mode is the only appropriate measure of central tendency for nominal data, which consists of categories like gender or religion. Since nominal categories have no mathematical value or order, you cannot calculate a mean or median. Identifying the mode tells the researcher which category is the most frequent in the sample, providing a clear picture of the most common group.

97. (B) The researcher becomes an active member of the group being studied.
In participant observation, the researcher actively joins the group and participates in their daily activities. This immersion allows them to observe behavior from an insider's perspective and understand the cultural meanings behind actions. By becoming part of the social world they are studying, researchers can gain a depth of insight that is often unavailable through more distant or structured methods.

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45. (C) measuring social relationships and the structure of a group.
Sociometry is a quantitative method used to map and measure the patterns of interpersonal relationships within a specific group. By asking members about their preferences for others, researchers can identify social hierarchies, cliques, and isolated individuals. This technique provides a visual and mathematical representation of social structures, helping to understand how individuals interact and relate to one another.

46. (D) Storing, managing, and analyzing large datasets.
Computer software has significantly enhanced social research by providing efficient ways to store and organize vast amounts of information. Programs like SPSS or NVivo allow researchers to perform complex statistical calculations and qualitative coding with high speed and accuracy. These tools help manage data throughout the research process, making it easier to identify patterns and generate comprehensive reports.

47. (A) Ethnography
Ethnography is a holistic research approach that combines various qualitative techniques, primarily participant observation and in-depth interviewing. The researcher immerses themselves in a community to gain a comprehensive understanding of its culture and social dynamics. This method results in a detailed narrative that captures the nuances of everyday life, providing deep insights into the group's shared meanings and practices.

48. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Statistics provides various tools to summarize and analyze data effectively. The mean represents the arithmetic average of scores, while the mode identifies the most frequent value. Dispersion measures the spread of data points around the center, and correlation quantifies the relationship between two variables. Understanding these concepts is fundamental for accurately interpreting the numerical results of quantitative social research.

49. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Hypothesis testing involves comparing a null hypothesis, which predicts no effect or relationship, against an alternative hypothesis, which proposes a specific connection. The researcher uses statistical evidence to decide whether to reject the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative. This structured approach allows for objective testing of theories and ensures that research findings are based on rigorous analysis.

50. (A) Sociometry
Sociometry is perfectly suited for studying classroom dynamics by measuring children's social choices and preferences. By analyzing who children want to interact with, researchers can identify the stars, isolates, and subgroups within the class. This method provides a clear picture of the informal social structure, helping educators and researchers understand the social environment and interpersonal relationships among students.

51. (C) Objectivity
Objectivity is the principle that research should be conducted in a way that minimizes the influence of personal values and biases. When a researcher's own beliefs shape the results, it compromises the integrity of the findings. Maintaining objectivity requires following systematic procedures and being transparent about the research process to ensure that the data reflects social reality rather than personal opinion.

52. (D) identifying the causes of a phenomenon.
Explanatory research is focused on establishing cause-and-effect relationships to understand why certain social phenomena occur. Unlike descriptive research, which simply portrays what is happening, explanatory studies seek to identify the underlying factors that drive change or maintain stability. This design is crucial for developing theories that can predict future social outcomes and provide deeper insights into societal processes.

53. (C) It allows for the statistical generalization of findings to the population.
Probability sampling is valued because every member of the population has a known, non-zero chance of being selected. This randomness allows researchers to use inferential statistics to generalize the findings from the sample to the entire population with a calculated degree of confidence. This ability to make broad claims

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107. (D) A third variable, such as hot weather, is likely influencing both.
A strong correlation between ice cream sales and crime does not mean one causes the other. Instead, both are likely influenced by a third factor, like high temperatures, which increase both the demand for ice cream and social interaction (and potentially conflict). This is a classic example of a spurious correlation, where an apparent relationship is actually driven by another variable.

108. (B) A double-blind experiment
In a double-blind experiment, both the participants and the researchers are unaware of who is in the control group or receiving the treatment. This design is intended to eliminate bias from both subjects and investigators, ensuring that the results are due to the intervention itself rather than expectations. It is considered a gold standard for maintaining objectivity in experimental research.

109. (C) gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it.
Exploratory research is conducted when a topic is new or not well understood. The goal is to gather preliminary information and develop a clearer understanding of the issues involved. This type of study is often the first step in a larger research project, helping to refine questions, develop hypotheses, and determine the most appropriate methods for more formal future investigations.

110. (D) Unstructured or semi-structured interview
Semi-structured or unstructured interviews allow the researcher to follow a general list of topics while maintaining the flexibility to change the wording or order of questions. This conversational approach encourages respondents to speak freely and provide detailed, personalized answers. This method is ideal for exploring complex subjective experiences and gathering rich qualitative data that might be missed in a more rigid format.

111. (A) Sampling frame
A sampling frame is the actual list of all units in a population from which the sample is drawn. For example, a student roster or a telephone directory can serve as a frame. Having an accurate and complete sampling frame is essential for ensuring that every member of the population has a chance to be selected, which is a requirement for probability sampling.

112. (B) Mode; Median
The mode represents the most common score in a distribution, while the median is the middle point that splits the scores into two equal halves. Both are measures of central tendency but provide different types of information about the center of the data. Knowing both helps researchers understand whether the most typical score is also centrally located in the overall distribution.

113. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sociology cannot use the exact same methods as natural sciences because social phenomena involve human consciousness and subjective meanings. People act based on their interpretations of the world, which are also shaped by specific historical and cultural contexts. Therefore, social research requires interpretative approaches that can account for this subjective dimension, making it fundamentally different from the study of physical matter.

114. (A) Qualitative research
NVivo and ATLAS.ti are specialized software programs used to analyze qualitative data like interview transcripts and field notes. They allow researchers to code text, identify themes, and organize complex information systematically. These tools enhance the transparency and efficiency of the analytical process, making it easier to manage large amounts of non-numerical data while still allowing for the researcher's in-depth interpretation.

115. (C) Data Collection Technique: "The Mean and Median of income."
The mean and median are statistical tools used for data analysis, not techniques for data collection. Collection techniques refer to methods like interviews, surveys, or observations used to gather information. This distinction is important because the tools used to summarize and interpret data are applied only after the raw information has been collected through a specific research method or technique.

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116. (A) I and II only
Ethnography refers to both the research method of long-term immersion in a culture and the final written report that describes that culture. It is an interpretative and descriptive approach rather than one primarily focused on hypothesis testing. The goal of ethnography is to provide a comprehensive and "thick" account of social life from the perspective of the people being studied.

117. (C) It cannot be used to study what people think or feel.
While observation is excellent for recording actual behavior, it cannot directly access the internal thoughts, feelings, or motivations of the subjects. Researchers can only infer these internal states based on what they see. To understand the subjective meanings people attach to their actions, observation must often be combined with other methods like interviews or surveys that allow people to express themselves directly.

118. (B) Content Analysis
Content analysis is the most appropriate method for analyzing the meanings of cultural symbols within texts and myths. By systematically examining these recorded communications, researchers can identify patterns and themes that reveal cultural values and beliefs. This method allows for an objective and detailed study of how symbols are used and interpreted within a specific cultural or historical context.

119. (D) Standard deviation
Standard deviation is the square root of the variance and is the most widely used measure of dispersion. It expresses the spread of data in the same units as the original measurements, making it easier to interpret. A small standard deviation means scores are close to the mean, while a large one indicates that the data is more widely distributed.

120. (A) fact and value.
The debate over value-free sociology centers on whether it is possible or desirable to separate empirical facts from the researcher's personal values. Some argue that researchers must be neutral to produce objective knowledge, while others believe that all research is inherently influenced by the investigator's perspective. Navigating this tension is a central challenge in maintaining scientific rigor in social research.

121. (C) Positive correlation
A positive correlation exists when two variables increase or decrease together. In this case, as age increases, political conservatism also tends to increase. This shows a consistent directional relationship between the two factors. However, this correlation does not prove that getting older causes people to become more conservative; other factors associated with age could also be at play.

122. (A) It is administered by a trained interviewer who records the answers.
A schedule is a set of questions used in an interview format where the researcher reads the questions and fills in the responses. This ensures that the data is collected consistently and that all questions are completed. Because of the personal interaction, schedules often result in higher response rates and more detailed information than self-administered questionnaires sent through the mail.

123. (D) the 'what' or 'who' being studied.
The unit of analysis is the specific entity that the researcher is examining in a study. It could be an individual person, a family, a social organization, or even a whole country. Clearly defining the unit of analysis is essential because it determines how data is collected, analyzed, and how the final conclusions are interpreted and generalized.

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124. (C) P-2, Q-3, R-1
Research designs are chosen based on the study's primary objective. Exploratory research is used to gain background information and new insights. Descriptive research aims to accurately measure and describe social phenomena. Explanatory research focuses on identifying causal relationships between variables. Matching the research purpose with the correct design ensures that the study is logically structured to achieve its specific goals.

125. (C) Variance
Variance is a measure of dispersion, describing how much the scores in a distribution deviate from the mean. It is not a measure of central tendency. The mean, median, and mode are the

three primary statistics used to identify the typical or central value in a dataset. Understanding both the center and the spread of data is essential for a complete analysis.

126. (D) Participant Observation
Joining a social movement to understand its internal dynamics from the inside is a classic example of participant observation. By becoming part of the group, the researcher can observe interactions and meanings that would be invisible to an outsider. this immersive method provides a deep and nuanced understanding of social processes and the subjective experiences of group members in natural settings.

127. (C) A is true but R is false.
Snowball sampling is indeed a valuable technique for reaching hard-to-access populations by using referrals from existing participants. However, it is a non-probability sampling method, not a probability one. Every member of the population does not have an equal chance of selection because the sample is built through specific social networks, which can introduce bias into the final sample group.

128. (B) unlikely to have occurred by random chance.
Statistical significance indicates that the findings from a sample are strong enough to suggest they represent a real pattern in the population rather than a lucky accident. A significant result does not necessarily mean it is practically important or absolutely certain, but it gives researchers confidence that the observed relationship is not simply the result of random sampling error.

129. (B) Fact
The statement regarding the average income of a village is a fact because it is an empirical observation that can be verified through data collection and measurement. It describes an existing situation without making a moral judgment or expressing a personal belief. In social science, such verifiable statements provide the evidence needed to test hypotheses and build broader theories about society.

130. (D) All I, II, and III
Qualitative research is characterized by its use of non-numerical data and a flexible, evolving research process. The researcher is deeply involved and acts as the primary instrument for data collection and interpretation. This approach allows for a holistic and in-depth exploration of social life, focusing on the complex meanings and contexts that shape human behavior in a way that quantitative methods cannot.

131. (C) A comfortable and trusting relationship between the interviewer and respondent.
Rapport is the essential connection that an interviewer builds with a respondent to encourage open and honest communication. Establishing rapport involves creating a sense of trust and mutual understanding. A positive relationship makes the respondent more willing to share detailed and potentially sensitive information, which is crucial for gathering high-quality qualitative data during the research process.

132. (D) Qualitative data analysis
Qualitative data analysis involves the systematic process of coding and categorizing non-numerical information like interview transcripts or field notes. By identifying recurring themes and patterns, researchers can interpret the meanings within the data. This process is essential for transforming raw qualitative information into structured insights and theories about the social world, allowing for a deep understanding of complex phenomena.

133. (C) Narrative issues involving memory recall, selective bias, and personal justification.
Life history research relies on an individual's memory, which can be selective or influenced by the desire to present oneself in a certain way. Subjects may consciously or unconsciously justify past actions, leading to potential biases in the narrative. Researchers must be aware of these challenges and use additional sources or critical interpretation to understand the person's story within its broader social context.

134. (B) Ethnography
Ethnography is defined as the detailed study of a specific culture and its people. It typically involves long-term immersion in the community, using participant observation and interviews to understand their way of life. The result is a descriptive and interpretative account that captures the unique practices and shared

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meanings of the group, providing deep insights into human cultural diversity.

135. (D) 20
For the dataset {10, 15, 20, 25, 30}, the numbers are already arranged in ascending order. Since there are five values, the median is the middle score, which is 20. The median provides a measure of central tendency that is robust, meaning it correctly identifies the center even if the highest or lowest values were much larger or smaller.

136. (A) observation and experience.
The scientific method is empirical because it relies on evidence gathered through direct observation and sensory experience. Rather than depending on tradition or personal belief, conclusions must be supported by data from the real world. This commitment to empirical verification ensures that scientific knowledge is grounded in observable reality and can be tested and replicated by other researchers.

137. (C) A researcher uses hidden cameras to record support groups without disclosure.
Using hidden cameras without informing the participants is a direct violation of informed consent. Ethical research requires that subjects are aware they are being studied and agree to participate voluntarily. Deception and lack of disclosure can cause harm and erode trust in the research community. Protecting the autonomy and privacy of participants is a fundamental ethical requirement in social science.

138. (A) Stratified Sampling
Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into meaningful subgroups (strata), such as gender, and then taking a random sample from each. This ensures that all subgroups are represented in the final sample in proportion to their size in the population. This method increases the precision of the results and allows for a more accurate analysis of differences between the specific groups.

139. (D) a question or issue that the researcher seeks to address.
A research problem is the specific question or gap in knowledge that a study is designed to investigate. It provides the focus and direction for the entire research process. Identifying a clear and manageable research problem is the first and most critical step in scientific inquiry, as it determines the choice of methods and the relevance of the final findings.

140. (B) Data Collection Technique - Correlational Analysis
Correlational analysis is a statistical tool used for data analysis, not a technique for data collection. Collection techniques are the methods used to gather raw information, like surveys or interviews. This pair is incorrect because it confuses the phase of gathering information with the subsequent phase of summarizing and interpreting that information using mathematical models to find relationships between variables.

141. (C) intensity and holism.
A case study is characterized by its intensive and holistic focus on a single unit. It aims to understand the subject in its entirety, considering all relevant factors and contexts. This depth allows for the exploration of complex social issues and the generation of detailed insights that broader methods might miss. The emphasis is on understanding the "how" and "why" of the specific case.

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142. (D) perform complex statistical calculations quickly and accurately.
The primary benefit of using computers in quantitative research is the ability to process large amounts of data and perform complex calculations that would be difficult and time-consuming by hand. Software like SPSS ensures accuracy and allows researchers to explore relationships between many variables simultaneously. This efficiency allows scientists to focus more on interpreting the results and developing meaningful social theories.

143. (A) Sociometry
Charting interactions and social networks within a small group like a company is the core application of sociometry. This method allows researchers to visualize the structure of interpersonal relationships and identify patterns of influence and isolation. By measuring social choices, sociometry provides a quantitative way to understand the informal social dynamics that shape behavior and collaboration within a specific organizational context.

144. (B) Acknowledging and managing subjectivity is a key part of striving for objectivity.
Total objectivity is difficult in social research because researchers are part of the world they study. Instead of ignoring subjectivity, modern researchers acknowledge their own perspectives and values. By being transparent about these influences and following rigorous procedural rules, they strive to minimize bias. This reflexive approach helps produce more credible and objective knowledge while recognizing the human element in social science.

145. (A) III, II, I, IV
Qualitative research typically follows a logical sequence starting with the identification of a broad problem. This is followed by a flexible research design that allows for immersion and data collection, often through participant observation or interviews. Next, the data is analyzed using interpretative techniques to identify themes. Finally, the findings are integrated into a comprehensive narrative that provides a deep understanding of the subject.

146. (A) Extraneous variable
An extraneous variable is an outside factor that may unintentionally influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. If not controlled, these variables can lead to inaccurate conclusions about the cause-and-effect link. Identifying and managing extraneous variables is essential for ensuring the internal validity of a study and making sure the results truly reflect the variables being investigated.

147. (C) Questionnaire
A Likert scale is a common measurement tool used in questionnaires to assess attitudes and opinions. It typically asks respondents to indicate their level of agreement with a series of statements, ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree." This scale allows researchers to quantify subjective feelings and perform statistical analysis, making it a popular choice for surveys on various social and psychological topics.

148. (D) provide rich, in-depth understanding of a phenomenon.
The main strength of qualitative methods lies in their ability to provide a deep and detailed understanding of social life. By focusing on meanings, contexts, and subjective experiences, these methods capture the "why" and "how" of human behavior. This richness of data allows for the exploration of complex issues that cannot be easily measured or reduced to numbers in quantitative research.

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149. (C) facts are always theory-laden and interpreted within a context.
Facts in social science are rarely neutral because the way we observe and describe the social world is influenced by our theoretical frameworks and cultural context. What one researcher sees as a fact, another might interpret differently based on their conceptual lens. This "theory-ladenness" means that establishing objective facts requires careful attention to the assumptions and contexts that shape our observations.

150. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
A research design is a crucial plan that is developed before data collection begins. It serves as a guide for how the information will be gathered and analyzed to ensure the study's goals are met. Creating a design after the data is collected would be logically flawed, as the design is meant to provide the structured framework that makes the entire research process systematic.

151. (D) Formulation of the initial research hypothesis.
While computers are invaluable for processing, storing, and analyzing data, they cannot independently formulate the initial research hypothesis. The creative and conceptual task of identifying a research problem and developing a testable proposition remains the responsibility of the human researcher. Hypotheses must be grounded in existing social theory and professional insight, which current software is not designed to generate on its own.

152. (A) Oral History
Oral history is the best method for studying the development of a social movement through the memories of its founding members. By conducting in-depth interviews, researchers can

stars helps researchers understand the informal leadership and social hierarchy within the group. A star who chooses very few others may also hold a position of significant social power or selectivity within the group.

207. (A) How would you describe your feelings about the current political climate?
An open-ended question allows respondents to answer in their own words rather than choosing from a set of predefined options. This type of question is ideal for exploring complex attitudes and gathering rich, qualitative data. It provides the depth and nuance that close-ended questions (like age or yes/no items) often miss, allowing researchers to capture the unique perspectives of the participants.

208. (B) understand what is already known about the topic.
A literature review involves a systematic search and analysis of existing research on a specific topic. Its primary purpose is to identify what has already been discovered, identify gaps in knowledge, and provide a theoretical context for the new study. This ensures that the research builds on previous work and avoids unnecessary duplication, making it a critical foundation for any scientific inquiry.

209. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The median is considered a robust measure of central tendency because it is based on the rank-order of scores rather than their actual numerical values. Unlike the mean, it is not influenced by extreme outliers that can skew the average. This makes the median particularly useful in social research for reporting typical values in skewed distributions, such as income or house prices.

210. (A) It is acknowledged as an unavoidable part of the process.
In qualitative research, subjectivity is not seen as an error to be eliminated, but as an inherent part of the interpretative process. Researchers acknowledge that their own perspectives and experiences influence how they collect and analyze data. By being reflexive and transparent about these influences, qualitative researchers strive for credibility and depth, recognizing that the human element is central to understanding social life.

211. (C) It provides a holistic view of one person in their social context.
A life history provides an intensive and holistic understanding of an individual's life as a whole. It focuses on how personal experiences are shaped by and interact with broader social structures and cultural norms over time. This qualitative approach offers deep insights into the subjective meaning of human biography, capturing the complex relationship between the individual and society in a detailed narrative.

212. (D) incorrectly rejects a true null hypothesis.
A Type I error occurs when a researcher concludes that a relationship or effect exists when, in reality, it does not. By incorrectly rejecting the null hypothesis, the researcher makes a "false positive" claim. This error is typically controlled by setting a low significance level (alpha), which limits the probability of making such a mistake and ensures the reliability of the research conclusions.

213. (C) External validity
External validity refers to the extent to which research findings can be generalized from the specific sample and setting of the study to other populations and real-world contexts. A study with high external validity provides results that are broadly applicable. Ensuring external validity often requires careful sampling and conducting research in natural rather than artificial settings, which is a key goal in many social sciences.

214. (B) It is a cyclical process of theory, hypothesis, and observation.
The scientific method is best understood as a dynamic and ongoing cycle. Theories generate testable hypotheses, which are then checked through systematic observation and data collection. The results of these observations can support, refute, or lead to the refinement of the original theories. This continuous process of testing and revision ensures that scientific knowledge is evidence-based and constantly improving over time.

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Accurate understanding of these foundational concepts is necessary for conducting any legitimate scientific inquiry in social science.

162. (A) Content Analysis
Content analysis is focused on the systematic and objective study of symbolic communication. Researchers examine the messages, symbols, and themes within recorded media to understand the cultural and social values they reflect. By analyzing the content rather than just the structure of communication, this method provides valuable insights into how meanings are created and shared within a society through various media.

163. (C) +1.0
A correlation coefficient of +1.0 represents a perfect positive linear relationship between two variables. This means that as one variable increases, the other increases in a perfectly consistent and predictable way. While such perfect relationships are rare in the complex social world, this value serves as the mathematical upper limit for indicating the strongest possible positive association between two factors.

164. (D) Case Study
A case study is the intensive and detailed study of a specific individual, group, or context. It aims to provide a comprehensive and holistic understanding of the subject within its real-life environment. This method is particularly useful for exploring unique or complex situations in great depth, allowing researchers to generate new theories and insights that can later be tested using more general methods.

165. (C) Observer effect
The observer effect, also known as reactivity, occurs when the presence of a researcher influences or changes the behavior of the people being studied. This can lead to data that does not accurately reflect how subjects act in their natural, unobserved state. Minimizing this effect is a key challenge in observational research, requiring strategies like prolonged engagement or more unobtrusive data collection.

166. (B) Descriptive Research
Descriptive research is designed to provide a snapshot of a situation or population at a specific point in time. It focuses on accurately documenting the characteristics, behaviors, and attitudes as they currently exist. This type of research is essential for establishing a baseline of information and identifying current social trends, providing the foundation for more complex exploratory or explanatory studies later.

167. (D) Test-retest reliability
Test-retest reliability is a measure of the consistency of a research instrument over time. By administering the same questionnaire to the same group at two different time points, researchers can see if it produces stable results. High test-retest reliability gives confidence that the instrument is measuring something consistently rather than being influenced by random changes in the environment or the subjects themselves.

168. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
In participant observation, a researcher can choose to be overt (disclosing their role) or covert (keeping it hidden). Covert observation allows for studying behavior without the potential for reactivity, but it raises significant ethical concerns regarding deception and the lack of informed consent from the subjects. Balancing the need for authentic data with ethical responsibilities is a major consideration for field researchers.

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169. (C) 30
The mean is calculated by adding all the values (10+20+30+40+50 = 150) and dividing by the total number of items (5). The result is 30. This arithmetic average provides a single value that represents the center of the distribution. It is the most common measure of central tendency used in statistical analysis to summarize numerical data in social research projects.

170. (A) Purposive Sampling
Purposive sampling is a non-probability technique where the researcher selects participants based on specific characteristics or the needs of the study. It does not use random selection, meaning not every member of the population has a chance to be included. In contrast, systematic, simple random, and cluster sampling are all probability-based methods that allow for statistical generalization to the broader population.

171. (D) Applied research
Applied research is specifically designed to solve immediate and practical problems in a particular setting. Unlike basic research, which seeks to expand general knowledge and theory, applied research focuses on finding useful solutions for social issues, policy improvement, or organizational challenges. This type of inquiry is often collaborative and aims to have a direct and positive impact on the real world.

172. (B) Experimental
The use of a control group is a defining characteristic of experimental research. This group does not receive the treatment or intervention being tested and serves as a baseline for comparison. By comparing the results of the experimental group with the control group, researchers can determine the actual effect of the independent variable, ensuring that any changes are not due to external factors.

173. (C) The recorded communication itself
In content analysis, the primary unit of analysis is the actual recorded communication, such as a text, speech, or film. Researchers analyze the content within these documents to identify patterns and themes. While the communication may be produced by individuals or groups, the focus remains on the symbolic messages and information contained within the media itself rather than the people who created it.

174. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Case studies provide high depth and detail by intensively studying a single unit. It is also true that they are limited in their ability to provide broad generalizations to a larger population. However, the lack of generalizability is not the reason why they provide depth; rather, the depth is a result of the intensive, focused research design itself. Both statements accurately describe the method's characteristics.

175. (A) we cannot be certain future observations will conform to past ones.
The problem of induction is the philosophical challenge of assuming that because a pattern has been observed in the past, it will always continue in the future. In the scientific method, this means that no matter how much evidence we gather, we can never be 100 percent certain that our generalizations are universally true. This highlights the provisional and falsifiable nature of all scientific knowledge.

176. (B) Field notes
Field notes are the detailed, descriptive accounts that a researcher records during their time in the field. They capture observations, conversations, and the researcher's own reflections on the social setting. These notes serve as the primary raw data for qualitative research, providing the rich detail needed to understand social processes and meanings from an insider's perspective in various natural environments.

177. (B) Mode < Median < Mean
In a positively skewed distribution, a few very high scores pull the mean toward the right, away from the center. The mode remains at the peak where most scores are located, while the median falls between the mode and the mean. This typical order (Mode < Median < Mean) shows how extreme values influence different measures of central tendency differently in non-symmetrical data sets.

178. (A) A probability under 5% of obtaining the results if the null hypothesis is true.
A p-value of less than 0.05 is the common threshold for statistical significance in social research. it means there is less than a 5 percent chance that the observed findings are due to random sampling error. This gives researchers enough confidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the relationship or effect they found in their sample likely exists in the broader population.

179. (C) Content analysis
Analyzing forum posts within online communities is an application of content analysis. The researcher systematically examines the recorded digital communication to identify themes, attitudes, and social patterns. This method allows for the study of social interaction and culture in virtual environments by focusing on the symbolic messages and information that participants share in these public or private online spaces over time.

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180. (D) allows for greater depth, probing, and clarification.
The main strength of an interview is the personal interaction, which allows the researcher to ask follow-up questions and clarify responses. This flexibility leads to a much deeper understanding of the respondent's views than a standardized questionnaire can provide. Interviews allow for the exploration of complex and nuanced issues, capturing rich qualitative data through the active engagement between the researcher and the participant.

181. (C) Ethnography
Ethnography is the research method specifically focused on describing and interpreting the cultural behavior and shared meanings of a social group. By spending extensive time immersed in the group, the researcher can understand their way of life from an insider's perspective. The goal is to provide a comprehensive and detailed account of the cultural practices that define and shape the group's social world.

182. (B) Value judgment
The claim that democracy is the "best" form of government is a value judgment rather than an empirical fact. It reflects a personal or collective belief about what is desirable or right based on specific moral or political standards. Unlike facts, value judgments cannot be proven true or false through scientific observation; they are normative statements that vary across individuals and cultures.

183. (D) Ethical and practical difficulties in creating controlled experiments.
In sociology, it is often unethical or practically impossible to conduct controlled experiments on humans, such as intentionally creating poverty to study its effects. This is a major limitation compared to natural sciences where variables can be easily manipulated. As a result, social researchers must often rely on observational and descriptive methods to study social phenomena as they occur in the real world.

184. (A) difference between a sample statistic and the population parameter.
Sampling error is the natural discrepancy that occurs because a sample is only a subset of the entire population. Even with random selection, the sample's characteristics will not perfectly match the whole group. Researchers use statistical techniques to estimate this error and determine the level of confidence they can have when generalizing their findings from the sample back to the entire population.

185. (C) qualitative research.
A case study is a form of qualitative research because it focuses on gaining a deep, holistic understanding of a single unit through descriptive and interpretative methods. Rather than seeking numerical generalizations across large populations, the case study explores the complex meanings and contexts of the specific subject. This intensive approach provides rich data that is central to the qualitative research paradigm.

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186. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Sampling involves several key terms. The population is the entire group of interest, while the sample is the smaller subset selected for study. The sampling frame is the actual list used to select the sample, and an element is a single member of the population. Understanding these distinctions is fundamental for designing a rigorous sampling plan that ensures the research findings are representative and valid.

187. (D) It must be testable and falsifiable.
A defining characteristic of a scientific hypothesis is that it must be capable of being tested and potentially proven wrong through empirical evidence. If a statement cannot be challenged by data, it is not a scientific hypothesis. This requirement of falsifiability ensures that research is grounded in observable reality and that theories can be systematically refined or replaced as new evidence is gathered.

188. (B) percentage of the selected sample that actually participates.
The response rate is a critical measure in survey research, representing the proportion of people in the original sample who completed the questionnaire. A high response rate increases confidence that the participants are representative of the target population. A low rate can lead to non-response bias, where the people who chose not to participate differ significantly from those who did, threatening the validity.

189. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Content analysis is versatile because it can use both quantitative and qualitative approaches. A researcher might count the frequency of specific words (quantitative) or perform an in-depth analysis of the underlying themes and meanings within a text (qualitative). By combining these two perspectives, researchers can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the communication being studied, capturing both its breadth and depth.

190. (D) Life History
A life history is a qualitative method that focuses on an individual's own story of their entire life journey. It emphasizes how the person interprets their experiences and how their personal biography is intertwined with social and historical events. This method provides a uniquely deep and holistic perspective on the human experience, focusing on the subjective meaning of a life over time.

191. (D) All of the above
Facts and values are distinct in multiple ways. Facts are descriptive, objective, and empirically verifiable statements about what exists. Values, however, are prescriptive, subjective, and based on beliefs about what is desirable or right. Maintaining these distinctions is essential for scientific clarity, allowing researchers to separate their empirical findings from their personal moral judgments and normative opinions about society.

192. (C) I and II only
Sociometry is a quantitative method designed to measure and map interpersonal relationships and social choices within a group. It frequently uses a sociogram to visually represent these connections. While it provides valuable insights into social structure, it is not a form of in-depth ethnographic description, which is a qualitative approach focused on broad cultural interpretation rather than specific interpersonal measurements and maps.

193. (B) the results are unlikely to be generalizable to the population.
The primary problem with convenience sampling is that participants are selected because they are easy to reach rather than being representative of the population. This lack of randomness means that the findings from the sample may not apply to the broader group. While this method is quick and inexpensive, it lacks the scientific rigor needed for making valid statistical generalizations in social research.

194. (A) Reliable
Reliability refers to the consistency and stability of a research measure. If a tool or procedure produces the same results every time it is used under identical conditions, it is considered reliable. While reliability is necessary for a scientific measure, it does not guarantee that the measure is also valid (accurate). Both consistency and accuracy are essential for high-quality data in social research.

195. (C) What percentage of the population supports a particular policy?
Quantitative surveys are ideal for measuring the prevalence and distribution of attitudes or behaviors within a large population. By asking standardized questions to a representative sample, researchers can calculate percentages and identify broad social trends. This numerical focus is perfect for questions about policy support, while qualitative methods are better suited for exploring deep lived experiences or complex cultural rituals in detail.

196. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Correlation only indicates an association between variables; it does not prove that one causes the other. In contrast, a test of significance is a valuable tool that helps researchers decide whether their findings are likely due to a real pattern or just random chance. Both concepts are essential for data analysis, but they must be interpreted correctly to avoid making false scientific claims.

197. (C) dispersion around the mean.
Standard deviation is a key measure of dispersion that quantifies how much individual scores in a dataset vary from the arithmetic mean. It tells researchers whether the data points are clustered closely around the average or spread out over a wider range. This statistic provides essential context for understanding the consistency and

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variability of the social measurements being analyzed in a study.

198. (B) researchers interpret a world already interpreted by actors.
The double-hermeneutic refers to the unique challenge in social science where the researcher's subjects are also thinking beings who interpret their own actions and social world. The social scientist is therefore interpreting a reality that is already infused with meaning by the people living in it. This requires a deeper level of interpretative work than in natural sciences where the objects of study lack consciousness.

199. (D) the apparent relationship is caused by a third, unmeasured variable.
A spurious correlation occurs when two variables appear to be related, but the connection is actually caused by a third, hidden factor. For example, the correlation between ice cream sales and drowning is driven by hot weather, not by ice cream itself. Recognizing spurious relationships is crucial for avoiding false causal claims and ensuring that research findings accurately reflect the underlying social reality.

200. (A) It allows for immediate data entry and reduces coding errors.
Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) uses handheld devices to record responses during face-to-face interviews. This technology allows for immediate data entry, which eliminates the need for later transcription and significantly reduces errors. CAPI also allows for complex skip patterns in questions to be managed automatically, making the interview process more efficient and ensuring higher data quality and consistency during the entire collection phase.

201. (C) helps the researcher gain access to the community.
A gatekeeper is an individual who has the authority or influence to grant or deny a researcher access to a social setting or group. In ethnography, building rapport with a gatekeeper is a critical first step for entering the field and gaining the trust of the community. Gatekeepers can provide essential introductions and help the researcher navigate the local social and cultural environment.

202. (A) Mode
The mode is a measure of central tendency, representing the most frequent score in a distribution. It does not measure dispersion (variability). Range, variance, and standard deviation are the primary statistics used to describe how spread out or clustered the data points are. Understanding both where the data centers and how it spreads is essential for a complete and accurate statistical analysis.

203. (D) Quasi-experimental design
A quasi-experimental design includes a comparison group but lacks the random assignment of participants characteristic of a true experiment. This design is often used in social research when random assignment is not ethical or practical, such as studying existing classrooms or programs. While not as rigorous as a true experiment, it still allows for more controlled comparisons than simple descriptive or correlational studies.

204. (B) An eyewitness account of the French Revolution.
A primary source in historical research is a document or object created during the time under study. Eyewitness accounts, letters, and original government records provide direct evidence of historical events. In contrast, textbooks and biographies written much later are secondary sources that interpret and analyze these primary materials. Using primary sources is essential for building a credible and detailed understanding of the past.

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205. (A) III, II, I, IV
Scientific concepts range from abstract to specific. A theory provides the broadest and most abstract explanation. This is narrowed down into a testable hypothesis, which is then made more specific through the selection of a research design. Finally, the most specific level is data collection, where actual empirical observations are made. This logical progression ensures that research is theoretically grounded and empirically focused.

206. (D) Star
In sociometry, a "star" is an individual who is chosen by many members of the group as a preferred person for interaction. They are central figures in the social network. Identifying

record personal accounts that might not be found in official documents. This method provides a rich, subjective understanding of the movement's history, focusing on the motivations, challenges, and interpretations of the people who lived it.

153. (C) 8
The mode is the value that appears most frequently in a dataset. In the set {2, 5, 8, 2, 9, 8, 10, 8}, the number eight occurs three times, which is more often than any other value. Therefore, eight is the mode. Identifying the mode helps researchers understand the most typical or common score in a distribution of social or psychological measurements.

154. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Questionnaires are highly efficient for reaching a large and geographically dispersed population. Because they can be sent through mail or the internet, they are much less expensive than conducting face-to-face interviews across multiple locations. This cost-effectiveness allows researchers to gather a large amount of data from diverse sources, making it a popular choice for surveys on broad social trends.

155. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Social research involves several interconnected activities. The scientific method provides the overall framework, including formulating hypotheses. Sampling is the process of selecting a representative group for study. Content analysis is used to interpret textual or communicative data, and sociometry is the specialized method for measuring group relationships. Understanding how these methods and activities align is fundamental for designing and executing rigorous research.

156. (B) Secondary data analysis
Secondary data analysis involves using existing information that was originally collected by someone else for a different purpose. This could include census data, government records, or datasets from previous research projects. This approach is efficient and cost-effective, allowing researchers to explore new questions or test theories using large, high-quality datasets without the expense of primary data collection.

157. (C) Gender (Male/Female)
A dichotomous variable is a type of nominal variable that has only two possible categories or values, such as "Male" or "Female" and "Yes" or "No." These variables are commonly used in social research to categorize participants or outcomes. Because they only have two states, they are easy to code and analyze using various statistical techniques to compare differences between the two groups.

158. (B) II and III only
The median is the middle point of a distribution and is uniquely unaffected by extreme outlier values, unlike the mean. While it provides a robust measure of central tendency, it is not the most frequently occurring value (that is the mode). Using the median is particularly helpful in social research when data is skewed, as it gives a more realistic center.

159. (A) Interpretivism (Qualitative)
The 'Verstehen' approach, famously associated with Max Weber, emphasizes the need to understand social action from the subjective perspective of the actors involved. This interpretative focus is the hallmark of qualitative research, which aims to uncover the meanings and motivations behind human behavior rather than just observing external actions. It is a fundamental paradigm for understanding the complexity of social life.

160. (B) summarize and describe the characteristics of a sample.
Descriptive statistics are used to organize and summarize the main features of a dataset in a clear and meaningful way. They include measures of central tendency (like the mean) and measures of dispersion (like the range). The primary goal is to provide a snapshot of the sample's characteristics without making inferences about the broader population, which is the role of inferential statistics.

161. (C) I, II, and III
All three statements provided are incorrect. Participant observation is a quintessentially qualitative method. A hypothesis is a tentative, testable proposition, not a proven fact. Finally, a research design is a mandatory and essential plan that guides the entire study; it is not optional.

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215. (B) P-2, Q-1
Quantitative methodologies focus on measurement and the use of statistics to analyze social patterns. In contrast, qualitative methodologies emphasize interpretive understanding (Verstehen) and the production of thick, detailed descriptions of social life. Each approach offers a different lens for studying the human world, with quantitative research providing breadth and statistical power, and qualitative research offering depth and contextualized meaning.

216. (A) Control group
In an experimental design, the control group provides the baseline against which the effects of the treatment are measured. By receiving a placebo (like a sugar pill) instead of the active drug, this group shows what would happen without the intervention. Comparing the outcomes of the experimental and control groups allows researchers to isolate the true impact of the independent variable being tested.

217. (C) encourage the respondent to elaborate on an answer.
Probes are neutral prompts used by interviewers to encourage participants to provide more detailed or clear information. Questions like "Can you say more about that?" or "Why do you feel that way?" are essential for going beyond surface-level answers. Probing helps researchers capture the depth and complexity of a respondent's perspective, ensuring that the qualitative data collected is rich and informative.

218. (A) Ethnography - Measure of significance
Ethnography is a qualitative research method focused on descriptive and interpretative accounts of culture, not on calculating measures of statistical significance. Measures of significance are tools used in quantitative research to evaluate numerical data. The other pairs correctly match statistical concepts (mean, standard deviation, correlation) with their respective categories (central tendency, dispersion, association), highlighting the different tools used in diverse research approaches.

219. (D) long-term immersion in a social setting.
A defining feature of ethnography is the researcher's long-term immersion within the community being studied. Through participant observation and in-depth interactions, the researcher gains an "insider" understanding of the group's culture and everyday life. This deep engagement allows for the collection of rich, contextualized data that captures the nuances and meanings of social practices from the perspective of the people involved.

220. (B) formulate a research problem or question.
The first and most essential step in any social research project is identifying a clear research problem or question. This provides the focus and direction for all subsequent steps, including selecting a design, choosing a sample, and determining the most appropriate methods for data collection. A well-defined problem ensures that the research is purposeful and that the findings address a meaningful gap.

221. (D) All I, II, and III
All three statements correctly describe aspects of hypothesis testing. A null hypothesis posits no relationship, while the alternative hypothesis proposes a specific effect. Researchers conduct studies to gather evidence that might allow them to reject the null hypothesis, thereby providing support for their alternative proposition. This structured approach is fundamental for testing theories and ensuring that research conclusions are based on rigorous data.

222. (D) reactivity or interviewer effect.
Reactivity, or the interviewer effect, occurs when a respondent alters their answers to please the researcher or conform to perceived expectations. This can lead to biased data that does not reflect the person's true attitudes or behaviors. Researchers must be aware of this potential influence and use strategies like neutral questioning and building rapport to minimize its impact and ensure higher data quality.

223. (A) 13
To find the median of {12, 5, 22, 30, 7, 14}, first arrange them in order: {5, 7, 12, 14, 22, 30}. Since there is an even number of values, the median is the average of the two middle scores (12 and 14), which is 13. The median identifies the central point of the distribution, providing a robust measure of central tendency.

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including the selection of methods, sampling, and analysis. This logical blueprint ensures that all parts of the study work together to produce coherent and valid results. A strong design is essential for maintaining scientific rigor and effectively answering the research questions.

242. (A) Operationalization
Operationalization is the process of turning abstract concepts into measurable variables. For example, "social class" might be operationalized using indicators like income, education level, and occupation. By defining concepts in terms of specific, observable measures, researchers can collect empirical data and perform systematic analysis. This step is crucial for bridging the gap between theoretical ideas and the actual practice of scientific research in society.

243. (C) Positivism and Interpretivism.
The debate between positivism and interpretivism is central to social research methodology. Positivism emphasizes objective measurement and the use of scientific methods to find universal social laws. Interpretivism, in contrast, focuses on the subjective meanings and contexts that shape human behavior. This fundamental philosophical divide influences the choice between quantitative and qualitative methods and shapes how researchers understand the nature of social reality itself.

244. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Different tools are used for various types of data collection. A questionnaire is self-administered by the respondent, while a schedule is filled in by an interviewer. Observation checklists provide a structured way to record behaviors, and interview guides offer a flexible list of topics for qualitative conversations. Understanding the characteristics of each tool helps researchers choose the best method for gathering the specific data needed for their study.

245. (C) The total number of cases
In statistics, 'N' typically represents the total number of cases or individuals in a sample or population. Knowing the sample size is essential for calculating various statistics, such as the mean, and for determining the statistical power of a study. A larger 'N' generally increases the reliability of the findings and the researcher's confidence in generalizing those results to the broader population being studied.

246. (B) A life history
A life history is inherently longitudinal because it explores the life of an individual across time, from birth to the present. It captures changes, transitions, and the development of the person's identity and social role over decades. While other methods might look at a single point in time, the life history narrative is built on the passage of time, providing a uniquely deep perspective on social change.

247. (D) Ethnography
Ethnography is the research method most associated with "thick description." It aims to provide a detailed and interpretative account of social life by capturing not just actions, but the cultural meanings and contexts behind them. Through long-term immersion and the use of various qualitative techniques, ethnographers produce rich narratives that allow for a deep and holistic understanding of the social group being studied from an insider's view.

248. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The scientific method does not provide absolute proof; instead, it reduces uncertainty by systematically testing hypotheses against empirical evidence. All scientific findings are provisional and subject to revision as new data emerges. This commitment to constant testing and potential falsification is what makes the scientific approach a powerful and reliable way of building knowledge while recognizing that our understanding of the world is always evolving.

249. (C) It allows for the study of behavior in its natural context.
A major benefit of participant observation is the ability to study people as they act in their everyday lives. By observing behavior in its natural setting, researchers can capture social processes that might be lost in more artificial environments like laboratories. This immersion provides a depth of insight into the meanings and cultural contexts of actions, resulting in a more authentic understanding of social phenomena.

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233. (C) Correlational analysis
Qualitative methods like ethnography, oral history, and case studies focus on in-depth understanding and non-numerical data. In contrast, correlational analysis is a quantitative tool used to measure the statistical relationship between numerical variables. While qualitative research explores meanings and contexts, correlational analysis seeks to identify mathematical associations across large datasets, which is a key goal of the quantitative research paradigm in social science.

234. (A) Data processing
Data processing involves preparing raw information for analysis by cleaning, coding, and checking for errors. This step ensures that the data is accurate and in a usable format. In quantitative research, this often includes entering survey responses into a computer program. In qualitative research, it might involve transcribing interviews. This careful preparation is essential for producing reliable and valid results in any research project.

235. (D) explain why things are the way they are.
Explanatory research goes beyond simple description to identify the causes and reasons behind social phenomena. It aims to identify the factors that lead to specific outcomes and establish cause-and-effect relationships. By explaining the underlying mechanisms of social life, this type of research helps build deeper theoretical understanding and can provide evidence for developing policies and interventions to address various social problems.

236. (B) Median
The median is the most suitable measure of central tendency for income data because it is not influenced by a few very high or low values (outliers). In distributions like income, where there is often significant inequality, the mean can be pulled upward, giving a misleading impression. The median provides a more realistic picture of the typical person's experience by identifying the middle point of the distribution.

237. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Computers have fundamentally changed social research by enabling the storage and rapid analysis of vast amounts of data. They allow for complex statistical tests and the systematic coding of qualitative information that would be impossible to do by hand. By increasing efficiency and accuracy, computers have allowed researchers to tackle larger and more complex social problems, leading to a significant expansion of knowledge in the field.

238. (D) Non-directional hypothesis
A non-directional hypothesis predicts that there is a relationship between two variables but does not specify the direction of that relationship. In this case, it states that social class and life expectancy are linked without saying whether higher class leads to longer or shorter lives. This provides a broad focus for research before specific patterns are identified through data collection and statistical analysis of the findings.

239. (A) potential for low response rates.
The main disadvantage of mail questionnaires is that people often fail to return them, leading to low response rates. This can introduce non-response bias, where the people who chose to answer differ from those who didn't, making the sample unrepresentative. While mail surveys are cost-effective and allow for anonymity, researchers must use follow-up reminders and clear designs to encourage participation and ensure data quality.

240. (B) Validity
Validity refers to the accuracy of a measurement tool in capturing the concept it is intended to measure. A valid instrument provides a true reflection of social reality. While reliability ensures consistency, validity ensures that the research is actually measuring the right thing. Establishing validity is a critical part of ensuring that research findings are meaningful and can be used to build credible social theories.

241. (B) The logical blueprint for conducting the research.
A research design is the overall plan that guides the entire study from start to finish. It outlines how the research problem will be addressed,

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291. (C) Ethnography/Participant Observation
Field notes are the primary form of raw data in ethnography and participant observation. They are the detailed, descriptive accounts that a researcher records while immersed in a social setting. These notes capture behaviors, conversations, and the researcher's own reflections, providing the rich qualitative detail needed to understand social life and cultural meanings from an insider's perspective. They are the essential foundation for building a deep and holistic interpretation of society.

292. (D) handle large samples and allow for statistical generalization.
The primary advantage of quantitative methods is their ability to gather standardized data from large, representative samples. This allows researchers to use statistics to identify broad social trends and generalize their findings from the sample to the entire population with a calculated level of confidence. While these methods may lack the depth of qualitative approaches, they provide the breadth and statistical power needed for testing hypotheses and measuring social change.

293. (C) Personal Opinion
The scientific method is based on objective observation and systematic verification, not on personal opinion. All scientific claims must be supported by empirical evidence that can be independently tested by others. While a researcher's interest might be sparked by a personal belief, the actual research process requires setting aside individual opinions in favor of a rigorous procedure that ensures findings are grounded in observable reality rather than subjective bias or preference.

294. (B) Measure of central tendency
Calculating the average age in a university is an application of a measure of central tendency (the mean). This statistic provides a single value that represents the center of the distribution of ages within the entire student body. It is a fundamental descriptive tool used in social research to summarize large amounts of numerical data, allowing for easy comparison and a clear picture of the typical characteristics of the group being studied.

295. (D) Content analysis
Analyzing personal documents like diaries and autobiographies is a form of content analysis. The researcher systematically examines these recorded communications to identify themes, cultural values, and personal meanings. This method allows for a detailed and objective study of subjective experiences through the symbolic messages people leave behind. It is a valuable qualitative technique for understanding the human dimension of social and historical processes across different periods and social contexts.

296. (A) separating the researcher's perspective from the phenomena.
The challenge of objectivity versus subjectivity highlights the difficulty researchers face in separating their own values and perspectives from the social world they are studying. Because researchers are part of society, their individual backgrounds can influence their interpretations. Striving for objectivity requires following systematic procedures and being reflexive about these personal influences to ensure that the final research findings accurately reflect social reality rather than the investigator's own subjective bias.

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297. (C) Methodology
The methodology section of a research proposal or report outlines the specific steps the researcher took to conduct the study. It includes information on the research design, sampling techniques, data collection methods, and analytical procedures used. This section is essential for transparency and allows other scientists to evaluate the rigor of the study and attempt to replicate the research, ensuring that the findings are scientifically sound and based on a systematic process.

298. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A low response rate can significantly threaten the validity of a survey because the people who choose not to participate may differ in important ways from those who do. If this happens, the final sample is no longer representative of the population, leading to non-response bias. The results may then reflect only the views of a specific subgroup, making it impossible to accurately generalize the findings to the entire group being studied.

250. (A) I and II only
Computers are highly effective for searching through vast amounts of academic literature and for analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data. However, they cannot independently formulate a research problem. The creative task of identifying a gap in knowledge and defining a research question remains the work of the human researcher. While computers are powerful tools for managing information, they lack the conceptual insight needed for original problem formulation.

251. (D) as one variable increases, the other decreases perfectly.
A correlation coefficient of -1.0 represents a perfect negative linear relationship. This means that as one variable goes up, the other goes down in a perfectly consistent and predictable straight-line manner. While such perfect relationships are rare in social research, this value serves as the mathematical lower limit for indicating the strongest possible inverse association between two variables in a statistical study of social data.

252. (B) the insider's point of view.
The 'emic' perspective refers to the insider's or native's point of view in ethnographic research. The goal of the ethnographer is to understand the social world from the perspective of the people living in it, using their own categories and meanings. This is contrasted with the 'etic' perspective, which uses the researcher's external and analytical categories to describe the culture. capturing the emic view is central to qualitative understanding.

253. (C) India's literacy rate in 2011 was 74.04%.
The statement about the literacy rate is an empirical fact because it is a verifiable observation based on systematic data collection (the census). It describes an existing situation without expressing a personal opinion or moral judgment. Such verifiable statements provide the objective evidence that social researchers use to test theories and understand social patterns, distinguishing scientific findings from personal beliefs or policy recommendations about society.

254. (D) Measurement of social choices and relationships.
Sociometry is specifically designed to measure and map the social choices and interpersonal relationships within a group. By asking individuals about their preferences for others, researchers can identify the structure of social networks, including leaders, isolates, and subgroups. This quantitative method provides a visual and mathematical way to understand the informal social dynamics that shape behavior and group cohesion in various organizational and social settings.

255. (A) Oral history
Oral history is the research method that relies on the personal narratives and memories of individuals to understand past events. Through in-depth interviews, researchers record the voices of people who experienced history firsthand. This method provides a uniquely subjective and detailed perspective on the past, often capturing the experiences of marginalized groups who are absent from official records, enriching our understanding of historical and social change.

256. (B) Inferential statistics
A test of significance is a fundamental part of inferential statistics. It is used to determine whether the results found in a sample are likely to represent real patterns in the broader population or are simply the result of random chance. By making inferences from a sample back to the population, researchers can test hypotheses and draw scientifically grounded conclusions about social phenomena with a calculated level of confidence.

257. (B) a list of questions used in a structured interview.
An interview schedule is a formal list of questions that an interviewer uses to guide a structured conversation with a respondent. The researcher reads the questions exactly as written and records the answers. This ensures consistency across all interviews, allowing for easy comparison and quantitative analysis of the data. Schedules are particularly useful in large-scale surveys where standardized measurement is essential for identifying broad social patterns.

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224. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While total objectivity (being completely value-free) is difficult to achieve in social science, it is true that a researcher's personal values often influence their initial choice of a research topic. However, scientific rigor requires following systematic procedures to minimize bias during the actual research. Distinguishing between the choice of a problem and the neutral execution of the study is a key challenge for researchers.

225. (B) Higher response rate and completeness of data
A schedule is administered by an interviewer, which typically results in higher response rates and more complete data than self-administered questionnaires. The interviewer can encourage participation, clarify confusing questions, and ensure that all items are answered. This personal interaction often leads to better data quality, especially for complex or sensitive topics where respondents might otherwise give up or provide incomplete information.

226. (A) Ethnography
Thick description is a concept central to ethnography, referring to the detailed and interpretative account of social life that captures not just actions, but the meanings and contexts behind them. By providing a rich and nuanced narrative, ethnographers allow readers to understand the complexities of a culture from the perspective of its members. This approach is essential for a deep qualitative understanding of society.

227. (C) Content Analysis
Analyzing political speeches to identify recurring ideologies is a perfect application of content analysis. By systematically examining the messages and symbols in the speeches, researchers can uncover underlying themes and patterns of thought. this method allows for an objective and detailed study of how political actors communicate their values and attempt to influence public opinion through various forms of recorded communication.

228. (D) is chosen by few or no one in the group.
In sociometry, an "isolate" is an individual who receives very few or no choices from other group members during a social preference task. Identifying isolates is important for understanding the social dynamics and potential marginalization within a group. This information can be used by teachers or managers to help integrate isolated members and improve the overall social climate and group cohesion.

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229. (C) External validity
External validity is the degree to which the findings of a research study can be generalized to other people, settings, and times. A study with high external validity provides results that are broadly applicable beyond the specific conditions of the original research. achieving this often requires using representative samples and conducting the study in natural environments that reflect the real world as closely as possible.

230. (B) Longitudinal study
A longitudinal study involves collecting data from the same group or social phenomenon at multiple points in time. Comparing crime statistics before and after a new law is passed is a longitudinal approach because it tracks changes over time. This design is essential for evaluating the impact of policies and understanding social trends, as it allows researchers to see how events influence behavior across different periods.

231. (D) the research participants.
The primary ethical responsibility of a social researcher is always toward the participants. This includes ensuring informed consent, protecting their privacy, and minimizing any potential harm. While researchers also have obligations to their funders and the academic community, the welfare and rights of the individuals who provide the data must come first. Ethical guidelines are designed to uphold this fundamental commitment to human dignity.

232. (A) Unquestioning faith
The scientific method is based on skepticism and empiricism, not on unquestioning faith. All scientific claims must be supported by empirical evidence and are subject to constant testing and potential revision. In contrast, faith relies on belief without the need for observable proof. The scientific approach requires a commitment to systematic procedure, objectivity, and

needed to explore the "how" and "why" of a specific situation in great qualitative depth.

267. (D) Hypothesis
The statement regarding the relationship between education and income is a hypothesis because it is a testable proposition that can be evaluated using empirical data. It predicts a specific directional relationship between two variables. By formulating hypotheses, researchers can focus their investigation and determine if their initial assumptions are supported by the evidence gathered through systematic observation and analysis of the social world.

268. (B) Conducting a literature search using online databases.
One of the most effective uses of computers in the early stages of research is conducting a systematic literature search. Online databases allow researchers to quickly find and organize existing studies on their topic, ensuring they build on previous knowledge. This efficient access to academic information is a critical first step in defining a research problem and developing a theoretical framework for any new social scientific investigation.

269. (C) the lack of informed consent.
The main ethical dilemma in covert participant observation is that the subjects do not know they are being studied, meaning they cannot give informed consent. This violates the principle of voluntary participation and autonomy. While covert observation can provide authentic data by avoiding reactivity, researchers must carefully weigh this benefit against the potential harm and deception involved, often requiring approval from an institutional ethics review board.

270. (D) most frequent value.
The mode is the measure of central tendency that identifies the score or category that occurs most often in a dataset. It is the most typical value in the distribution. For nominal data, it is the only appropriate measure of center. Knowing the mode helps researchers understand which specific behavior, attitude, or characteristic is the most common within the group being studied in their social research project.

271. (A) participant observation.
Working as an employee to study a corporation's culture is a form of participant observation. The researcher becomes part of the social setting and participates in the daily activities of the group while observing their interactions and shared meanings. This immersive method provides a deep, "insider" perspective on the social dynamics and cultural practices within the organization that would be difficult to capture through more distant research methods.

272. (B) they were collected for other purposes.
A major limitation of using official statistics (secondary data) is that they were originally collected for administrative or government purposes, not necessarily for research. This means the categories and definitions used may not perfectly align with the researcher's theoretical concepts. While these statistics provide a large amount of inexpensive data, researchers must be careful when interpreting them and acknowledge the potential mismatch with their own specific research goals.

273. (B) personally detached and unbiased.
Objectivity requires the researcher to maintain a distance from the subject of study to minimize the influence of personal values and biases. By following systematic procedures and being transparent about their methods, researchers strive to produce findings that accurately reflect social reality rather than their own opinions. While total detachment is difficult, the procedural goal of objectivity is essential for ensuring the scientific integrity and credibility of social research results.

274. (A) longitudinal study.
A study that follows the same group of people over multiple decades is a longitudinal study. This design allows researchers to observe how individuals change and develop as they move through different life stages. It is invaluable for understanding the long-term impact of social events and personal transitions, providing a uniquely deep perspective on human biography and social change that cannot be achieved through a single cross-sectional snapshot.

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275. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Scientific research involves several key concepts. A hypothesis is a testable proposition, while a fact is an empirically verifiable observation. A value is a belief about what is desirable or right, and a theory is a broad explanation that integrates many facts. Understanding the distinctions between these terms is fundamental for building a clear theoretical framework and conducting rigorous empirical research that can advance our scientific understanding of human society.

276. (D) Sociometry
Sociometry is the research method specifically concerned with measuring and visualizing the informal social structure and group dynamics within a community or organization. By analyzing individuals' social choices, researchers can identify patterns of leadership, cliques, and isolation. This quantitative approach provides a clear picture of the interpersonal relationships that shape behavior and collaboration, helping to understand how individuals relate to one another within a specific social group.

277. (C) empirical evidence.
The scientific method is a way of building knowledge based on empirical evidence gathered through systematic observation and experience. Unlike authority or tradition, scientific claims must be testable and supported by data from the real world. This commitment to empirical verification ensures that scientific knowledge is objective, verifiable, and can be challenged and improved through continued research and the discovery of new evidence about the social and natural world.

278. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Qualitative data analysis is often iterative, meaning researchers move back and forth between collecting data, coding it, and developing new concepts. Instead of following a linear path, the analysis is an ongoing process that allows the researcher to refine their understanding as new insights emerge. This flexibility is essential for capturing the complexity of social life and producing a deep, holistic interpretation that is grounded in the actual data.

279. (D) provide a baseline for comparison.
In an experiment, the control group provides a baseline by showing what happens when the independent variable is not manipulated. By comparing this group with the experimental group that received the treatment, researchers can determine if the intervention actually caused a change. This comparison is essential for isolating the effect of the variable being tested and ensuring that the results are not due to external or random factors.

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280. (A) Double-barreled question
A double-barreled question is a common survey error where two separate issues are combined into one question, such as "Do you enjoy school and have many friends?" This makes it impossible for the researcher to know which part of the question the respondent is answering. Avoiding such questions is essential for ensuring that data is clear and accurately reflects the respondent's views on each specific issue being studied.

281. (A) I and III only
Qualitative methods emphasize the importance of social context and often use inductive reasoning, where theories are generated from the data. These methods aim for a deep understanding of specific situations rather than achieving statistical generalization across large populations. While they provide rich detail and meaning, they are less concerned with numerical representativeness, which is the primary focus of quantitative research and its use of large, random samples.

282. (A) Computer-Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis (CAQDAS).
NVivo is a prominent example of Computer-Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis software (CAQDAS). These programs are designed to help researchers manage, code, and organize non-numerical data like interview transcripts and field notes. By providing tools for systematic analysis, they increase the transparency and efficiency of qualitative research. While the software facilitates the process, the final interpretation and theory generation remain the essential role of the human researcher.

283. (D) Interviews are interactive and verbal while questionnaires are written.
The fundamental difference between an interview and a questionnaire is the mode of interaction. Interviews are verbal, interactive conversations where a researcher can ask follow-up questions and observe non-verbal cues. Questionnaires are written, often self-administered instruments. This difference allows interviews to provide greater depth and flexibility, while questionnaires are more efficient for collecting standardized data from large samples across a wide geographical area in social research projects.

284. (B) value
The belief that poverty must be studied for the purpose of eradicating it is a value. It reflects a moral or social commitment and a judgment about what is desirable. While this value might motivate a researcher to study poverty, the actual investigation must be conducted using systematic and objective methods to collect and analyze empirical facts. Distinguishing between motivating values and empirical observations is a key part of maintaining scientific rigor.

285. (C) intensity and depth.
A case study is defined by its intensity and the depth of information it provides about a single unit. It aims to provide a comprehensive, holistic understanding by exploring many aspects of the subject within its specific context. This approach is ideal for studying complex social phenomena that cannot be easily measured or understood through broader, less detailed methods. The focus is on achieving a deep qualitative insight into the specific case.

286. (A) It is administered by a trained interviewer who records the answers.
A schedule is a data collection tool used in structured interviews where the researcher asks the questions and records the responses. This method ensures that the data is collected consistently and allows the interviewer to clarify any confusion for the respondent. Because of this personal interaction, schedules typically result in higher completion rates and more accurate information than self-administered questionnaires, making them valuable for gathering detailed and reliable social data.

287. (A) bridge between research questions and execution.
A research design acts as a critical bridge that connects the initial research questions with the actual collection and analysis of data. It provides the logical framework that ensures the entire study is structured to effectively address the research problem. By outlining the methods and procedures to be used, a design helps maintain consistency and scientific rigor throughout the research process, leading to more credible and meaningful findings about society.

288. (B) it takes every score into account.
Standard deviation is a more robust measure of dispersion than the range because it uses every single value in the dataset to calculate the average spread around the mean. The range only considers the two extreme scores, which can be highly misleading if there are outliers. By taking all data points into account, standard deviation provides a more complete and accurate picture of the variability within the social measurements being analyzed.

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289. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
A test of significance does not "prove" a hypothesis to be absolutely true. Instead, it provides statistical evidence that allows researchers to either support their hypothesis or fail to support it. Science is a provisional process, and findings are always subject to revision with new data. A significant result simply means that the observed pattern is unlikely to be due to chance, providing a scientifically grounded basis for supporting the research proposition.

290. (A) A chart depicting interpersonal relationships.
A sociogram is a visual diagram used in sociometry to map the social choices and interpersonal relationships within a group. It uses symbols to represent individuals and arrows to show the direction of their preferences for one another. This graphic tool makes it easy for researchers to identify the informal social structure, including influential leaders, isolated members, and the overall social dynamics and cohesion of the specific group being studied.

258. (A) Bias
The main problem with subjectivity in research is the potential for bias, where the researcher's personal values and expectations influence the collection or interpretation of data. This can lead to findings that reflect the investigator's opinion rather than the actual social reality. Striving for objectivity through systematic procedures and reflexivity is essential for minimizing bias and ensuring the scientific integrity and credibility of social research results.

259. (C) A test of significance
To compare whether the difference in average income between men and women is statistically significant or just due to chance, a researcher would use a test of significance (like a t-test). This statistical tool helps determine if the observed difference in the sample is likely to exist in the broader population, providing a scientifically grounded way to test hypotheses about social inequality and other important social relationships.

260. (D) Research Design : Oral History
Oral history is a specific research method or technique, not a type of research design. Research designs are broad frameworks like exploratory, descriptive, or explanatory. Oral history can be used within these designs to gather qualitative data. The other pairs correctly match qualitative and quantitative methods with their examples and identify measures of central tendency as tools for data analysis, highlighting the different components of scientific research.

261. (C) drawing conclusions and reporting findings.
The final step in the scientific method is to analyze the data and draw conclusions based on the evidence. The researcher then reports these findings to the academic community and the public. This reporting is essential for transparency and allows other scientists to review, critique, and attempt to replicate the study. It is through this shared process of communication that scientific knowledge is validated and built upon over time.

262. (B) Hypothetical
Hypothetical is not a recognized type of research design. Research designs are broad plans like exploratory, descriptive, or explanatory that guide a study toward its goals. While hypotheses are important testable statements used within these designs, they are not designs themselves. Accurate terminology is essential for correctly structuring research and communicating the study's overall approach to identifying and explaining various social phenomena in a scientific manner.

263. (D) Simple random sampling
Simple random sampling is the method where every member of the population has an equal and known chance of being selected for the study. This randomness is the cornerstone of probability sampling, allowing researchers to use inferential statistics to generalize their findings from the sample to the broader population. It minimizes selection bias, ensuring that the final sample is a representative miniature of the whole group being studied.

264. (A) assuming causation from correlation.
A common mistake in data analysis is assuming that because two variables are correlated, one must cause the other. Correlation only shows that variables move together; it does not establish a causal link. Other factors or a third variable might be responsible for the observed relationship. Researchers must use experimental designs or complex longitudinal studies to move beyond simple association and identify the true causes behind various social patterns.

265. (A) III, II, I
In sampling, the units range from smallest to largest. An element is a single member or unit of the population. A sample is a group of these elements selected for study. The population is the entire collective group from which the sample is drawn. Understanding these levels is essential for designing a representative sample and correctly generalizing the research findings from the specific group studied to the broader population of interest.

266. (A) Case Study
A case study is a qualitative method that involves an in-depth and intensive investigation of a single "bounded system," such as an individual, a group, or an event. By focusing on one unit in its specific context, researchers can gain a holistic and detailed understanding of complex phenomena. This method provides the rich data

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299. (D) Correlation

Correlation is a statistical measure of the degree of relationship between two variables. When a correlation is high, knowing the score on one variable allows a researcher to predict the score on the other with a certain level of accuracy. This association is fundamental for identifying social patterns and associations. However, researchers must remember that correlation does not equal causation, and other factors could be driving the observed relationship between the variables.

300. (B) understand a way of life from the native's point of view.

The ultimate goal of ethnography is to provide a deep and holistic understanding of a culture from the perspective of the people who live in it. By spending extensive time immersed in the community, the researcher aims to uncover the shared meanings and everyday practices that define their way of life. This interpretative focus provides the rich "thick description" needed to capture the unique complexity and diversity of human social and cultural systems.

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CHAPTER 05
Functionalism

1. Which of the following best defines the core objective of Jeffrey Alexander's Neo-functionalism?
(A) To reject Parsonian functionalism entirely due to its flaws.
(B) To improve Parsonian theory while keeping its core principles.
(C) To develop a new grand theory centered on power and conflict.
(D) To investigate social life through micro-level interactions only.

2. According to Jürgen Habermas, the "lifeworld" refers to which aspect of society?
(A) The shared realm of cultural knowledge and social solidarity.
(B) The economic systems that dominate modern everyday life.
(C) The state apparatuses that enforce order through coercion.
(D) The rationalized domains of modern government administration.

3. Consider the following statements regarding Louis Althusser's concept of Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs).
Statement I: ISAs function primarily through violence and repression to maintain the rule of the dominant class.
Statement II: The family, the educational system, and religious institutions are examples of ISAs.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

4. Which of the following is a key concept proposed by Anthony Giddens in his Structuration theory?
(A) The iron cage of rationality
(B) The legitimation crisis
(C) The simulacrum
(D) The duality of structure

5. Match the following thinkers in List I with their corresponding key concepts in List II.
List I: Thinker
P. Jacques Derrida
Q. Jürgen Habermas
R. Anthony Giddens
S. Louis Althusser
List II: Key Concept
1. Communicative Action
2. Interpellation
3. Deconstruction
4. Duality of Structure
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

6. Which statement accurately reflects a central argument of Post-Modernism as associated with thinkers like Derrida?
(A) There is a single reality discoverable via scientific methods.
(B) Knowledge is fragmented, plural, and constituted by language.
(C) Grand narratives provide a comprehensive view of society.
(D) Social evolution follows a linear path toward total progress.

7. All of the following are considered aims of sustainable development EXCEPT:
(A) Meeting the needs of the present generation.
(B) Protecting the environment and natural resources.
(C) Ensuring the ability of future generations to meet needs.
(D) Prioritizing economic growth over all

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environmental impacts.

8. A situation where a large number of people are involuntarily moved from their homes due to the construction of a large dam is best described as:
(A) Development-induced displacement
(B) Voluntary migration
(C) Seasonal migration
(D) Urban sprawl

9. Consider the following statements regarding the NITI Aayog in India.
Statement I: The NITI Aayog was established to replace the Planning Commission in India.
Statement II: A key function of the NITI Aayog is to foster cooperative federalism by involving States in the policy-making process.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

10. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Jeffrey Alexander criticized classical functionalism for its anti-individualistic bias.
Reason (R): Neo-functionalism seeks to integrate structure with agency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. Which of the following actions constitutes 'deviance' but not necessarily a 'crime'?
(A) A person committing a physical robbery.
(B) A driver exceeding the highway speed limit.
(C) An individual engaging in illegal insider trading.
(D) A student violating a formal school dress code.

12. The term "white-collar crime" was originally coined to describe crimes committed by:
(A) The urban poor living in metropolitan areas.
(B) High-status individuals within their occupations.
(C) Individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds.
(D) Organized criminal gangs involved in street violence.

13. What is the most significant change in the "profile of crime" in the contemporary, globalized world?
(A) A complete disappearance of traditional property crimes.
(B) A decrease in all forms of violent crime.
(C) The rise of cybercrime and transnational organized crime.
(D) The elimination of corruption in public office.

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14. In the context of Indian society, the concept of 'pluralism' primarily refers to:
(A) The existence of a single, dominant political party.
(B) The uniform application of a single civil code for all citizens.
(C) The dominance of a single national language across all states.
(D) The coexistence of diverse religious, linguistic, and cultural groups.

15. Consider the following statements about nation-building in India:
1. The promotion of secularism is seen as a crucial element for national unity.
2. Linguistic diversity has often posed challenges to the process of nation-building.
3. The Indian constitution advocates for a unitary state with no autonomy for regional entities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

16. Which concept by Habermas describes the process by which the economic and administrative

general interests.

53. Which of the following would Louis Althusser classify as a Repressive State Apparatus (RSA)?
(A) The media
(B) The education system
(C) The police
(D) The family

54. The deconstructionist approach of Jacques Derrida involves questioning:
(A) The progress of science.
(B) Binary oppositions and the stability of linguistic meaning.
(C) The existence of social class.
(D) The functions of social institutions.

55. The involuntary uprooting of communities from their land due to mining projects is a specific example of:
(A) Regional disparity
(B) A slum formation
(C) White-collar crime
(D) Development-induced displacement

56. All of the following are functions of the NITI Aayog EXCEPT:
(A) Finalizing and allocating annual financial plans for states.
(B) Designing strategic long-term policy.
(C) Acting as a resource centre and knowledge hub.
(D) Monitoring and evaluation of government programs.

57. A sociologist argues that the increasing rate of cybercrime represents a "changing profile of crime." This argument implies that:
(A) Traditional crimes like theft have disappeared.
(B) Crime rates are universally decreasing.
(C) New social conditions give rise to new criminal forms.
(D) Only wealthy individuals are now victims of crime.

58. The Indian model of secularism differs from the Western model primarily in that the Indian state:
(A) Can intervene in religious affairs to enact social reform.
(B) Adopts a policy of strict separation and non-intervention in religious affairs.
(C) Is officially atheistic and suppresses all religions.
(D) Has a constitutionally declared state religion.

59. Which statement best represents the relationship between tradition and modernity in India?
(A) A linear progression from tradition to modernity.
(B) The complete victory of modernity over tradition.
(C) The eradication of modernity by traditional forces.
(D) A complex process of negotiation, adaptation, and syncretism.

60. Which concept is central to Giddens's understanding of how agents sustain social systems, often without being able to articulate the rules they are following?
(A) Discursive Consciousness
(B) Practical Consciousness
(C) False Consciousness
(D) Class Consciousness

61. Which of the following is a major criticism that Neo-functionalists like Alexander leveled against classical functionalism?
(A) It paid too much attention to individual agency.
(B) It was overly focused on conflict and change.
(C) It was biased toward consensus and neglected power.
(D) It was too empirical and lacked a grand theoretical vision.

62. In Habermas's view, what type of action is driven by the goal of achieving an objective in the external world through calculation and efficiency?
(A) Communicative Action
(B) Normatively Regulated Action
(C) Dramaturgical Action
(D) Instrumental Action

63. The concept of 'interpellation' by Althusser describes how:
(A) Ideology constitutes individuals as subject-positions.

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26. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalist project?
(A) It completely abandons the concept of 'social system'.
(B) It advocates for a multi-dimensional approach to social analysis.
(C) It seeks to re-integrate micro and macro levels of analysis.
(D) It acknowledges both conflict and equilibrium as parts of social life.

27. The concept of "Communicative Action" in Habermas's work refers to social action oriented towards:
(A) Strategic success and personal gain.
(B) Obeying the commands of a charismatic leader.
(C) Maintaining traditional norms without question.
(D) Reaching mutual understanding through rational discourse.

28. The process by which individuals are "hailed" or recruited into a particular subject-position by ideology is termed what by Louis Althusser?
(A) Alienation
(B) Interpellation
(C) Sublimation
(D) Rationalization

29. Consider the following statements regarding Anthony Giddens' Structuration theory.
Statement I: In Giddens' theory, 'structure' is seen as only a constraint on human agency.
Statement II: Giddens posits that structure is both the medium and the outcome of social action (duality of structure).
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

30. The term 'différance', coined by Jacques Derrida, points to the idea that:
(A) The meaning of a word is stable and fixed.
(B) All binary oppositions are natural and universal.
(C) Language perfectly mirrors an external reality.
(D) Meaning is generated through difference and is deferred.

31. A core challenge related to 'regional disparity' in a country refers to:
(A) Imbalances in development and well-being between regions.
(B) The uniform economic development across all geographical areas.
(C) The equal distribution of natural resources.
(D) The identical cultural practices found in all parts of the nation.

32. The main objective of the NITI Aayog functioning as a 'think tank' for the Government of India is to:
(A) Directly implement welfare schemes at the village level.
(B) Provide advisor-led strategic and technical policy advice.
(C) Allocate funds for state-level projects without consultation.
(D) Act as a judicial body to resolve inter-state disputes.

33. Which of the following is the best example of 'delinquency'?
(A) A corporate executive committing financial fraud.
(B) A minor (juvenile) repeatedly engaging in acts of vandalism.
(C) An adult shoplifting from a department store.
(D) A politician accepting a bribe.

34. The persistence of caste-based identities and their influence in modern Indian politics is an example of:
(A) The interplay and syncretism of tradition and modernity.
(B) The complete failure of the modernization process.
(C) The total rejection of democratic principles.
(D) The successful eradication of all traditional structures.

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systems (the 'system') increasingly dominate and rationalize the 'lifeworld'?
(A) Public Sphere
(B) Colonization of the Lifeworld
(C) Legitimation Crisis
(D) Communicative Action

17. According to Althusser, what is the primary function of the Repressive State Apparatus (RSA)?
(A) To shape citizens' ideologies through education and media.
(B) To function primarily through violence or the threat of violence.
(C) To create a sense of national identity and solidarity.
(D) To manage the economic production of society.

18. A sociologist studying how everyday conversations and social rules are used by individuals to create and sustain social reality over time is most likely applying the principles of:
(A) Giddens' structuration theory
(B) Althusser's structural Marxism
(C) Derrida's deconstruction
(D) Habermas's theory of the public sphere

19. Jacques Derrida's method of 'deconstruction' is best understood as a way of:
(A) Establishing a definitive and final meaning for a text.
(B) Proving the superiority of Western philosophical traditions.
(C) Revealing internal contradictions and assumptions in a text.
(D) Building a grand narrative to explain social history.

20. Which of the following is NOT a primary structural component of the NITI Aayog?
(A) The Governing Council comprising Chief Ministers of all States.
(B) Regional Councils to address specific regional issues.
(C) A full-time organizational framework including a Vice-Chairperson and CEO.
(D) The final authority to distribute financial funds to states.

21. The phenomenon where certain urban areas are characterized by substandard housing, overcrowding, and lack of basic services is known as:
(A) Gentrification
(B) Urban renewal
(C) A slum
(D) A gated community

22. Which of the following correctly pairs a form of deviance with its classification?
(A) Bribery - Informal deviance
(B) Murder - Formal deviance (crime)
(C) Speaking loudly in a library - Formal deviance (crime)
(D) Tax Evasion - Informal deviance

23. From a sociological perspective, drug addiction is primarily viewed as:
(A) Solely a personal moral failure.
(B) A problem exclusive to lower-income communities.
(C) A purely biological and genetic condition.
(D) A social issue driven by marginalization and peer pressure.

24. The debate around 'Tradition and Modernity in India' suggests that:
(A) Traditions often adapt and coexist within modern contexts.
(B) Modernity has completely erased all traditional practices.
(C) Tradition and modernity are mutually exclusive concepts.
(D) India has rejected all aspects of modernity entirely.

25. Arrange the following thinkers in the chronological order of the primary development of their major theories.
1. Jürgen Habermas
2. Louis Althusser
3. Anthony Giddens
4. Jeffrey Alexander

(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

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(D) To serve as a discussion platform for State Chief Ministers.

44. Behavior that violates significant social norms and is disapproved of by a large number of people in a society is broadly defined as:
(A) Pluralism
(B) Deviance
(C) Modernity
(D) Structuration

45. Consider the following statements about sustainable development:
1. It is focused solely on environmental preservation, ignoring economic and social factors.
2. It promotes a balance between economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.
3. It is a development model that primarily benefits the current generation at the expense of the future.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

46. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a form of white-collar crime?
(A) Embezzlement
(B) Insider trading
(C) Corruption/Bribery
(D) Armed robbery

47. The term 'delinquency' is specifically used to refer to:
(A) Criminal or antisocial acts committed by juveniles.
(B) Any criminal act committed by an adult.
(C) Non-criminal but deviant behavior.
(D) Political corruption at the highest levels.

48. A sociological understanding of suicide, following Durkheim's tradition, would emphasize:
(A) The psychological weaknesses and individual pathologies of the person.
(B) The influence of social factors such as social integration and regulation.
(C) Suicide as a purely rational choice made in a vacuum.
(D) Suicide as a consequence of genetic predispositions.

49. Consider the following statements regarding the process of nation-building in India.
Statement I: The process of nation-building is a finished and complete project in India.
Statement II: Issues like regionalism, communalism, and linguistic conflicts continue to pose challenges to national integration in India.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

50. The "duality of structure," a central concept for Anthony Giddens, means that:
(A) Structures are both constituted by and the medium of action.
(B) Society is divided into two opposing classes.
(C) Social structures and human agency are separate and opposing forces.
(D) Individuals have two distinct consciousnesses: one practical and one discursive.

51. A core challenge related to 'regional disparity' in a country refers to:
(A) One-dimensional and deterministic.
(B) Focused only on macro-level structures.
(C) Multidimensional and inclusive of both action and structure.
(D) Critical of capitalism and focused on revolution.

52. In Habermas' theory, the 'public sphere' is an arena where:
(A) The state exercises its coercive power.
(B) Economic transactions and market competition take place.
(C) Religious rituals and ceremonies are performed.
(D) Individuals form a public body to debate

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71. The problem of "nation-building" in a diverse country like India involves the challenge of fostering a sense of:
(A) Homogeneity by suppressing all differences.
(B) Superiority over neighboring countries.
(C) Allegiance only to one's local community, disregarding the nation.
(D) National identity that respects diverse internal identities.

72. From a sociological viewpoint, a 'slum' is best conceptualized as:
(A) A physical manifestation of urban poverty and social exclusion.
(B) A temporary housing solution for new migrants.
(C) A hub for criminal activity with no social organization.
(D) An area exclusively populated by a single ethnic group.

73. The primary distinction between 'crime' and 'delinquency' is based on:
(A) The severity of the act.
(B) The location where the act was committed.
(C) The age of the offender.
(D) The social class of the offender.

74. A case where a software engineer uses their skills to illegally access a bank's database and transfer funds to their own account is an example of the:
(A) Shift in the profile of crime toward cyber-related acts.
(B) Traditional form of property crime.
(C) Concept of anomie as described by Durkheim.
(D) Process of gentrification in urban areas.

75. Consider the following statements about Anthony Giddens's Structuration Theory:
1. It emphasizes that structures are rigid and external to individuals, completely determining their actions.
2. It introduces the concept of the 'duality of structure', where structure is both the medium and outcome of action.
3. It argues that human agents are 'knowledgeable actors' who possess both practical and discursive consciousness.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

76. The replacement of the Planning Commission with the NITI Aayog signifies a shift towards:
(A) A more centralized, command-and-control approach to planning.
(B) An indicative planning model emphasizing cooperative federalism.
(C) The complete abolition of any form of national planning.
(D) A focus solely on agricultural development.

77. Which of the following is NOT an Ideological State Apparatus (ISA) in Althusser's framework?
(A) The family
(B) The school
(C) The army
(D) The church

78. The central argument of post-modernism regarding 'grand narratives' is that they:
(A) Are essential for understanding objective truth.
(B) Have become more relevant in the contemporary world.
(C) Are the only source of scientific knowledge.
(D) Marginalize alternative perspectives and forms of knowledge.

79. Which theorist is most closely associated with the concept of "Communicative Action"?
(A) Jürgen Habermas
(B) Louis Althusser
(C) Jacques Derrida
(D) Jeffrey Alexander

80. A key aspect of Jeffrey Alexander's project was to move functionalism away from a purely macro perspective and incorporate:
(A) A renewed focus on the economic base.
(B) An understanding of micro-level contingency and agency.
(C) A revolutionary political program.
(D) A biological explanation of social behavior.

81. Which term did Giddens use to describe the knowledge that actors can put into words about their own actions and social conditions?

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(B) The working class develops a revolutionary consciousness.
(C) The state uses physical force to control the population.
(D) Economic crises lead to the collapse of capitalism.

64. What does Derrida mean by challenging the 'metaphysics of presence'?
(A) He argues that physical reality does not exist.
(B) He critiques the search for a stable foundation for truth.
(C) He advocates for a return to pre-modern forms of social organization.
(D) He promotes the idea that only present-day events are worthy of study.

65. Match the following social issues in List I with their core characteristics in List II.
List I: Social Issue
P. Slum
Q. Regional Disparity
R. Displacement
S. Corruption
List II: Core Characteristic
1. Uneven development between geographical areas
2. Misuse of public office for private gain
3. Involuntary removal of people from their habitat
4. Overcrowded urban area with inadequate services
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

66. Which one of the following is a key aim of sustainable development?
(A) Balancing economic, social, and environmental goals.
(B) To achieve rapid industrialization at any environmental cost.
(C) To preserve the environment by halting all economic development.
(D) To prioritize the needs of the current global North over the global South.

67. Which body in the NITI Aayog is specifically constituted to address issues that may be unique to a particular group of states or a region?
(A) The Governing Council
(B) The Vice-Chairperson's Office
(C) Regional Councils
(D) The Chief Executive Officer's Secretariat

68. An act of 'corruption', such as a public official accepting a bribe, falls under the category of:
(A) Juvenile delinquency
(B) Anomic suicide
(C) Informal deviance
(D) White-collar crime

69. Consider the following statements regarding the 'changing profile of crime'.
Statement I: The 'changing profile of crime' refers to the fact that crime rates have been reduced to zero in modern societies.
Statement II: The emergence of transnational terrorism and cyber-espionage are indicators of the changing profile of crime.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

70. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Jürgen Habermas argues that in late capitalist societies, the state increasingly intervenes in the economy to manage crises.
Reason (R): This intervention leads to a "legitimation crisis" as the state takes on responsibilities it cannot fulfill, eroding public trust and loyalty.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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35. Match the following concepts in List I with their associated ideas in List II.
List I: Concept
P. White-collar crime
Q. Displacement
R. Pluralism
S. Slum
List II: Associated Idea
1. Coexistence of diverse cultures
2. Substandard urban housing
3. Occupational crime of the elite
4. Involuntary relocation
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

36. The concept of 'secularism' as practiced in India is often described as 'sarva dharma samabhava', which implies:
(A) The state having its own official religion.
(B) A strict separation where the state is hostile to religion.
(C) The state showing indifference to all religious matters.
(D) The state treating all religions with equal respect.

37. A key problem in nation-building for a pluralistic society is:
(A) Enforcing a single, homogenous culture on all citizens.
(B) Eliminating all forms of regional and cultural differences.
(C) Achieving national unity while accommodating and respecting diverse identities.
(D) Promoting the interests of only the majority community.

38. According to Habermas, a "legitimation crisis" occurs when:
(A) The lifeworld successfully resists colonization by the system.
(B) The state fails to maintain the loyalty of its citizens.
(C) Communicative action becomes the dominant form of social interaction.
(D) Economic prosperity is at its peak, leading to social complacency.

39. What does Althusser mean by the "relative autonomy" of the superstructures (like the state and ideology)?
(A) They are completely independent of the economic base.
(B) They are mechanistically determined by the economic base.
(C) They have no influence whatsoever on the economic base.
(D) They possess limited independence from the economic base.

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40. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Anthony Giddens' structuration theory seeks to overcome the dualism of agency and structure in social theory.
Reason (R): Giddens argues that agency and structure are two independently existing entities, with structure always determining agency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. A key focus of post-modernist thought is the critique of 'logocentrism', which refers to:
(A) The study of logical fallacies in arguments.
(B) The emphasis on visual culture over written texts.
(C) The privileging of speech and reason as truth's foundation.
(D) The belief in multiple, equally valid realities.

42. Which of the following contemporary issues is a direct consequence of uneven economic growth, leading to wealth concentration in certain geographical areas while others lag behind?
(A) Regional disparity
(B) Drug addiction
(C) White-collar crime
(D) Secularism

43. Which of the following is a primary function of the Governing Council of the NITI Aayog?
(A) To approve the Union Budget.
(B) To appoint judges to the Supreme Court.
(C) To conduct national elections.

(A) Practical consciousness
(B) Discursive consciousness
(C) Collective consciousness
(D) False consciousness

82. The analysis of how a pair of terms like 'man/woman' or 'speech/writing' is constructed as a hierarchical opposition is central to the work of:
(A) Jacques Derrida
(B) Anthony Giddens
(C) Jürgen Habermas
(D) Jeffrey Alexander

83. The inequitable distribution of industries, infrastructure, and educational institutions across a country is a clear indicator of:
(A) Sustainable development
(B) National integration
(C) Regional disparity
(D) Social mobility

84. In the context of deviance, what is the primary purpose of a social 'sanction'?
(A) To reward conformity to social norms.
(B) To define what is considered normal behavior.
(C) To explain the causes of deviant behavior.
(D) To punish or discourage the violation of social norms.

85. Arrange the following events/institutions in their correct chronological order of establishment/occurrence.
1. Formulation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the UN.
2. Replacement of Planning Commission by NITI Aayog.
3. Publication of Habermas's 'The Theory of Communicative Action'.
4. Publication of Giddens's 'The Constitution of Society'.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

86. Corruption, as a form of deviance, is particularly damaging to a nation because it:
(A) Is a victimless crime.
(B) Undermines public trust and institutional legitimacy.
(C) Is practiced only by a small number of people.
(D) Is a non-criminal form of behavior.

87. Consider the following statements regarding modernity and tradition in India.
Statement I: The concept of 'modernity' in India implies a complete and uniform break from all traditional values.
Statement II: The persistence and adaptation of practices like arranged marriages (with modern modifications) illustrate the complex relationship between tradition and modernity in India.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

88. The principle of 'pluralism' in the context of nation-building acknowledges that:
(A) Diversity can be a source of strength and richness for a nation.
(B) Uniformity is the only basis for national unity.
(C) Minority cultures should be assimilated into the dominant culture.
(D) Political power should be concentrated in a single group.

89. A key difference between a slum and other residential areas is the lack of:
(A) Social interaction among residents.
(B) Any form of economic activity.
(C) Secure tenure and basic civic infrastructure.
(D) A community feeling or social networks.

90. In the context of Althusser's theory, the "superstructure" is:
(A) The political and ideological levels of a society.
(B) The economic foundation of society.
(C) The revolutionary potential of the proletariat.
(D) An outdated concept with no relevance.

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incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

110. A large-scale financial scam committed by a high-ranking official of a major corporation is a textbook example of:
(A) Juvenile delinquency
(B) Blue-collar crime
(C) Anomic suicide
(D) White-collar crime

111. What is the key difference between deviance and crime?
(A) Crime is a legal violation; deviance is a norm violation.
(B) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
(C) Deviance is always more serious than crime.
(D) All deviance is a form of crime, but not all crime is deviance.

112. The sociological study of suicide seeks to understand:
(A) The unique psychological profile of every individual who commits suicide.
(B) The rates and patterns of suicide and their correlation with social forces.
(C) A universal cure for suicidal thoughts.
(D) Suicide as an inherited genetic trait.

113. The ongoing debate in India about a Uniform Civil Code is most directly related to the issue of:
(A) Regional disparity
(B) Secularism and pluralism
(C) Development-induced displacement
(D) White-collar crime

114. The concept of the 'duality of structure' is associated with which thinker?
(A) Anthony Giddens
(B) Jürgen Habermas
(C) Louis Althusser
(D) Jacques Derrida

115. A key element of Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalism is its attempt to bring _____ back into functionalist analysis.
(A) class struggle
(B) the sacred
(C) conflict
(D) biological determinism

116. Habermas' concept of the 'colonization of the lifeworld' describes a process where:
(A) Traditional societies are conquered by imperial powers.
(B) The public sphere expands and becomes more rational.
(C) Individuals voluntarily choose to adopt more rational lifestyles.
(D) Systemic logic distorts communication and social integration.

117. According to Althusser, which of the following is an example of the functioning of an Ideological State Apparatus (ISA)?
(A) A police officer arresting a protestor.
(B) A judge sentencing a criminal in a court.
(C) A teacher teaching patriotic history in a school.
(D) A soldier suppressing a rebellion.

118. Which statement best summarizes the post-modernist perspective on knowledge?
(A) Knowledge is a mirror of objective reality.
(B) Knowledge is socially constructed and linked to power.
(C) There is one universal and true form of knowledge.
(D) Scientific knowledge is the only valid form of knowledge.

119. A development project that leads to deforestation and the loss of biodiversity would be in violation of the principles of:
(A) Regional disparity
(B) Pluralism
(C) Secularism
(D) Environmental integrity and sustainable development

120. A primary role of the NITI Aayog is to promote 'cooperative federalism', which means:
(A) Mutual partnership between Center and States in development.
(B) The central government dictates all policies to the states.
(C) States have the power to veto any national policy.
(D) Foreign countries cooperate with India on policy matters.

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. A person who violates a law has committed a _____, which is a specific type of _____.
(A) deviance; crime
(B) delinquency; pluralism
(C) crime; deviance
(D) tradition; modernity

102. Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalism is considered a "synthesis" because it attempts to integrate:
(A) Functionalist and Marxist perspectives only.
(B) Micro-interactionist theories with macro-structural theories.
(C) Sociological and biological explanations of behavior.
(D) Eastern and Western philosophical traditions.

103. In Habermas' theory, the ideal of a 'public sphere' is threatened in modern societies by:
(A) The increase in literacy and education.
(B) The active participation of citizens in political debate.
(C) The separation of powers between government branches.
(D) Commercialized media and the influence of public relations.

104. According to Giddens, the fact that people continuously monitor their own and others' actions and social contexts, and adjust their behavior accordingly, is known as:
(A) Reflexivity
(B) The duality of structure
(C) Interpellation
(D) Deconstruction

105. Consider the following statements regarding the challenges to nation-building in India:
1. The demand for greater state autonomy can sometimes conflict with the goal of a strong national center.
2. The existence of a multitude of languages has been seamlessly integrated without any political conflict.
3. Secularism has been universally accepted and is not a point of political contention.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

106. The central idea behind Derrida's deconstruction of binary oppositions (e.g., presence/absence, nature/culture) is to:
(A) Destabilize the hierarchy by showing its constructed nature.
(B) Prove that the first term is naturally superior.
(C) Reverse the hierarchy and show the second term is superior.
(D) Create new, more logic binary oppositions.

107. Which of the following best describes the aim of 'sustainable development'?
(A) A development path that maximizes short-term profits for corporations.
(B) A focus on environmental conservation to the complete exclusion of economic growth.
(C) The preservation of traditional societies by preventing any form of modernization.
(D) Harmonious growth meeting both present and future needs.

108. Which characteristic is NOT typically associated with a 'slum'?
(A) Overcrowding
(B) Access to clean water and sanitation
(C) Insecure residential status
(D) Housing of poor structural quality

109. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of the NITI Aayog.
Statement I: The NITI Aayog has the power to allocate mandatory financial grants to states, similar to the Planning Commission.
Statement II: The NITI Aayog's role is primarily advisory, and it acts as a think tank to the government.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is

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130. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Development projects like large dams and highways, while promoting economic growth, often result in the displacement of poor and tribal communities.
Reason (R): The process of development is always equitable and ensures that its benefits are uniformly distributed across all sections of society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. The uneven concentration of IT industries in southern states of India compared to some northern and eastern states is a prominent example of:
(A) Pluralism
(B) National integration
(C) Regional disparity
(D) Sustainable development

132. The NITI Aayog was formed to move away from a 'one-size-fits-all' planning approach towards a more:
(A) Centralized and rigid framework.
(B) Internationally driven policy model.
(C) Laissez-faire system with no government intervention.
(D) Decentralized, cooperative, and state-specific approach.

133. Embezzlement is a form of _____ and is typically classified as _____.
(A) street crime; blue-collar crime
(B) deviance; informal deviance
(C) property crime; white-collar crime
(D) violent crime; delinquency

134. Which of the following situations best illustrates the concept of 'pluralism' as a challenge to nation-building?
(A) A country where everyone speaks the same language and follows the same religion.
(B) Debates over the official status of various national languages.
(C) A government successfully promoting a single national identity that erases all other affiliations.
(D) A society that has achieved complete economic equality.

135. Consider the following statements about deviance:
1. All deviant acts are illegal and punishable by the state.
2. The definition of what is deviant can vary across cultures and over time.
3. Deviance refers only to the actions of individuals, not groups or corporations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

136. The idea that tradition is not a static or fixed entity but is continuously 'invented' and reinterpreted to serve contemporary purposes, is a key insight into the debate on:
(A) The evolving relationship between tradition and modernity.
(B) Regional Disparity
(C) White-collar Crime
(D) Sustainable Development

137. Which thinker proposed the theory of 'Structuration'?
(A) Jeffrey Alexander
(B) Jürgen Habermas
(C) Anthony Giddens
(D) Louis Althusser

138. The concept of 'Deconstruction' is most famously associated with:
(A) Jacques Derrida
(B) Anthony Giddens
(C) Jeffrey Alexander
(D) Jürgen Habermas

139. In Giddens's view, human agents are always 'knowledgeable', but this knowledgeability is often:
(A) Flawed and irrational.
(B) Derived entirely from official sources.
(C) A form of false consciousness.

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121. The term 'delinquency' is used in sociology and criminology to specifically denote:
(A) Any act of political corruption.
(B) Financial crimes committed by corporations.
(C) The antisocial or illegal behavior of a minor.
(D) All forms of violent crime.

122. Which of the following is an example of the 'changing profile of crime' in the 21st century?
(A) Ransomware attacks on critical computer systems.
(B) A pickpocket stealing a wallet.
(C) A farmer trespassing on a neighbor's land.
(D) A street brawl between two individuals.

123. The co-existence of high-tech software parks alongside traditional agrarian villages in a region like Bangalore illustrates the:
(A) Complete failure of nation-building.
(B) Eradication of all regional disparities.
(C) Uniform adoption of Western culture.
(D) Complex interplay of tradition and modernity in India.

124. The Indian constitutional provision for a 'pluri-cultural' nation, respecting the diversity of languages and scripts, is a testament to the principle of:
(A) Secularism
(B) Pluralism
(C) Socialism
(D) Authoritarianism

125. Match the following concepts from Anthony Giddens in List I with their descriptions in List II.
List I: Concept
P. Agency
Q. Structure
R. Practical Consciousness
S. Duality of Structure
List II: Description
1. Tacit knowledgeability that actors draw upon in action
2. The capacity of individuals to act independently and make their own choices
3. The idea that structure is both the medium and outcome of action
4. The recurrent patterned social arrangements that influence or limit choices
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

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126. A primary critique made by post-modernists like Derrida against structuralism is its:
(A) Focus on individual agency.
(B) Overemphasis on historical context.
(C) Rejection of scientific methodology.
(D) Search for universal and stable meaning structures.

127. Which of the following is NOT a goal of neo-functionalism as envisioned by Jeffrey Alexander?
(A) Creating a purely micro-sociological theory.
(B) To synthesize opposing theoretical perspectives in sociology.
(C) To develop a theory that is multidimensional.
(D) To acknowledge both order and conflict in society.

128. Habermas's distinction between 'system' and 'lifeworld' corresponds roughly to the distinction between:
(A) The sacred and the profane.
(B) Instrumental action and communicative action.
(C) The individual and the collective.
(D) The base and the superstructure.

129. Consider the following statements regarding Louis Althusser's theory.
Statement I: According to Althusser, Repressive State Apparatuses (RSAs) belong to the public domain, whereas most Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs) belong to the private domain.
Statement II: Althusser argues that despite their private status, ISAs function to secure the ideology of the ruling class.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

through power.
(B) Coercion-free discourse based on rational merit.
(C) A debate where rhetoric is more important than truth.
(D) A situation where communication is used strategically to deceive others.

151. An internet fraud scheme that tricks thousands of people into revealing their bank details is a prime example of:
(A) Delinquency
(B) Anomic suicide
(C) Development-induced displacement
(D) A changing profile of crime

152. Which of the following is a problem of nation-building specifically arising from India's pluralistic character?
(A) Unifying the nation without suppressing diverse identities.
(B) Achieving rapid economic growth.
(C) Maintaining friendly relations with neighboring countries.
(D) The lack of natural resources.

153. A situation where a politician uses their influence to award a government contract to a company owned by a relative is a clear case of:
(A) Pluralism
(B) Secularism
(C) Corruption
(D) Displacement

154. The concept of 'Ideological State Apparatuses' was introduced by:
(A) Louis Althusser
(B) Jürgen Habermas
(C) Anthony Giddens
(D) Jeffrey Alexander

155. Match the following terms in List I with their definitions in List II.
List I: Term
P. Deviance
Q. Crime
R. Delinquency
S. White-collar crime
List II: Definition
1. An act that violates criminal law.
2. Crime committed by a person of high social status in their occupation.
3. Violation of social norms.
4. Unlawful acts committed by a juvenile.
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

156. The main argument of Giddens's structuration theory is that:
(A) Structure completely determines individual action.
(B) Structure and agency mutually constitute one another.
(C) Individuals are completely free from social constraints.
(D) Society is progressing towards an ideal state.

157. Which one of the following is a central tenet of post-modernist thought?
(A) Belief in universal, objective truth.
(B) The idea that history has a clear direction and purpose.
(C) Rejection of grand narratives or meta-theories.
(D) The endorsement of a single, rational worldview.

158. The 'Governing Council' of NITI Aayog, which includes all State Chief Ministers, is designed to embody the principle of:
(A) Centralized authority
(B) Judicial oversight
(C) International partnership
(D) Cooperative federalism

159. A policy that aims to balance economic growth with environmental protection and social justice is following the principles of:
(A) Sustainable development
(B) Neo-functionalism
(C) Structural Marxism
(D) Deconstruction

160. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The debate on tradition and modernity in India reveals that they are not mutually exclusive categories.

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(D) Tacit or practical rather than discursive.

140. A government policy that encourages rapid urbanization without providing adequate housing, sanitation, and employment for the incoming population is likely to lead to the growth of:
(A) Regional balance
(B) Slums
(C) Sustainable cities
(D) Pluralistic communities

141. From a sociological perspective, the high suicide rate among farmers in certain regions of India would be analyzed in relation to:
(A) Individual psychological weaknesses.
(B) A global trend unrelated to local conditions.
(C) Socio-economic factors like agrarian distress and debt.
(D) The farmers' lack of moral character.

142. The replacement of the command-style Planning Commission with the advisory NITI Aayog reflects a shift in the Indian state's approach to:
(A) Foreign policy
(B) Judicial reforms
(C) Military strategy
(D) Federal economic governance.

143. Which of the following is NOT an aim of sustainable development?
(A) The unrestrained exploitation of natural resources.
(B) Economic efficiency
(C) Social equity
(D) Environmental protection

144. The use of modern technology like social media to organize and reinforce traditional community or caste-based gatherings is an example of:
(A) The failure of modernity.
(B) The syncretism of tradition and modernity.
(C) The complete rejection of tradition.
(D) The end of pluralism.

145. Arrange the following theoretical concepts in the order of the thinkers who popularized them.
1. Duality of Structure
2. Interpellation
3. Communicative Action
4. Deconstruction

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 1, 4, 2, 3
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

146. A "slum" is best defined as a residential area characterized by:
(A) Substandard housing, overcrowding, and lack of tenure.
(B) High property values and exclusive amenities.
(C) A legally recognized and planned settlement with full civic services.
(D) A community of affluent, retired individuals.

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147. Consider the following statements regarding displacement.
Statement I: All forms of displacement are voluntary.
Statement II: Development-induced displacement refers to the coerced movement of people to make way for projects like dams, mines, or industrial parks.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

148. Which thinker's work is central to understanding Post-Modernism's critique of language and meaning?
(A) Anthony Giddens
(B) Jeffrey Alexander
(C) Louis Althusser
(D) Jacques Derrida

149. In neo-functionalist theory, as developed by Alexander, society is composed of:
(A) Only the economic base.
(B) A single, undifferentiated system.
(C) Distinct but interrelated subsystems.
(D) A collection of isolated individuals.

150. According to Habermas, what is the ideal speech situation?
(A) A conversation where one person dominates

170. The Indian model of secularism, which involves a 'principled distance' rather than a strict wall of separation, is a response to the country's deep:
(A) Religious pluralism
(B) Economic inequality
(C) Regional disparity
(D) Lack of modern institutions

171. Which of the following is a major goal of Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalism?
(A) To abandon the Parsonian legacy entirely.
(B) To focus solely on the economic determinism of social structures.
(C) To create a purely micro-sociological framework.
(D) To evolve a multidimensional theory beyond traditional functionalism.

172. For Habermas, the 'lifeworld' is the background reservoir of shared understandings and norms that makes _____ possible.
(A) Instrumental action
(B) Communicative action
(C) Strategic action
(D) State repression

173. What is the key distinction Althusser makes between the Repressive State Apparatus (RSA) and Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs)?
(A) RSAs are private while ISAs are public.
(B) RSAs function by ideology while ISAs function by violence.
(C) RSAs use violence primarily while ISAs use ideology.
(D) There is no significant distinction between them.

174. The concept of the 'duality of structure' implies that:
(A) Individuals are puppets controlled by social structures.
(B) Social structures are simply the sum of individual actions.
(C) Society is permanently divided into two conflicting groups.
(D) Structure and agency are mutually dependent and recursively related.

175. A post-modern approach to history would most likely:
(A) Highlight fragmented and conflicting accounts of the past.
(B) Seek to find the single true account of a historical event.
(C) Focus on the 'grand narrative' of progress and enlightenment.
(D) Conclude that history is irrelevant to understanding the present.

176. The widening gap in per capita income between states like Maharashtra and Bihar is an example of:
(A) Sustainable development
(B) Regional disparity
(C) National unity
(D) Social pluralism

177. Which of the following is a stated aim of sustainable development?
(A) To exhaust all natural resources for immediate economic gain.
(B) To ensure inter-generational equity.
(C) To halt all forms of economic activity.
(D) To promote one culture at the expense of others.

178. What type of deviance is 'corruption'?
(A) A form of crime, typically categorized as white-collar.
(B) It is always informal deviance and never a crime.
(C) It is a form of juvenile delinquency.
(D) It is a form of behavior that is socially approved.

179. The emergence of new forms of crime facilitated by the internet and global communication networks is referred to as the:
(A) Decline of deviance
(B) Persistence of tradition
(C) Changing profile of crime
(D) Process of secularization

180. The Indian state's policy of providing subsidies for the Haj pilgrimage and also funding the management of the Kumbh Mela is an example of its unique approach to:
(A) Regional disparity
(B) Displacement
(C) White-collar crime
(D) Secularism

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Reason (R): Many modern institutions in India, such as political parties and businesses, often operate through traditional networks of caste and kinship.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. The concept of 'lifeworld' (Lebenswelt) was central to the work of Habermas, who borrowed it from which earlier philosophical tradition?
(A) Existentialism
(B) Phenomenology
(C) Structuralism
(D) Logical Positivism

162. According to Althusser, the function of both RSAs and ISAs is ultimately to:
(A) Ensure the reproduction of the relations of production.
(B) Promote social mobility.
(C) Encourage critical thinking and dissent.
(D) Create a classless society.

163. A scholar analyzing how a film subverts traditional notions of hero and villain by blurring the moral lines between them is likely using a _____ approach.
(A) Functionalist
(B) Neo-Marxist
(C) Deconstructionist
(D) Behaviorist

164. In structuration theory, the ability of an individual to 'make a difference' in the social world is referred to as:
(A) Structure
(B) System
(C) Anomie
(D) Agency

165. Consider the following statements about NITI Aayog:
1. It is a statutory body established by an act of Parliament.
2. It has been given the final authority for fund allocation to states.
3. One of its key roles is to act as a knowledge and innovation hub.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

166. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of a slum?
(A) High levels of home ownership
(B) Lack of security of tenure for residents
(C) Well-developed infrastructure
(D) Abundance of green, open spaces

167. Consider the following statements regarding displacement.
Statement I: 'Displacement' always refers to a voluntary choice to move to a new location for better opportunities.
Statement II: The construction of large-scale infrastructure projects can cause 'development-induced displacement'.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

168. Tax evasion by a large corporation is an example of:
(A) White-collar crime
(B) Juvenile delinquency
(C) Anomic suicide
(D) Pluralism

169. A key challenge for nation-building in India is balancing the forces of globalization and modernity with:
(A) The need to maintain traditional social hierarchies.
(B) The goal of isolating the country from the world economy.
(C) The desire to preserve its unique cultural identity and traditions.
(D) The complete rejection of all Western influences.

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91. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pairing of a thinker and their key idea?
(A) Giddens - Structuration
(B) Derrida - Logocentrism
(C) Habermas - Lifeworld
(D) Alexander - Repressive State Apparatus

92. The idea that social life is not a random series of acts but has a patterned, reproducible quality is central to Giddens's concept of:
(A) Agency
(B) Structure
(C) Reflexivity
(D) Rationalization

93. The post-modernist critique of 'meta-narratives' is a critique of:
(A) Small-scale, local stories.
(B) The use of narratives in everyday life.
(C) Universalizing theories like Marxism or Functionalism.
(D) The study of historical texts.

94. Which of the following is a primary objective of NITI Aayog?
(A) To act as a coercive body to enforce central government policies on states.
(B) To function as a parallel judiciary for economic disputes.
(C) To directly manage the finances of State governments.
(D) To provide strategic and directional policy inputs.

95. Match the following thinkers in List I with their broad theoretical schools in List II.
List I: Thinker
P. Jeffrey Alexander
Q. Louis Althusser
R. Anthony Giddens
S. Jacques Derrida
List II: Broad Theoretical School
1. Post-Structuralism / Post-Modernism
2. Structuration Theory
3. Neo-Marxism (Structural Marxism)
4. Neo-functionalism
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

96. The forcible acquisition of agricultural land for the construction of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) often leads to:
(A) An increase in agricultural productivity.
(B) Development-induced displacement of farmers.
(C) A reduction in regional disparity.
(D) The spontaneous creation of new slums.

97. Which social problem is defined as the illegal or unethical use of one's official position or power for personal gain?
(A) Delinquency
(B) Corruption
(C) Displacement
(D) Suicide

98. The rise of call centers in India catering to global clients, while simultaneously seeing the decline of traditional industries, points to the dynamic nature of:
(A) Globalized economics and its impact on development.
(B) Tradition and modernity.
(C) The Indian model of secularism.
(D) Population growth.

99. Which of the following is a key challenge to 'secularism' in the context of nation-building in India?
(A) The equal promotion of all religions by the state.
(B) The constitutional guarantee of religious freedom.
(C) The rise of religious fundamentalism and communal politics.
(D) The lack of any religious diversity in the population.

100. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): For Althusser, ideology is not just 'false consciousness' but a material practice embedded in Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs).
Reason (R): ISAs like schools and families reproduce the relations of production by shaping individuals' beliefs and behaviors to fit within the capitalist system.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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181. Who among the following is a leading proponent of Neo-functionalism?
(A) Louis Althusser
(B) Jacques Derrida
(C) Jeffrey Alexander
(D) Anthony Giddens

182. A situation where rational procedures of the economy and bureaucracy take over and supplant traditional, culturally-grounded ways of life is what Habermas calls:
(A) The Public Sphere
(B) The Colonization of the Lifeworld
(C) A Legitimation Crisis
(D) An Ideal Speech Situation

183. Consider the following statements regarding Anthony Giddens' theory of structuration.
Statement I: According to Giddens, social structures are like the walls of a building, constraining but not enabling action.
Statement II: The theory of structuration sees structure as having a 'duality', being both the medium and the outcome of social practices.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

184. The analysis of texts to expose their hidden assumptions and the arbitrary nature of their internal hierarchies is the method of:
(A) Deconstruction
(B) Functionalism
(C) Structuration
(D) Neo-Marxism

185. Match the following contemporary issues in List I with their examples in List II.
List I: Contemporary Issue
P. Regional Disparity
Q. Displacement
R. Slum
S. White-collar Crime
List II: Example
1. Insider trading on the stock market
2. Eviction of villagers for a new airport
3. The concentration of industrial development in western India
4. A settlement in Mumbai like Dharavi
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

186. The primary mandate of the NITI Aayog is to:
(A) Offer strategic, directional inputs to development policy.
(B) Act as a financial commission for tax distribution.
(C) Settle legal disputes between the center and states.
(D) Conduct the national census every ten years.

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187. Which of the following actions is deviant but not criminal?
(A) Burglary
(B) Assault
(C) Arson
(D) An individual talking loudly to themselves in public.

188. From a sociological perspective, the problem of drug addiction is linked to:
(A) An individual's lack of willpower alone.
(B) Social factors like anomie and peer influence.
(C) A simple economic choice.
(D) A problem that only affects the wealthy.

189. The persistence of caste-based voting patterns in democratic elections in India is an example of:
(A) The complete failure of democracy.
(B) The irrelevance of caste in modern India.
(C) Tradition's interaction with and shaping of modern politics.
(D) The successful imposition of a Western model of politics.

190. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Anthony Giddens introduced the concept of the 'duality of structure'.
Reason (R): He argued that social structures are external to individuals and fully determine their

(B) Jürgen Habermas
(C) Anthony Giddens
(D) Jeffrey Alexander

274. Consider the following statements regarding the method of deconstruction.
Statement I: Deconstruction, as a method, aims to establish the one true and stable meaning of a given text.
Statement II: Jacques Derrida's method of deconstruction seeks to dismantle and reveal the internal contradictions and hierarchical oppositions within a text.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

275. Match the following social phenomena in List I with their corresponding sociological concepts in List II.
List I: Social Phenomenon
P. A teenager spray-painting graffiti on a public wall.
Q. A massive gap in literacy rates between two states.
R. A politician accepting bribes for a permit.
S. The coexistence of multiple religions in India.
List II: Sociological Concept
1. Regional Disparity
2. Pluralism
3. Delinquency
4. Corruption
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

276. Which of the following is a critical aim of sustainable development?
(A) Maximizing resource consumption for the current generation.
(B) Halting all industrial and economic activity.
(C) Promoting a single global culture.
(D) Integrating social and economic growth with environmental care.

277. The term for the coerced and often large-scale movement of people from their homes and lands is:
(A) Tourism
(B) Commuting
(C) Displacement
(D) Pilgrimage

278. The fact that the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog is the Prime Minister of India ensures:
(A) Its complete independence from the government.
(B) That its policy proposals have high-level political backing.
(C) That it functions as a judicial body.
(D) Its isolation from the political process.

279. The suicide of a person who feels a complete lack of social regulation and normlessness, such as after a sudden economic crash, is what Durkheim called _____ suicide.
(A) Egoistic
(B) Altruistic
(C) Fatalistic
(D) Anomic suicide

280. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Louis Althusser distinguished between Repressive State Apparatuses (RSAs) and Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs).
Reason (R): Althusser argued that in capitalist societies, the ruling class maintains power exclusively through the use of force via the RSAs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

281. The "tradition" in contemporary sociological debates is best understood as:
(A) A static and unchanging set of beliefs from the past.
(B) An obstacle that must be completely

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(D) Jacques Derrida

202. In Habermas's theory, social action oriented towards reaching a common understanding is known as:
(A) Communicative Action
(B) Instrumental Action
(C) Strategic Action
(D) Latent Action

203. Consider the following statements regarding Louis Althusser's view of education.
Statement I: Althusser argued that schools, as Ideological State Apparatuses, are neutral sites for knowledge transmission.
Statement II: For Althusser, the education system plays a crucial role in reproducing the ideology of the dominant class.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

204. Which of the following is the best application of Giddens' 'Structuration Theory'?
(A) Analyzing how economic base determines the cultural superstructure.
(B) How linguistic choices reproduce and alter social rules.
(C) Deconstructing a text to find its hidden binary oppositions.
(D) Identifying the manifest and latent functions of an institution.

205. Arrange the following contemporary Indian issues based on the scale at which they are typically analyzed, from macro (national/regional) to micro (individual/group).
1. A case of drug addiction.
2. A policy debate on secularism.
3. A study on regional disparity between states.
4. The displacement of a single village for a mine.

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

206. A key feature of post-modernism is its incredulity towards:
(A) Individualism
(B) Technology
(C) Art
(D) Meta-narratives

207. Which of the following is a primary objective of NITI Aayog's 'Three Year Action Agenda'?
(A) Outlining a policy roadmap for implementation over three years.
(B) To provide a detailed financial allocation for every ministry.
(C) To replace the annual Union Budget.
(D) To create a five-year plan with binding targets.

208. The involuntary movement of people due to ethnic conflict or environmental disasters is a form of:
(A) Pluralism
(B) Displacement
(C) Corruption
(D) Delinquency

209. The term 'white-collar crime' focuses on the _____ of the offender, not the type of crime itself.
(A) age
(B) occupational status
(C) gender
(D) nationality

210. A suicide committed by an individual who feels excessively regulated by society and that their future is pitilessly blocked would be termed _____ suicide by Durkheim.
(A) Fatalistic
(B) Anomic
(C) Egoistic
(D) Altruistic

211. In Giddens's theory, what is the role of 'rules and resources' in social life?
(A) They are external forces that completely determine human action.
(B) They are relevant only for economic analysis.
(C) Structural components that agents utilize in

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goals.

253. Which concept by Anthony Giddens refers to the ongoing process where individuals interpret and shape their identities in response to a rapidly changing social world?
(A) The duality of structure
(B) Practical consciousness
(C) Reflexive project of the self
(D) Colonization of the lifeworld

254. A financial analyst using confidential information to make personal profits on the stock market is committing:
(A) A blue-collar crime
(B) Juvenile delinquency
(C) An act of pluralism
(D) Insider trading, a type of white-collar crime.

255. Consider the following statements about crime and deviance:
1. All crimes are, by definition, forms of deviance.
2. All forms of deviance are crimes.
3. What is considered deviant is constant and unchanging across all societies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

256. The 'lifeworld', for Habermas, is grounded in:
(A) The imperatives of the market.
(B) Cultural understandings and communicative processes.
(C) The administrative logic of the state.
(D) The coercive power of the police and military.

257. What is a "meta-narrative" or "grand narrative" in post-modernist terminology?
(A) A personal story or biography.
(B) A universalizing theory explaining history and society.
(C) A short, fictional story.
(D) A scientific report based on empirical data.

258. The NITI Aayog has a 'Team India Hub' and a 'Knowledge and Innovation Hub'. The 'Team India Hub' is primarily responsible for:
(A) Fostering the engagement of states with the central government.
(B) Engaging with international experts.
(C) Building the institution's internal research capabilities.
(D) Managing the NITI Aayog's budget.

259. Consider the following statements regarding development-induced displacement.
Statement I: Development-induced displacement disproportionately affects marginalized communities like tribal groups and the rural poor.
Statement II: Such communities often lack the political and economic power to resist land acquisition for large projects.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is a correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

260. A child under the legal age of adulthood who commits theft is likely to be charged with:
(A) White-collar crime
(B) Corruption
(C) An act of deviance but not a crime
(D) Delinquency

261. One of the main criticisms leveled by Jeffrey Alexander against Parsons' original functionalism was its:
(A) Overemphasis on conflict.
(B) Lack of a systematic approach.
(C) Tendency towards idealism and its neglect of material conditions.
(D) Focus on micro-interactions.

262. Which of the following is NOT a form of deviance?
(A) A person committing murder.
(B) A person breathing.

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Reason (R): Unlike the Planning Commission, NITI Aayog's Governing Council includes the Chief Ministers of all states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories, making them active partners in policy formulation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

221. Which theorist argued that ideology functions to constitute individuals as 'subjects'?
(A) Anthony Giddens
(B) Jacques Derrida
(C) Louis Althusser
(D) Jürgen Habermas

222. A key objective of sustainable development is to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of _____ to meet their own needs.
(A) Corporations
(B) The state
(C) The elite
(D) Future generations

223. A large, unplanned urban settlement characterized by insecure land tenure and inadequate basic services is known as a:
(A) Slum
(B) Suburb
(C) Gated community
(D) Special Economic Zone

224. The term 'pluralism', in the context of the Indian nation, refers to the existence of multiple:
(A) Political parties only.
(B) Religions, languages, and cultural ethnicities.
(C) Economic classes only.
(D) Geographical regions only.

225. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian model of secularism:
1. It mandates a strict separation between state and religion, with no intervention allowed.
2. It allows for state support to religious institutions of different communities.
3. It permits the state to intervene in religious practices for the purpose of social reform.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

226. What does Giddens mean by 'discursive consciousness'?
(A) Knowledge that actors are able to state or put into words.
(B) The inability of actors to explain their actions.
(C) The shared beliefs of an entire society.
(D) A distorted view of reality imposed by the ruling class.

227. A major focus of neo-functionalism is to create a more 'balanced' theory by paying attention to both:
(A) Biology and society
(B) East and West
(C) Order and conflict
(D) Humans and animals

228. The 'public sphere', as conceptualized by Habermas, is a space for:
(A) Private family life.
(B) State administrative action.
(C) Market-based competition.
(D) Rational-critical debate among citizens.

229. A central claim of Derrida is that language is a system of:
(A) Direct representations of reality.
(B) Universal and stable meanings.
(C) Signs generated by difference and deferral.
(D) Logical propositions only.

230. A state government's efforts to attract investment to its underdeveloped eastern districts to match the growth of its western districts is a policy aimed at reducing:
(A) National debt
(B) Regional disparity
(C) Population growth
(D) Political corruption

231. The primary difference between crime and other forms of deviance is that crime involves:

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their actions.
(D) They are illusions created by ideology.

212. Which of the following best captures the essence of Derrida's concept of 'différance'?
(A) The idea that meaning is fixed and universal.
(B) The similarity between different languages.
(C) The direct correspondence between a word and its object.
(D) The process of deferral and differentiation in meaning.

213. The fact that the CEO of NITI Aayog is appointed by the Prime Minister indicates its role as:
(A) An independent constitutional body.
(B) A judicial authority.
(C) An extension of the Prime Minister's Office to drive policy.
(D) An international organization.

214. Which statement accurately distinguishes between formal and informal deviance?
(A) Informal deviance is more serious than formal deviance.
(B) Formal deviance violates law; informal violates custom.
(C) Formal deviance is a violation of customs, while informal deviance is a violation of laws.
(D) There is no distinction; all deviance is treated the same way.

215. Match the following thinkers in List I with their critical focuses in List II.
List I: Thinker
P. Jürgen Habermas
Q. Louis Althusser
R. Anthony Giddens
S. Jacques Derrida
List II: Critical Focus
1. Overcoming the agency-structure dualism
2. Critiquing logocentrism and metaphysics of presence
3. The role of ideology in reproducing capitalism
4. The colonization of the lifeworld by the system
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

216. Which of the following is a key component of the challenge of nation-building in India?
(A) Forging a national identity that accommodates pluralism.
(B) Creating a homogenous society by eliminating all differences.
(C) Isolating India from global economic and political trends.
(D) Establishing a non-secular, theocratic state.

217. The concept of the 'duality of structure' is meant to resolve the sociological debate between:
(A) Modernity and tradition
(B) The sacred and the profane
(C) Structure and agency
(D) Qualitative and quantitative methods

218. Jeffrey Alexander's work is a contemporary development of which major sociological perspective?
(A) Functionalism
(B) Marxism
(C) Symbolic Interactionism
(D) Ethnomethodology

219. Consider the following statements regarding Jürgen Habermas's theory of the 'lifeworld' and 'system'.
Statement I: Habermas is optimistic that the 'lifeworld' can never be affected by the 'system'.
Statement II: Habermas's theory points to the danger of the 'system' (money and power) colonizing and rationalizing the 'lifeworld' (everyday communication).
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

220. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The formation of NITI Aayog was intended to foster cooperative federalism.

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243. The "changing profile of crime" in recent decades has been significantly shaped by:
(A) A decline in education.
(B) The strengthening of traditional community bonds.
(C) The rise of globalization and information technology.
(D) A decrease in economic inequality.

244. A sociological analysis of suicide rates would most likely focus on:
(A) The brain chemistry of the individuals.
(B) The moral character of the deceased.
(C) The specific method used in the suicide.
(D) The link between suicide and broader social factors.

245. Match the following terms in List I with their associated thinkers in List II.
List I: Term
P. Neo-functionalism
Q. Structuration
R. Deconstruction
S. Ideological State Apparatus
List II: Associated Thinker
1. Jacques Derrida
2. Louis Althusser
3. Jeffrey Alexander
4. Anthony Giddens
Choose the correct option:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

246. For Habermas, the ideal conditions for rational discourse, free from coercion, are found in the:
(A) Market
(B) Ideal Speech Situation
(C) State bureaucracy
(D) Family

247. The primary aim of deconstruction is to:
(A) Find the single true meaning of a text.
(B) Prove the superiority of Western literature.
(C) Create a new grand theory of society.
(D) Uncover the instabilities in hierarchical oppositions.

248. The concept of 'relative autonomy' in Althusser's theory suggests that the political and ideological superstructures are:
(A) Dependent on the economic base in the last instance.
(B) Completely independent of the economic base.
(C) The primary drivers of the economy.
(D) Irrelevant to the functioning of capitalism.

249. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a slum?
(A) Overcrowding
(B) Poor structural quality of housing
(C) Secure land tenure
(D) Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation

250. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In India, tradition and modernity are often seen as coexisting and influencing each other.
Reason (R): The modernization process in India has led to the complete eradication of all traditional institutions and values, such as caste and religious rituals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

251. A key aim of sustainable development is to achieve a balance among which three pillars?
(A) Economic growth, political power, and military strength.
(B) Tradition, modernity, and post-modernity.
(C) Individualism, collectivism, and statism.
(D) Economic growth, social equity, and environmental care.

252. The challenge of building a unified nation out of a territory with immense linguistic, religious, and ethnic diversity is central to the problem of:
(A) Managing white-collar crime.
(B) Nation-building in a pluralistic society.
(C) Addressing regional economic disparity.
(D) Implementing sustainable development

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(A) A violation of moral norms.
(B) Behavior that is merely unusual.
(C) Acts committed only by the poor.
(D) A violation of written law.

232. An increase in online financial scams and data theft is indicative of the:
(A) Changing profile of crime in the digital age.
(B) End of all crime.
(C) Success of traditional policing methods.
(D) Decline of white-collar crime.

233. The NITI Aayog functions as the premier _____ of the Government of India.
(A) law enforcement agency
(B) judicial body
(C) policy think tank
(D) financial disbursement authority

234. Involuntary resettlement of communities due to the construction of a new highway is an example of:
(A) Development-induced displacement
(B) Urbanization
(C) Gentrification
(D) Seasonal migration

235. The argument that 'tradition' is often a resource for 'modernity' rather than its opposite is a central theme in the study of:
(A) The changing profile of crime in India.
(B) The structure and functions of NITI Aayog.
(C) The causes of drug addiction.
(D) Social change and development in India.

236. Who among the following theorists is NOT associated with Neo-Marxism or Post-structuralism?
(A) Louis Althusser
(B) Jeffrey Alexander
(C) Jürgen Habermas
(D) Jacques Derrida

237. The idea that social reality is constituted through language and discourse is a cornerstone of:
(A) Classical Functionalism
(B) Neo-functionalism
(C) Post-Modernism
(D) Exchange Theory

238. Consider the following statements regarding Anthony Giddens' structuration theory.
Statement I: Anthony Giddens' structuration theory posits that human agents are 'cultural dopes' who are completely determined by social structures.
Statement II: Giddens argues that agents are knowledgeable actors who reflexively monitor their actions and the social context.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

239. An example of a Repressive State Apparatus (RSA) in Althusser's theory would be:
(A) The military
(B) The family
(C) The media
(D) The university

240. Which contemporary issue arises from the unequal distribution of development and resources across different geographical areas of a country?
(A) White-collar crime
(B) Regional disparity
(C) Secularism
(D) Drug addiction

241. Which of the following is NOT a core function of NITI Aayog?
(A) To foster cooperative federalism.
(B) To make binding financial allocations to States.
(C) To act as a policy think tank.
(D) To monitor and evaluate government programs.

242. The defining feature of a "white-collar crime" is that it is committed by an individual:
(A) In the course of their respected occupation.
(B) From a lower socio-economic background.
(C) Who is a juvenile.
(D) Motivated by political ideology.

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(C) A person cheating on an examination.
(D) A person practicing a minority religion in a hostile environment.

263. The concept of 'structuration' emphasizes that:
(A) Individuals are powerless against social structures.
(B) Social structures exist only in the minds of sociologists.
(C) All social structures are economically determined.
(D) Structures are continuously reproduced via human action.

264. A key problem of nation-building in India is managing the tension between a strong central government and:
(A) The demands for greater regional and state autonomy.
(B) The need for international trade.
(C) The influence of Western media.
(D) The goals of space exploration.

265. Place the following concepts in a logical sequence from cause to effect in a development scenario.
1. Growth of slums
2. Development-induced displacement from rural areas
3. Land acquisition for a new industrial corridor
4. Migration of displaced people to cities
(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

266. A government that respects all religions and does not have an official state religion but may engage with all religious communities is following a model of:
(A) Secularism
(B) Theocracy
(C) Atheism
(D) Monarchy

267. What is the fundamental difference between Althusser's ISAs and RSAs?
(A) Their ultimate goal.
(B) Their ownership (public vs. private).
(C) Their effectiveness in maintaining class rule.
(D) Their primary mode of functioning (ideology vs. repression).

268. The post-modernist stance can be best described as a rejection of:
(A) Modern technology.
(B) Universal truths and foundationalist philosophies.
(C) The importance of language.
(D) Social and political critique.

269. The NITI Aayog's emphasis on 'bottom-up' planning is a departure from the Planning Commission's largely:
(A) 'Middle-out' approach.
(B) 'State-led' approach.
(C) 'Top-down' approach.
(D) 'Market-driven' approach.

270. In a case study, a city is found to have a thriving financial center, world-class hospitals, and luxury apartments, while just a few kilometers away, a large population lives in makeshift shelters without running water or electricity. This illustrates the problem of:
(A) Pluralism
(B) Sustainable development
(C) National integration
(D) Regional disparity and systemic inequality.

271. According to Giddens, everyday social life is made possible because human agents are _____ who draw upon stocks of tacit knowledge.
(A) Knowledgeable agents
(B) Cultural dopes
(C) Irrational actors
(D) Biological organisms

272. Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalism can be described as a:
(A) Rejection of all previous sociological theory.
(B) Broad synthetic program to reformulate functionalist thought.
(C) Purely micro-sociological theory.
(D) Form of structural Marxism.

273. The concept of 'legitimation crisis' is associated with which thinker?
(A) Jacques Derrida

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behavior, leaving no room for agency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. A key challenge of nation-building is to create an overarching national identity while simultaneously addressing the issue of:
(A) Regional disparity
(B) Global warming
(C) Technological obsolescence
(D) Generational gaps

192. Which thinker is associated with the concepts of 'Ideological State Apparatuses' and 'Repressive State Apparatuses'?
(A) Jürgen Habermas
(B) Louis Althusser
(C) Jacques Derrida
(D) Jeffrey Alexander

193. The post-modern suspicion of 'meta-narratives' refers to a skepticism towards:
(A) Personal anecdotes and stories.
(B) Universal theories that claim total social explanation.
(C) The use of language in communication.
(D) Empirical data and scientific methods.

194. The shift from the Planning Commission to NITI Aayog represents a move from a 'controller' to a/an '_____' role.
(A) enabler
(B) dictator
(C) judge
(D) prosecutor

195. Consider the following statements about Jacques Derrida's work:
1. He argued for the stability and fixed nature of meaning in language.
2. He developed the method of deconstruction to analyze texts.
3. He critiqued the Western philosophical tradition's 'logocentrism'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

196. Which of the following falls under the rubric of 'sustainable development'?
(A) Clearing rainforests for monoculture farming.
(B) Dumping industrial waste into rivers.
(C) Promoting the use of single-use plastics.
(D) Using renewable energy sources like solar and wind power.

197. A densely populated, informal settlement with substandard housing and inadequate access to basic services is called a:
(A) Gated community
(B) Suburb
(C) Slum
(D) Commercial district

198. The act of a government official demanding money to process a legitimate application is an act of:
(A) Displacement
(B) Corruption
(C) Delinquency
(D) Secularism

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199. What distinguishes 'delinquency' from 'crime' in most legal systems?
(A) The social class of the offender.
(B) The motive behind the act.
(C) The location of the act.
(D) The age of the offender.

200. The concept of "pluralism" in India poses a continuous challenge to nation-building by requiring a balance between:
(A) Unity and diversity
(B) Agriculture and industry
(C) The young and the old
(D) The rich and the poor

201. Which thinker is credited with attempting to revitalize functionalism by incorporating elements of conflict, agency, and multidimensionality?
(A) Louis Althusser
(B) Jürgen Habermas
(C) Jeffrey Alexander

eliminated for progress.
(C) A dynamic resource reinterpreted within the present.
(D) Something irrelevant to modern life.

282. The 'duality of structure' in Giddens' theory refers to the interplay between:
(A) Agency and Structure
(B) Economy and Polity
(C) Tradition and Modernity
(D) System and Lifeworld

283. Which school of thought is Jeffrey Alexander primarily associated with?
(A) Neo-Marxism
(B) Post-Modernism
(C) Symbolic Interactionism
(D) Neo-functionalism

284. Which of the following is the most accurate description of Habermas' "lifeworld"?
(A) The world of economic production.
(B) The intersubjective realm of culture, solidarity, and identity.
(C) The sphere of bureaucratic administration.
(D) The natural, physical environment.

285. Consider the following statements about Anthony Giddens:
1. He is the author of 'The Constitution of Society'.
2. He proposed the concept of the duality of structure.
3. He is a neo-Marxist thinker focused on class revolution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

286. What is the main critique that post-modernism levels against 'Enlightenment reason'?
(A) It was not scientific enough.
(B) It led to the development of too much technology.
(C) It did not pay enough attention to economics.
(D) Its claim to universality serves as a form of domination.

287. Which of the following institutions was replaced by the NITI Aayog?
(A) The Planning Commission
(B) The Finance Commission
(C) The National Development Council
(D) The University Grants Commission

288. A person shoplifting a loaf of bread would be committing a _____, while a CEO manipulating stock prices would be committing a _____.
(A) white-collar crime; blue-collar crime
(B) blue-collar/street crime; white-collar crime
(C) delinquency; deviance
(D) crime; non-crime

289. The concept of 'secularism' in the Indian constitution implies that:
(A) The state is anti-religious.
(B) State equality and principled distance from all religions.
(C) The state has one official religion.
(D) Religion is banned from public life.

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290. The coexistence of diverse cultural, ethnic, and linguistic groups within a single nation-state is known as:
(A) Pluralism
(B) Homogeneity
(C) Secularism
(D) Totalitarianism

291. Which of the following is a central concept in the work of Jacques Derrida?
(A) Structuration
(B) Communicative Action
(C) Deconstruction
(D) Legitimation Crisis

292. A key objective of neo-functionalism is to integrate the study of social order with the study of:
(A) Individual psychology
(B) Biological evolution
(C) Literary criticism
(D) Social change and conflict

293. Consider the following statements regarding Jürgen Habermas's theory of reason.
Statement I: For Habermas, instrumental reason is the highest form of human rationality.

43. (D) To serve as a platform for State Chief Ministers.
The Governing Council is the primary deliberative body of the NITI Aayog. It includes the Prime Minister and the heads of all state governments and union territories. Its function is to facilitate cooperative federalism by providing a forum where state leaders can discuss regional issues and participate in shaping the national development agenda, ensuring that local needs are considered.

44. (B) Deviance
This broad sociological term describes any behavior, belief, or condition that violates significant social norms. Such actions are typically met with social disapproval or sanctions, which can range from informal gossip to formal legal punishment. What is considered deviant varies between different cultures and historical periods, as it is defined by the specific values and expectations of a society.

45. (A) 2 only
Sustainable development is a holistic approach that seeks to integrate economic growth with social equity and environmental protection. It is not limited to ecological concerns but also addresses the needs of people today and in the future. By promoting a balance between these three pillars, it aims to create a resilient society that manages resources responsibly for all generations.

46. (D) Armed robbery
White-collar crimes are non-violent offenses committed by individuals of high social status within their professional duties. Examples include embezzlement, insider trading, and bribery, which rely on deceit rather than physical force. Armed robbery, on the other hand, is a violent property crime that involves the direct threat of harm and is categorized as a conventional or street crime by sociologists.

47. (A) Criminal or antisocial acts committed by juveniles.
This specific category of behavior involves violations of the law by individuals who have not yet reached the age of majority. Because these offenders are young, many societies treat them differently than adults, focusing on rehabilitation and social support rather than punitive measures. Factors such as family environment and social exclusion often play a significant role in these behaviors.

48. (B) The influence of social integration and regulation.
Émile Durkheim established that suicide is not merely an individual psychological event but is deeply connected to social structures. He argued that rates of suicide vary based on the degree to which individuals are integrated into social groups and the extent to which their behavior is regulated by social norms. This perspective highlights the impact of social cohesion on individual well-being.

49. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Nation-building in a diverse country like India is an ongoing and dynamic project rather than a completed task. While significant progress has been made, the country continues to face challenges from regionalism, communalism, and linguistic disputes. These issues require continuous negotiation and inclusive policies to maintain national unity while respecting the diverse identities that characterize the Indian population at large.

50. (A) Structures are both constituted by and the medium of action.
Anthony Giddens used this term to explain that social structures do not exist independently of human behavior. Instead, they are created and sustained through the routine actions of individuals. At the same time, these structures provide the rules and resources that make action possible. This recursive relationship means that agents both follow social rules and have the power to change them.

51. (C) Multidimensional and inclusive of both action and structure.
Neo-functionalism, as developed by Jeffrey Alexander, attempts to broaden the scope of traditional functionalist theory. It seeks to create a more balanced approach that accounts for both macro-level social systems and micro-level individual agency. By acknowledging conflict, power, and the contingency of social events, it moves away from the rigid and deterministic

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To improve Parsonian theory while keeping its core principles.
Neo-functionalism emerged as a critical revision of Talcott Parsons' structural functionalism during the late twentieth century. It attempts to broaden the scope of functionalist analysis by incorporating elements of conflict, agency, and social change. While addressing the criticisms of rigidity and consensus bias, it maintains a commitment to the systemic nature of society through a more multidimensional theoretical framework.

2. (A) The shared realm of cultural knowledge and social solidarity.
In the theory of communicative action, this concept represents the subjective and intersubjective experience of social life. It serves as the background of shared meanings, values, and language that allow individuals to coordinate their actions. It stands in contrast to the system, which is driven by instrumental rationality and administrative power, and provides the foundation for mutual understanding.

3. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Ideological State Apparatuses maintain social order primarily through the dissemination of ideology rather than physical force. While the Repressive State Apparatus relies on coercion and violence, institutions like schools, families, and churches shape the beliefs and behaviors of individuals. These structures ensure the reproduction of class relations by securing the consent of the governed through various social and cultural practices.

4. (D) The duality of structure
This theoretical framework posits that social structures are not external to individuals but are continuously produced through human agency. Structure acts as both the medium and the outcome of the social practices it organizes. Individuals are knowledgeable actors who reflexively monitor their behavior while drawing upon rules and resources provided by the existing social order, thereby reproducing or changing society.

5. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various contemporary theorists contributed distinct concepts to sociological discourse. Jacques Derrida developed deconstruction to analyze texts, while Jürgen Habermas proposed communicative action. Anthony Giddens introduced the duality of structure to bridge agency and structure, and Louis Althusser explained how individuals are recruited into ideologies through the process of interpellation. These ideas provide diverse frameworks for analyzing modern social and cultural life.

6. (B) Knowledge is fragmented, plural, and constituted by language.
Post-modernism challenges the idea of universal truths and objective reality. Thinkers like Jacques Derrida emphasize that meaning is never fixed but is constantly deferred through linguistic differences. This perspective rejects grand narratives, suggesting instead that knowledge is inherently pluralistic and social reality is a construct of discourse, language, and power relations that vary across different social and cultural contexts.

7. (D) Prioritizing economic growth over all environmental impacts.
Sustainable development aims to harmonize economic objectives with social equity and environmental preservation. It emphasizes meeting current human needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own. This model rejects the idea of unrestrained economic expansion that leads to the depletion of natural resources, advocating instead for an integrated and balanced approach to ensure long-term global stability.

8. (A) Development-induced displacement
Large-scale infrastructure projects, such as dams or highways, often require the acquisition of land inhabited by local communities. When these individuals are forced to leave their homes

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Statement II: Habermas prioritizes communicative rationality, aimed at mutual understanding, as essential for a democratic public sphere.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

294. What is the fundamental unit of analysis in Giddens' structuration theory?
(A) The individual
(B) The social practice
(C) The social structure
(D) The economic system

295. Which one of the following is NOT an Ideological State Apparatus according to Louis Althusser?
(A) The Church
(B) The School
(C) The Family
(D) The Court system

296. The aim of sustainable development to 'leave no one behind' directly addresses the issue of:
(A) Social equity and inclusion.
(B) National sovereignty
(C) Technological advancement
(D) Political ideologies

297. The term 'delinquency' is sociologically significant because it implies:
(A) That the crimes are less serious than those committed by adults.
(B) That the offender is from a wealthy background.
(C) Youth offenders may be treated differently by justice systems.
(D) That the act was not a violation of the law.

298. The ongoing political and social assertions by various caste groups in India for recognition and resources can be seen as an interplay of:
(A) Tradition and modernity within democratic politics.
(B) Regional disparity and displacement.
(C) White-collar crime and corruption.
(D) Secularism and national building alone.

299. A primary function of the NITI Aayog, which was not a focus of the Planning Commission, is:
(A) Creating five-year plans.
(B) Allocating funds to states.
(C) Controlling state expenditures.
(D) Monitoring and evaluation of policies.

300. The concept that social structures are both the medium and the outcome of the practices they recursively organize is called:
(A) Deconstruction
(B) The duality of structure
(C) The colonization of the lifeworld
(D) Interpellation

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17. (B) To function primarily through violence or the threat of violence.
Louis Althusser identifies this apparatus as the state's mechanism for maintaining class rule through physical coercion. It includes institutions like the police, the military, and the prison system, which operate to suppress dissent and enforce order. Unlike ideological apparatuses that rely on consent, this mechanism ensures the reproduction of capitalism by acting directly against those who challenge the state's authority.

18. (A) Giddens' structuration theory
This perspective investigates how social life is produced through the routine actions of individuals who utilize existing rules and resources. It emphasizes that structures are both the medium and the result of social interaction. By focusing on how agents monitor their behavior and sustain social systems over time, it provides a framework for understanding the continuous recreation of social reality.

19. (C) Revealing internal contradictions and assumptions in a text.
This critical method challenges the idea of fixed meanings and stable foundations in language and philosophy. It involves a close reading of texts to expose the underlying binary oppositions and hierarchical structures that govern them. By demonstrating that meanings are fluid and dependent on context, it destabilizes the authority of grand narratives and conventional interpretations of social and philosophical truths.

20. (D) The authority to distribute financial funds to states.
The NITI Aayog is designed as an advisory think tank rather than a financial distributor. It consists of a Governing Council, Regional Councils, and a specialized full-time organizational framework. Unlike the previous Planning Commission, it lacks the legal mandate to allocate central funds to state governments, a role that is primarily handled by the Finance Ministry and the Finance Commission.

21. (C) A slum
These urban areas are defined by high population density, inadequate housing, and a lack of basic civic services like clean water and sanitation. They often emerge due to rapid, unplanned urbanization and systemic poverty. Such settlements highlight social exclusion and the challenges faced by low-income residents in securing decent living conditions and legal tenure within modern metropolitan centers today.

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22. (B) Murder - Formal deviance (crime)
Deviance is classified based on whether it violates informal social customs or formal legal codes. Acts like murder are formal deviance because they are explicitly prohibited by law and subject to state-imposed penalties. In contrast, minor behaviors like speaking loudly in a library are considered informal deviance, as they violate social etiquette rather than established criminal statutes within a given society.

23. (D) A social issue driven by marginalization and peer pressure.
Sociologists analyze this condition as a product of environmental and social contexts rather than just individual pathology. Factors such as lack of economic opportunity, social alienation, and the influence of subcultures contribute to the prevalence of substance abuse. Viewing it as a social issue emphasizes the need for community-level interventions and structural changes to address the root causes of the problem.

24. (A) Traditions often adapt and coexist within modern contexts.
In India, the relationship between old customs and new social processes is not one of total replacement. Instead, traditional structures like caste and religion often take on new forms or functions within modern institutions like democracy and corporate business. This syncretism demonstrates that modernity does not necessarily eliminate heritage but often transforms and integrates it into contemporary social life effectively.

25. (C) 2, 1, 3, 4
The development of modern sociological theory followed a specific timeline during the mid-to-late twentieth century. Louis Althusser gained prominence in the 1960s with his structural Marxism. Jürgen Habermas published his major work on communicative action in the early 1980s, followed by Anthony Giddens' constitution of society in 1984. Jeffrey Alexander's neo-

functionalism became a major project in the following years.

26. (A) It completely abandons the concept of 'social system'.
Neo-functionalism remains committed to the idea of society as an interrelated system while attempting to rectify the flaws of earlier functionalist models. It advocates for a multidimensional approach that bridges macro-level structures with micro-level agency. Rather than abandoning the system concept, it seeks to make it more flexible by acknowledging conflict, inequality, and the contingent nature of social change.

27. (D) Reaching mutual understanding through rational discourse.
This concept describes a form of social interaction where individuals use language to achieve consensus rather than to manipulate others for personal success. It relies on the participants' willingness to engage in rational debate and accept the force of the better argument. Such action is essential for the healthy functioning of the public sphere and democratic decision-making in modern societies.

28. (B) Interpellation
This term describes the process through which social institutions and ideologies call out to individuals, transforming them into subjects of the state or an ideology. By responding to these "hails," people internalize specific subject-positions and social roles. This mechanism ensures that individuals voluntarily participate in the reproduction of the existing social and economic order without the need for constant coercion.

29. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Structuration theory rejects the idea that social structures are merely constraints on human behavior. Instead, it posits that structures are both the medium and the outcome of action, a concept known as the duality of structure. This means that while rules and resources guide what individuals can do, those same actions continuously recreate and modify the social structures.

30. (D) Meaning is generated through difference and is deferred.
Coined by Jacques Derrida, this term combines the concepts of differing and deferring. It suggests that the meaning of any word or sign is never fully present or stable; rather, it depends on its relationship to other signs and is always pushed into the future. This emphasizes the fundamental instability of language and the impossibility of reaching a final, absolute truth.

31. (A) Imbalances in development and well-being between regions.
This issue arises when different geographical areas within a country experience unequal levels of economic growth, infrastructure, and social services. Such gaps can lead to migration, social tension, and political unrest. Addressing these disparities requires targeted government interventions to ensure that the benefits of national progress are shared more equitably across all states and territories for social stability.

32. (B) Provide advisor-led strategic and technical policy advice.
As a specialized advisory body, the NITI Aayog provides the central and state governments with research-based policy inputs. It focuses on long-term strategic planning and monitors the implementation of various development programs. By acting as a knowledge hub, it aims to introduce best practices and innovative solutions to address the complex socio-economic challenges facing the nation in the modern era.

33. (B) A minor (juvenile) repeatedly engaging in acts of vandalism.
This term refers to illegal or antisocial behavior specifically committed by young people under the age of legal adulthood. Such acts are often handled by a specialized justice system focused on rehabilitation rather than punishment. Understanding these behaviors requires looking at social factors like family environment, peer groups, and the lack of opportunities in the juvenile's immediate social surroundings.

34. (A) The interplay and syncretism of tradition and modernity.
The persistence of ancient social hierarchies within the framework of modern democratic elections illustrates how heritage and

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contemporary processes influence each other. Rather than disappearing, traditional identities often adapt to serve new political purposes, such as forming voting blocs. This dynamic process shows that India's modernization is unique and involves the continuous negotiation between established customs and emerging social norms.

35. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Sociological issues can be categorized by their defining characteristics and social impacts. White-collar crime involves illegal acts by elites in their professions, while displacement refers to forced relocation due to projects. Pluralism describes the peaceful coexistence of varied cultures, and slums are defined by poor urban living conditions. These concepts help analyze the multifaceted nature of development and social change today.

36. (D) The state treating all religions with equal respect.
Indian secularism is based on the principle of equal respect for all faiths, rather than a strict separation between church and state. It allows the government to support religious activities while ensuring no single religion dominates. This approach accommodates the nation's deep religious diversity and permits the state to intervene for social reforms within religious communities when necessary for justice.

37. (C) Achieving national unity while accommodating diverse identities.
In societies with vast religious, linguistic, and ethnic differences, the central challenge is fostering a common national identity without erasing local heritages. Successful nation-building requires inclusive policies that grant political representation and cultural protection to all groups. This balance ensures that diversity becomes a source of strength and social stability rather than a cause for division or conflict within the country.

38. (B) The state fails to maintain the loyalty of its citizens.
This crisis occurs when the administrative system is unable to generate enough consensus and support to justify its policies. According to Habermas, it often stems from the state's intervention in the economy to prevent market failures, which creates expectations it cannot always fulfill. When the government's actions are no longer seen as legitimate by the public, social stability is seriously threatened.

39. (D) They possess limited independence from the economic base.
In structural Marxism, the political and ideological levels of society are not simply mirrors of the economy. While they are ultimately shaped by the economic base in the last instance, they have their own internal logic and can influence the base itself. This concept explains why social change is complex and why institutions like the law or education have specific social functions.

40. (C) A is true but R is false.
Anthony Giddens proposed the theory of structuration to bridge the gap between theories that prioritize either individuals or social systems. He argued that agency and structure are not separate but exist in a relationship of duality. Reason R is incorrect because Giddens explicitly rejects the idea that structure always determines agency, emphasizing instead that actors are knowledgeable and capable of change.

41. (C) The privileging of speech and reason as truth's foundation.
Post-modernists like Jacques Derrida critique the Western philosophical tradition for its reliance on logos or the word as the ultimate source of truth. This perspective assumes that spoken language can directly and transparently represent reality. Deconstruction reveals that this reliance is based on unstable hierarchies and that meaning is always mediated by language, making absolute, foundational truths impossible to attain.

42. (A) Regional disparity
This contemporary problem is characterized by the unequal distribution of wealth, industries, and infrastructure across different parts of a country. When economic growth is concentrated in specific urban centers or states, it creates a developmental gap that leaves other areas behind. This can lead to internal migration, social discontent, and demands for political decentralization to ensure more balanced national progress for all.

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to articulate the rules they are following. It is the know-how of everyday life that allows people to sustain social systems through routine actions. This form of consciousness is central to the reproduction of social structures through the duality of structure.

61. (C) It was biased toward consensus and neglected power.
Neo-functionalists like Jeffrey Alexander criticized classical functionalism, particularly Parsons' version, for being overly focused on social harmony and equilibrium. They argued that this approach failed to adequately account for social conflict, power imbalances, and individual agency. Neo-functionalism seeks to address these gaps by developing a more multidimensional theory that can analyze both the stable and the disruptive aspects of modern society.

62. (D) Instrumental Action
In Jürgen Habermas's theory, this type of action is directed toward achieving specific ends in the material world through efficient means. It is driven by calculation and technical control rather than the desire for mutual understanding. While necessary for economic and administrative functions, Habermas warns that the dominance of this rationality can lead to the colonization of the lifeworld and alienation.

63. (A) Ideology constitutes individuals as subject-positions.
Louis Althusser used this term to explain how social institutions and ideologies call to individuals, making them recognize themselves in specific social roles. Through this process, people internalize the values and expectations of the dominant ideology, becoming subjects who voluntarily participate in the reproduction of society. This ensures that the social order is maintained with minimal need for direct physical force.

64. (B) He critiques the search for a stable foundation for truth.
Jacques Derrida's critique targets the Western philosophical tradition's assumption that there is an ultimate, self-evident truth or presence behind language. He argues that meaning is never fully present in a word or text but is always deferred and dependent on other signs. By challenging this metaphysics, Derrida opens up the possibility of multiple interpretations and questions absolute foundations of knowledge.

65. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Modern societies face a variety of social issues that reflect underlying structural problems. Slums are defined by inadequate urban living conditions, while regional disparity involves uneven development between different areas. Displacement refers to the forced removal of people from their homes, often for development projects, and corruption is the misuse of power for private gain. These issues highlight systemic developmental challenges.

66. (A) Balancing economic, social, and environmental goals.
Sustainable development is a holistic framework that aims to ensure that economic progress does not come at the cost of social well-being or ecological health. It emphasizes the need to manage resources carefully so that the needs of the current generation are met without damaging the prospects of future generations. This balanced approach is essential for long-term global stability and human prosperity.

67. (C) Regional Councils
These bodies within the NITI Aayog are specifically designed to address issues that affect a particular state or a group of states in a specific region. They are convened by the Prime Minister and include the Chief Ministers of the relevant states. These councils provide a localized platform for cooperative federalism, ensuring that unique regional challenges receive focused attention within national policy.

68. (D) White-collar crime
Corruption involving the abuse of public office for personal financial gain is a classic example of white-collar crime. It is committed by high-status individuals in the course of their professional duties and relies on deceit and the violation of trust rather than physical violence. Such acts are particularly harmful as they undermine the integrity of public institutions and waste resources for the common good.

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models that characterized earlier versions of sociological functionalism.

52. (D) Individuals form a public body to debate general interests.
In Jürgen Habermas's work, this concept represents an idealized space where citizens can engage in rational-critical debate about social and political issues. It is independent of state control and commercial interests, allowing for the formation of public opinion that can influence government policy. A healthy public sphere is essential for a functioning democracy and the pursuit of the common good.

53. (C) The police
According to Louis Althusser, the state maintains power through two types of mechanisms. The Repressive State Apparatus (RSA) functions primarily through physical force or the threat of it, and includes the police, the army, and the legal system. In contrast, the Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs), such as the media and education, function by shaping the beliefs and consent of citizens.

54. (B) Binary oppositions and the stability of linguistic meaning.
Jacques Derrida's method of deconstruction is a critical approach that questions the fundamental structures of Western thought. It reveals how language relies on hierarchical pairs, such as nature/culture or male/female, where one term is privileged over the other. By showing that these hierarchies are unstable and that meaning is always deferred, deconstruction challenges the possibility of reaching fixed, absolute, objective truths.

55. (D) Development-induced displacement
This phenomenon occurs when people are forced to leave their homes and traditional lands to make way for large-scale economic projects. In cases like mining, affected communities often lose their livelihoods and social networks without receiving adequate compensation or resettlement. This highlights the human cost of certain development models and the vulnerability of marginalized groups, such as tribal and rural populations.

56. (A) Finalizing and allocating annual financial plans for states.
The NITI Aayog serves as a policy think tank and an advisory body, focusing on strategic planning and cooperative federalism. Unlike the former Planning Commission, it does not have the mandate to distribute financial resources to the states. That responsibility is handled by the Finance Commission and the Ministry of Finance, while the NITI Aayog concentrates on policy design and evaluation.

57. (C) New social conditions give rise to new criminal forms.
The emergence of cybercrime illustrates how technological advancements and globalization create new opportunities and methods for illegal activity. This change in the profile of crime means that while some traditional crimes persist, society must adapt its legal and policing strategies to address modern threats. It reflects the dynamic nature of deviance as it evolves alongside shifts in social and technological structures.

58. (A) Can intervene in religious affairs to enact social reform.
Indian secularism is characterized by principled distance rather than a strict wall of separation. This means the state treats all religions equally but reserves the right to intervene in religious matters to promote social justice and human rights. For example, the state can pass laws to reform traditional practices that are discriminatory, ensuring that religious freedom does not override constitutional equality.

59. (D) A complex process of negotiation, adaptation, and syncretism.
In India, the transition to modern social forms does not involve a simple rejection of traditional values. Instead, traditional structures like caste and religion often adapt to and function within modern institutions like democracy and the market. This ongoing negotiation creates a unique social fabric where the old and the new coexist and influence each other in complex, non-linear, and dynamic ways.

60. (B) Practical Consciousness
This concept from Anthony Giddens refers to the tacit knowledge that individuals use to navigate social situations without necessarily being able

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without choosing to do so, it is categorized as development-induced displacement. This phenomenon frequently impacts marginalized groups and requires careful social planning and fair compensation to mitigate negative outcomes for the affected populations.

9. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The NITI Aayog was established in 2015 to modernize India's development planning by replacing the former Planning Commission. It operates as a policy think tank, focusing on strategic and technical advice. A core objective is to promote cooperative federalism by ensuring that state governments are active participants in the national policy-making and implementation processes to address regional needs.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Neo-functionalists recognized that classical functionalism often overlooked the role of the individual by focusing primarily on macro-level structures. By seeking to integrate agency with structure, this revised framework addresses the bias toward stability and consensus. This synthesis allows for a more comprehensive analysis of social life that accounts for both systemic order and the creative potential of individual action.

11. (D) A student violating a formal school dress code.
Deviance involves the violation of social norms, which may or may not be encoded in criminal law. While acts like robbery or insider trading are both deviant and criminal, violating a dress code is a breach of institutional norms without being an illegal offense. The distinction depends on whether the behavior is sanctioned by informal cultural expectations or formal state law.

12. (B) High-status individuals within their occupations.
Introduced by Edwin Sutherland, this term refers to non-violent crimes committed for financial gain by persons of high social and economic standing. These acts typically occur within professional or business environments and include fraud, embezzlement, and bribery. Such crimes highlight that deviance is not restricted to the marginalized or impoverished but occurs across all social classes in modern societies.

13. (C) The rise of cybercrime and transnational organized crime.
Globalization and technological advancements have fundamentally altered the nature of criminal activities. Modern societies face increasing threats from digital offenses, such as data theft and financial fraud, alongside crimes that cross national borders. This shift reflects the interconnectedness of the global economy and the use of the internet to facilitate illegal acts on a massive scale, requiring new policing strategies.

14. (D) The coexistence of diverse religious, linguistic, and cultural groups.
Within the Indian context, this concept describes a society characterized by a vast array of identities that exist together within a single political framework. It emphasizes the recognition and respect of differences in faith, language, and heritage. Maintaining unity amidst this diversity is a central theme in India's democratic governance and the ongoing process of nation-building in a diverse society.

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15. (B) 1 and 2 only
India's nation-building process relies on secularism to unify diverse religious communities while navigating the complexities of linguistic variety. The constitution establishes a federal structure that grants regional autonomy, rather than a purely unitary state. Successfully integrating these diverse identities remains a primary challenge, as regional and linguistic movements occasionally test the strength of the national identity and political stability.

16. (B) Colonization of the Lifeworld
This process occurs when the imperatives of the state and the economy—namely power and money—intrude upon the sphere of everyday social interaction. In modern societies, instrumental rationality increasingly replaces communicative action, leading to the erosion of traditional values and social solidarity. This results in social pathologies where technical logic dominates the shared understandings that coordinate human social life today.

69. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The profile of crime is constantly evolving as social and technological conditions change. While traditional crimes like theft continue, new forms such as transnational terrorism and cybercrime have emerged, reflecting the globalized and digital nature of modern society. This shift does not mean that crime has been eliminated, but rather that its methods, scope, and impact have taken on new, complex dimensions.

70. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Jürgen Habermas argues that the modern state often intervenes in the economy to prevent crises and maintain stability. However, this takes away the state's appearance of neutrality and makes it responsible for economic outcomes. When the state fails to meet these public expectations, it leads to a loss of citizen trust and loyalty, resulting in what he calls a legitimation crisis.

71. (D) National identity that respects diverse internal identities.
In a pluralistic society like India, nation-building is the challenge of creating a unified sense of belonging that does not suppress religious, linguistic, or regional differences. A successful national identity must be inclusive and flexible enough to accommodate various group affiliations. This ensures that diversity is seen as a source of richness rather than a threat to unity and social cohesion.

72. (A) A physical manifestation of urban poverty and social exclusion.
Sociologically, these areas are more than just clusters of substandard housing; they represent the systemic marginalization of low-income populations within the city. They are characterized by a lack of access to formal services, legal tenure, and economic opportunities. Studying them reveals the inequalities inherent in rapid urbanization and the challenges of providing equitable housing and services to all modern urban residents.

73. (C) The age of the offender.
While both terms refer to acts that violate social or legal norms, delinquency is specifically used for offenses committed by juveniles who have not yet reached the legal age of adulthood. Most legal systems treat these young offenders differently, emphasizing rehabilitation and social support. Crime, in a general sense, is used for adult offenders and is subject to the standard criminal justice process.

74. (A) Shift in the profile of crime toward cyber-related acts.
The use of specialized technical skills to commit theft or fraud through computer networks represents a modern evolution of criminal activity. This shift illustrates how new technologies create different opportunities for deviance, moving beyond traditional physical acts to virtual ones. Such crimes require new legal frameworks and policing techniques, reflecting the changing nature of social and economic interactions in a digital world.

75. (C) 2 and 3 only
Anthony Giddens' structuration theory emphasizes that individuals are knowledgeable actors who play an active role in creating and maintaining social structures. The core of his theory is the duality of structure, which posits that structure is both the medium and the outcome of social practices. This perspective rejects the idea that structures are rigid or purely external forces that completely determine human behavior.

76. (B) Indicative planning model emphasizing cooperative federalism.
The creation of NITI Aayog represents a move away from the centralized, top-down planning approach of the past. Instead, it focuses on providing strategic advice and acting as a facilitator for states to participate in policy formulation. This bottom-up approach is designed to strengthen the partnership between the central and state governments, acknowledging that different regions have unique development needs.

77. (C) The army
In Louis Althusser's framework, the state maintains power through two types of apparatuses. Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs), such as the family, school, and church, function by shaping the beliefs and consent of the citizens. The army, however, is part of the Repressive State Apparatus (RSA), which

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maintains control primarily through physical force, coercion, or the threat of violence.

78. (D) Marginalize alternative perspectives and forms of knowledge.
Post-modernists critique grand narratives—universalizing theories that claim to explain all aspects of history or society—because they tend to silence or ignore local and minority voices. By claiming absolute truth, these narratives can become tools of power and exclusion. Post-modernism advocates for a more pluralistic view of knowledge that recognizes the fragmented, diverse, and context-dependent nature of human experience.

79. (A) Jürgen Habermas
This theorist proposed that social life should ideally be coordinated through communication aimed at mutual understanding rather than through manipulation or force. He argued that rational discourse, free from coercion, is essential for a healthy democracy and a vibrant public sphere. This concept is a cornerstone of his critical theory, which seeks to identify the conditions for human liberation and progress.

80. (B) An understanding of micro-level contingency and agency.
Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalist project aimed to revitalize the functionalist tradition by addressing its historical weaknesses. One major goal was to move beyond a purely macro-structural focus and incorporate the role of individual action and the unpredictable nature of social events. This approach seeks to build a more comprehensive and multidimensional theory that accounts for systemic order and agency.

81. (B) Discursive consciousness
In Anthony Giddens' structuration theory, this term refers to the ability of individuals to give verbal explanations for their actions and the social conditions in which they live. It is the reflexive knowledge that people can consciously articulate. This stands in contrast to practical consciousness, which is the tacit know-how that people use in everyday life without necessarily being able to describe it.

82. (A) Jacques Derrida
This thinker is famous for developing the method of deconstruction to analyze how Western thought is built upon hierarchical binary oppositions. He argued that these pairs, such as speech over writing, are not natural but are socially and linguistically constructed. By revealing the instability of these hierarchies, his work challenges fixed meanings and stable foundations for truth in language and philosophy.

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83. (C) Regional disparity
This problem occurs when some parts of a country are significantly more developed than others in terms of economy, education, and infrastructure. Such gaps can lead to internal migration to more prosperous areas, social tension, and political instability. Addressing this issue requires balanced national planning and targeted investments to ensure that all regions have the opportunity to provide a good quality of life.

84. (D) To punish or discourage the violation of social norms.
In the study of deviance, these are the reactions—positive or negative—that societies use to encourage conformity to established norms. Negative sanctions, such as fines, imprisonment, or social ostracism, are designed to deter individuals from breaking rules. They serve as a mechanism of social control, reinforcing the shared values and expectations that maintain order and predictability within a given group.

85. (C) 3, 4, 2, 1
Major milestones in sociological theory and institutional policy occurred over several decades. Habermas published his work on communicative action in 1981, followed by Giddens' Constitution of Society in 1984. Much later, in 2015, India replaced its Planning Commission with the NITI Aayog. The United Nations then adopted the Sustainable Development Goals as a global framework for progress through the year 2030.

86. (B) Undermines public trust and institutional legitimacy.
When public officials misuse their power for private gain, it damages the credibility of the entire government and its institutions. Corruption wastes public resources, hinders

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economic development, and can lead to social inequality. By eroding the belief that the system is fair and just, it weakens the social contract and makes it more difficult for a nation to achieve long-term stability and progress.

87. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
In the Indian context, modernity does not mean a total rejection of tradition. Instead, modern and traditional practices often adapt to and influence each other. For example, the use of modern technology to arrange marriages based on traditional caste and religious criteria shows how these two forces can coexist. This relationship is one of complex negotiation rather than simple replacement.

88. (A) Diversity can be a source of strength for a nation.
This principle recognizes that a nation composed of diverse religious, linguistic, and cultural groups can be unified and strong. It advocates for the protection of minority rights and the celebration of different identities within a common political framework. By valuing diversity, a pluralistic society can foster innovation, social resilience, and a deeper sense of democratic belonging among all citizens.

89. (C) Secure tenure and basic civic infrastructure.
Slums are distinguished from formal residential areas not just by poverty, but by the lack of legal recognition and essential services. Residents often live with the constant threat of eviction and without regular access to clean water, electricity, and sanitation. These structural deficiencies highlight the social and economic exclusion faced by marginalized urban populations and the challenges of creating inclusive cities.

90. (A) The political and ideological levels of a society.
In Louis Althusser's structural Marxism, society is seen as a complex structure of different levels. The superstructure consists of the state and various forms of ideology, such as education and religion. While these levels are ultimately shaped by the economic base, they have relative autonomy and play a crucial role in maintaining and reproducing the existing social and economic order.

91. (D) Alexander - Repressive State Apparatus
The concept of the Repressive State Apparatus (RSA) was developed by the French Marxist philosopher Louis Althusser, not Jeffrey Alexander. Alexander is known for his work in neo-functionalism and cultural sociology. The other pairings are correct: Giddens is associated with structuration theory, Derrida with the critique of logocentrism, and Habermas with the lifeworld concept in his communicative action theory.

92. (B) Structure
In Anthony Giddens' theory, this term refers to the rules and resources that people draw upon in their daily social interactions. Unlike some earlier theories, Giddens does not see structure as something fixed or external to individuals. Instead, structure is what gives social life its patterned and reproducible quality, as it is continuously being recreated through routine actions.

93. (C) Universalizing theories like Marxism or Functionalism.
Post-modernism is characterized by a deep skepticism toward grand narratives—comprehensive theories that claim to provide a totalizing explanation of human history and social development. Thinkers like Lyotard argued that these narratives often marginalize local perspectives and alternative forms of knowledge. Post-modernism instead emphasizes the fragmented, plural, and local nature of truth and social experience in the contemporary world.

94. (D) To provide strategic and directional policy inputs.
The NITI Aayog was established as a premier policy think tank to provide the central and state governments with research-based advice. Its role is to design strategic, long-term policies and monitor their progress. By acting as a knowledge hub, it aims to foster innovation and best practices in development, moving away from the more centralized approach of the former Planning Commission.

95. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Contemporary sociological theory is composed of several distinct schools of thought. Jeffrey Alexander is a key figure in neo-functionalism,

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131. (C) Regional disparity
When certain regions of a country attract much more investment, infrastructure, and job opportunities than others, it creates a significant developmental gap. This concentration of progress in some areas while others remain underdeveloped is a clear example of regional disparity. Addressing this issue requires proactive government planning to ensure that all parts of the nation can share in the benefits of growth.

132. (D) Decentralized, cooperative, and state-specific approach.
The NITI Aayog was created to replace the old, centralized planning model with one that recognizes the diverse needs and strengths of different states. By encouraging a bottom-up approach, it fosters cooperative federalism, where the central government and state governments work together as partners. This shift aims to make national planning more effective by being more responsive to local and regional conditions.

133. (C) property crime; white-collar crime
This illegal act involves the theft or misuse of funds that have been entrusted to an individual's care, typically within a professional setting. As a non-violent offense committed for financial gain by someone in a position of trust, it is a textbook example of white-collar crime. It also falls under the category of property crime because it involves unlawful taking.

134. (B) Debates over the official status of various national languages.
Pluralism means the coexistence of diverse groups within one nation, which can lead to political challenges, such as how to recognize and accommodate different linguistic identities. Debates over language policy reflect the struggle to build a unified national identity while respecting the rights of varied communities. Successfully managing these issues is essential for maintaining social stability and democratic inclusion in society.

135. (A) 2 only
What is considered deviant is not fixed; it varies significantly across different cultures and changes over time as social values evolve. For example, some behaviors that were once widely disapproved of are now accepted, and vice versa. Not all deviant acts are illegal (some are just socially shunned), and deviance can apply to the actions of groups as well as individuals.

136. (A) The relationship between tradition and modernity.
Tradition is often thought of as something old and fixed, but it is frequently reinterpreted or even invented to meet the needs of people in the present day. This dynamic nature of tradition shows that it is not necessarily the opposite of modernity. Instead, traditional values and practices can adapt and be used in new ways within modern social contexts.

137. (C) Anthony Giddens
This influential sociologist developed structuration theory to bridge the gap between perspectives that focus on individual action and those that focus on social systems. He argued that social life is produced through a continuous, recursive process where individuals draw on social structures in their actions, and those very actions simultaneously recreate the structures over time, a relationship called duality.

138. (A) Jacques Derrida
This philosopher is the central figure associated with the method of deconstruction, which analyzes how meaning is constructed in language and texts. He challenged the idea that there is a single, objective truth, arguing instead that meaning is always in flux and depends on the relationship between signs. His work has had a profound impact on culture and philosophy today.

139. (D) Tacit or practical rather than discursive.
In Anthony Giddens' structuration theory, human agents are seen as having a deep know-how about their social world. However, much of this knowledge is held at a practical level, meaning people know how to follow social rules and routines without always being able to explain them in words. This practical consciousness allows for the smooth reproduction of social life.

140. (B) Slums
When cities grow rapidly without adequate planning or investment in housing and infrastructure, new residents are often forced into overcrowded and informal settlements.

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104. (A) Reflexivity
This concept is central to Anthony Giddens' understanding of modern social life. It refers to the constant monitoring and adjustment of behavior that individuals and institutions perform as they gather new information about their actions and environments. In modern societies, where tradition has less influence, this continuous process of self-evaluation and change is a defining feature of personal identity and social systems.

105. (A) 1 only
India's nation-building process must navigate the complex relationship between a strong national center and the desire for state-level autonomy. Linguistic and religious diversity have frequently been sources of political debate and conflict, contrary to the idea that they were integrated without friction. Secularism also remains a significant and contested topic in Indian politics, reflecting the ongoing struggle to define identity.

106. (A) Destabilize the hierarchy by showing its constructed nature.
Jacques Derrida's method of deconstruction is used to analyze how Western thought relies on pairs where one term is privileged over another. By examining these oppositions, he shows that the hierarchy is not natural but is built into language and philosophy. This process reveals the instability of meaning and challenges the idea that any single term can represent a fixed truth.

107. (D) Harmonious growth meeting both present and future needs.
Sustainable development is a holistic approach that seeks to balance economic progress with environmental protection and social equity. It emphasizes that the way we live today should not destroy the resources or environment that future generations will need. This goal requires long-term planning and a global commitment to managing the planet's resources in a fair and responsible manner.

108. (B) Access to clean water and sanitation
A defining feature of these informal settlements is precisely the lack of essential services like safe water, proper waste disposal, and modern sanitation. They are characterized by overcrowding, substandard housing, and residents often lack legal rights to the land they live on. These conditions highlight the social and economic exclusion faced by the urban poor in many rapidly growing cities.

109. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The NITI Aayog serves as a policy think tank and an advisory body, focusing on strategic advice and cooperative federalism. Unlike the former Planning Commission, it does not have the power to mandate financial grants to state governments. Its role is to provide research-based inputs and facilitate partnerships, while financial allocations are handled by other specialized bodies within the government.

110. (D) White-collar crime
This term refers to non-violent, financially motivated crimes committed by individuals of high social and professional status. Scams committed by corporate executives or high-ranking officials are classic examples, as they involve the abuse of trust and the violation of legal codes within a professional environment. These acts differ from street crimes and highlight that deviance occurs among elite groups.

111. (A) Crime is a legal violation; deviance is a norm violation.
In sociology, these terms describe different types of rule-breaking behavior. Deviance is the broad category of violating any significant social norm, which can lead to social disapproval. Crime is a specific subset of deviance that involves breaking a written law and is subject to formal state sanctions. While some acts are both deviant and criminal, others may be deviant but legal.

112. (B) The rates and patterns of suicide and their correlation with social forces.
Following the tradition of Émile Durkheim, sociologists study suicide not as a purely individual act, but as a social phenomenon. They analyze how different levels of social integration and regulation within a society affect the likelihood of individuals taking their own lives. This approach helps identify the broad social and economic factors that influence individual well-being and rates of suicide.

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while Louis Althusser developed structural Marxism. Anthony Giddens is famous for his structuration theory, and Jacques Derrida is a leading philosopher of post-structuralism and deconstruction. These diverse perspectives provide different frameworks for analyzing the complex relationship between individuals, culture, and social structures.

96. (B) Development-induced displacement of farmers.
When agricultural land is taken for industrial projects, it often results in the forced relocation of the people who live and work there. This displacement can lead to the loss of livelihoods, social ties, and traditional ways of life for the affected farming communities. Such situations highlight the potential conflict between national economic growth goals and the rights of local populations.

97. (B) Corruption
This social problem involves the unethical or illegal use of authority for personal gain, such as taking bribes or embezzlement. It undermines the rule of law, wastes public resources, and damages the trust that citizens have in their government and institutions. Addressing this issue is crucial for promoting good governance, social justice, and equitable development in any modern nation-state today.

98. (A) Globalized economics and its impact on development.
The shift from traditional industries to global service-sector jobs, like those in call centers, illustrates how international economic trends shape local development. This process creates new opportunities but also challenges, as old social and economic structures are transformed. It highlights India's increasing integration into the global market and the dynamic, often uneven, nature of economic change in a globalized world.

99. (C) The rise of religious fundamentalism and communal politics.
In a pluralistic country like India, the practice of secularism faces challenges when religious identities are used for political mobilization or when groups adopt extremist views. These forces can lead to social tension and conflict, threatening the constitutional goal of equal respect for all faiths. Fostering a shared identity requires continuous effort to promote communal harmony and democratic tolerance in society.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Louis Althusser redefined ideology not just as a set of ideas, but as practices embedded in social institutions like schools and families. These Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs) work by shaping the beliefs and behaviors of individuals so that they fit into the roles required by the capitalist economy. This ensures that relations of production are reproduced without the need for force.

101. (C) crime; deviance
In sociology, these two terms describe different levels of rule-breaking. Deviance is a broad category that includes any behavior violating social norms, whether legal or not. A crime is a specific type of deviance that involves breaking a written law and is subject to state-imposed penalties. Therefore, while all crimes are considered deviant, not all deviant acts are necessarily illegal offenses.

102. (B) Micro-interactionist theories with macro-structural theories.
Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalism is an attempt to create a more comprehensive theory by bridging the gap between large-scale social systems and small-scale individual actions. It seeks to incorporate the insights of interactionist perspectives into a revamped functionalist framework. This synthesis aims to account for both the stable structures of society and the creative, contingent actions of the people who live within them.

103. (D) Commercialized media and the influence of public relations.
Jürgen Habermas argues that the ideal of a rational and critical public debate is being undermined in modern societies. The shift from a public of citizens to a public of consumers, influenced by large corporations and professional public relations, distorts communication. This refeudalization of the public sphere makes it harder for people to engage in the discourse necessary for a healthy democracy.

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122. (A) Ransomware attacks on critical computer systems.
The rise of digital technology has fundamentally changed the ways that crime can be committed. New forms of deviance, such as cyber-attacks and online fraud, have emerged, demonstrating how criminal activities adapt to modern conditions. This changing profile of crime requires society to develop new legal protections and policing methods that are suited to the challenges of a digital age.

123. (D) Interplay of tradition and modernity in India.
The coexistence of high-tech industries and traditional rural life illustrates that modernity does not always replace tradition in a simple, linear way. Instead, these two forces often influence and adapt to one another, creating a unique social landscape. This highlights the complex nature of development in India, where advanced global technology and centuries-old social structures exist side-by-side.

124. (B) Pluralism
This principle involves recognizing and protecting the diversity of cultures, languages, and religions within a single country. By constitutionally guaranteeing rights to different groups, India aims to build a national identity that is inclusive and respectful of its various heritages. This approach is essential for maintaining social harmony and unity in a nation with such a high level of diversity.

125. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Anthony Giddens' structuration theory uses several key concepts to explain how society functions. Agency refers to the individual's capacity to act, while structure represents the rules and resources that influence those actions. Practical consciousness is the tacit knowledge people use daily. The duality of structure is the central idea that structures are both what make action possible and what is reproduced.

126. (D) Search for universal and stable meaning structures.
Post-modernists like Jacques Derrida criticized earlier structuralist thinkers for trying to find universal, unchanging laws that govern human language and society. They argued that meaning is never fully stable or absolute but is always in a state of flux. This critique led to the development of methods like deconstruction, which seek to expose internal contradictions and instabilities in any system.

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127. (A) Creating a purely micro-sociological theory.
Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalism was never intended to focus only on small-scale interactions. Instead, its primary goal was to create a multidimensional theory that could synthesize both micro-level individual agency and macro-level social structures. By moving beyond the limitations of earlier models, neo-functionalism seeks to provide a more balanced and comprehensive framework for understanding the complexities of contemporary social systems and change.

128. (B) Instrumental action and communicative action.
In Jürgen Habermas's theory, the system represents the parts of society, like the economy and state administration, that operate through technical, result-oriented action. The lifeworld, in contrast, is the realm of everyday social life where coordination is achieved through communication aimed at mutual understanding. This distinction is central to his analysis of how modern societies function and the problems therein.

129. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Louis Althusser noted that the state maintains its power through both public mechanisms of force (RSAs) and private or semi-private institutions (ISAs) like the family and church. Although ISAs appear to be independent of the state, they function to instill the dominant class ideology into individuals from a young age. This process ensures that people internalize their roles and consent.

130. (C) A true but R is false.
Development projects can contribute to a nation's overall economic growth, but they often have high social costs, such as the forced displacement of local communities. Reason R is false because the benefits of development are rarely distributed evenly; instead, marginalized groups often bear the burden of displacement while the benefits flow to urban centers or large corporations.

economy. While these subsystems are connected and influence each other, they also have their own specific functions and internal logic. This approach aims to provide a more nuanced and multidimensional understanding of social life than earlier functionalist sociological theories.

150. (B) Coercion-free discourse based on rational merit.
According to Jürgen Habermas, this is a hypothetical situation where all participants in a conversation have an equal opportunity to speak and are driven by mutual understanding. In this ideal setting, the only force that matters is the force of the better argument, rather than power, wealth, or manipulation. This concept serves as a critical standard for evaluating democratic communication.

151. (D) A changing profile of crime
The rise of widespread internet fraud is a prime example of how criminal activities have evolved in response to technological change. This changing profile of crime shows that as social and economic life moves online, so do the opportunities for deviance and theft. Addressing these modern threats requires new legal frameworks, specialized policing, and increased public awareness within contemporary digital societies.

152. (A) Unifying the nation without suppressing diverse identities.
In a country with vast religious, linguistic, and cultural diversity, the central challenge of nation-building is to create a common sense of belonging that is inclusive of all groups. Achieving this unity requires policies that protect minority rights and respect different heritages while fostering national identity. This balance is essential for maintaining social harmony and democratic stability in a pluralistic society.

153. (C) Corruption
This social problem occurs when people in positions of power misuse their authority for private or personal benefit. Actions such as awarding contracts based on family ties rather than merit are clear examples. Such behavior undermines public trust, wastes resources, and slows down development by creating an unfair system. Addressing it is crucial for ensuring that government institutions function for the good.

154. (A) Louis Althusser
This French Marxist philosopher introduced the concept of Ideological State Apparatuses to explain how the state maintains power through non-violent means. He argued that institutions like schools, the family, and religion function by shaping people's beliefs and gaining their consent to the existing social order. This process of ideological reproduction is as important for maintaining class rule as direct force.

155. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different sociological terms describe various types of norm-breaking behavior. Deviance is the broad violation of any social norm, while crime is specifically the violation of a written criminal law. Delinquency refers to illegal acts committed by young people under the legal age. White-collar crime involves non-violent offenses committed for financial gain by individuals of high social status within their occupation.

156. (B) Structure and agency mutually constitute one another.
Anthony Giddens' structuration theory aims to overcome the traditional debate between those who see individuals as controlled by social structures and those who see individuals as completely free. He argued that social systems are created and maintained through human action, but those same actions are guided by the rules and resources of the structures, a recursive relationship called duality of structure.

157. (C) Rejection of grand narratives or meta-theories.
A core feature of post-modernism is its skepticism toward comprehensive theories that claim to provide a universal explanation for history or society. Thinkers like Lyotard argued that these grand narratives often exclude alternative perspectives and ignore local contexts. Post-modernism instead emphasizes that knowledge is fragmented, diverse, and inherently linked to specific social contexts and power relations rather than objective truth.

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These areas, characterized by substandard living conditions and a lack of basic civic services, are a common consequence of unplanned urbanization. Addressing this issue requires comprehensive urban policies that provide affordable housing and essential services for all residents.

141. (C) Socio-economic factors like agrarian distress and debt.
From a sociological perspective, high rates of suicide among specific groups, such as farmers, are analyzed as more than just personal tragedies. They are seen as being linked to broader social and economic crises, such as crop failure, increasing debt, and the lack of social safety nets. This approach highlights how structural problems in the economy affect individual life choices.

142. (D) Federal economic governance.
The formation of NITI Aayog signifies a major change in how India manages its economic planning. It represents a move away from a centralized model toward one that emphasizes cooperative federalism, where state governments have a larger role in policy development. This shift aims to make the planning process more inclusive and responsive to the specific development needs of different states.

143. (A) The unrestrained exploitation of natural resources.
Sustainable development is based on the idea that we must manage the planet's resources carefully so that both present and future generations can meet their needs. This goal is the opposite of the unrestrained exploitation of nature for short-term gain. Instead, it advocates for a balance between economic efficiency, social equity, and environmental protection, ensuring long-term human foundations.

144. (B) The syncretism of tradition and modernity.
The use of advanced digital technology to organize gatherings based on ancient traditional identities, such as caste, is an example of how the old and the new can blend and influence each other. This shows that modernization does not always lead to the disappearance of tradition. Instead, these structures can adapt and use modern tools to maintain their social relevance.

145. (B) 2, 3, 1, 4
Various contemporary sociological and philosophical concepts were popularized by specific thinkers in a loose chronological order. Louis Althusser introduced interpellation in the late 1960s. Jürgen Habermas focused on communicative action in the early 1980s. Anthony Giddens published his theory of the duality of structure in 1984. Jacques Derrida's method of deconstruction also became highly influential in the late twentieth century.

146. (A) Substandard housing, overcrowding, and lack of tenure.
These informal settlements are defined by their poor physical conditions and the fact that residents often have no legal right to the land they live on. They typically lack basic civic services like clean water, sanitation, and electricity. Such areas highlight the social and economic exclusion faced by low-income urban populations and are a significant challenge for modern sustainable development.

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147. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Displacement is frequently not a voluntary choice; instead, people are often forced to leave their homes due to factors beyond their control. For instance, large-scale infrastructure projects like dams or industrial zones can lead to development-induced displacement. This process can cause significant social and economic hardship for affected communities, who may lose traditional lands, livelihoods, and their local social networks.

148. (D) Jacques Derrida
This philosopher's work is a cornerstone of post-modern and post-structuralist thought. He developed the method of deconstruction to show that language and meaning are not stable or fixed, but are instead generated through a process of difference and deferral. His critique of the metaphysics of presence has fundamentally challenged our understanding of truth, history, and the way language shapes reality.

149. (C) Distinct but interrelated subsystems.
In Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalism, society is understood as a complex system made up of various parts, such as culture, politics, and the

113. (B) Secularism and pluralism
This debate in India centers on whether all religious communities should follow a single set of laws for personal matters like marriage and inheritance, or if they should maintain their own legal codes. It touches on core issues of identity, the rights of minorities, and the role of religion in a secular democratic state, reflecting challenges of maintaining national unity.

114. (A) Anthony Giddens
This thinker developed the theory of structuration to explain how individuals and social systems interact. He argued that social structures are not external things that control people, but are created through everyday human action. This relationship is a duality because structure is both what makes action possible and what is continuously being produced and reproduced by those actions over time.

115. (C) conflict
One of Jeffrey Alexander's main goals in revitalizing functionalism was to address its perceived bias toward social stability and consensus. He argued that a more comprehensive theory must also account for social tension, competition between groups, and the process of change. By incorporating the study of conflict, neo-functionalism seeks to provide a more realistic and multidimensional understanding of social systems.

116. (D) Systemic logic distorts communication and social integration.
According to Jürgen Habermas, this process happens when the system—the world of government bureaucracy and the market—takes over areas of life that were previously based on shared values and communication. As instrumental rationality becomes more dominant, they erode the social bonds and mutual understandings of the lifeworld, leading to a sense of alienation and a decline in democratic participation.

117. (C) A teacher teaching patriotic history in a school.
Louis Althusser argued that the state maintains the existing social order through Ideological State Apparatuses (ISAs), which shape people's beliefs. In this framework, the education system is a key ISA because it teaches individuals to internalize national values and their roles in the economy from a young age. This process of ideological training ensures social stability by gaining consent.

118. (B) Knowledge is socially constructed and linked to power.
Post-modernism challenges the idea that there is a single, objective truth that can be discovered through neutral scientific observation. Instead, it suggests that what we consider knowledge is shaped by our language, cultural context, and the power structures of society. This perspective emphasizes that multiple truths can exist and that dominant narratives often reflect the interests of those in authority.

119. (D) Environmental integrity and sustainable development
A core principle of this development model is that economic growth should not occur at the expense of the planet's ecological health. Actions like deforestation and habitat destruction threaten the biodiversity that all life depends on and violate the commitment to protect the environment for future generations. Sustainable development requires that environmental protection be an integral part of all economic planning.

120. (A) Mutual partnership between Center and States in development.
This principle is a cornerstone of the NITI Aayog's approach to national planning. It aims to move away from a top-down model where the central government dictates policy, toward a system where state governments are active partners. By working together, different levels of government can better address regional needs and coordinate their efforts to achieve shared national development goals effectively.

121. (C) The antisocial or illegal behavior of a minor.
This term is specifically applied to law-breaking or socially harmful acts committed by individuals who are under the legal age of adulthood. Sociologists study these behaviors separately from adult crime because they are often linked to different social factors, such as family dynamics and peer influence, and are typically handled by a justice system focused on rehabilitation and support.

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158. (D) Cooperative federalism
The NITI Aayog's Governing Council, which brings together the Prime Minister and the leaders of all state governments, is designed to make states active partners in the national development process. This approach is intended to replace the older, more centralized model with one based on a mutual partnership. By working together, they can better coordinate policies and address national challenges.

159. (A) Sustainable development
This development model is based on the idea that economic growth must be balanced with environmental protection and social justice. It emphasizes that current progress should not come at the expense of the well-being of future generations. By integrating these three pillars, sustainable development aims to create a more resilient and fair society that manages its resources responsibly for the benefit.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In India, the transition to modernity has not meant a complete break with the past. Instead, modern institutions, like political parties and corporate businesses, often function through traditional networks based on caste, religion, and family. This demonstrates that tradition and modernity are not mutually exclusive but are in a constant state of interaction, with each influencing and adapting to the other.

161. (B) Phenomenology
Jürgen Habermas adapted the concept of the lifeworld from the philosophical tradition of phenomenology, particularly from thinkers like Husserl and Schutz. In this context, it refers to the subjective and intersubjective realm of everyday experience and shared meanings. For Habermas, the lifeworld provides the background reservoir of cultural understandings and norms that make communicative action and social integration possible today.

162. (A) Ensure the reproduction of the relations of production.
According to Louis Althusser, both the Repressive State Apparatuses and the Ideological State Apparatuses serve the same ultimate purpose. They function to maintain and recreate the social and economic order required for capitalism to persist. While one uses force and the other uses ideology, they both work to ensure that individuals accept their positions within the class structure of society.

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163. (C) Deconstructionist
An analysis that focuses on exposing and destabilizing traditional binary categories, such as the clear-cut division between hero and villain, is characteristic of a deconstructionist approach. This method, pioneered by Jacques Derrida, seeks to reveal internal contradictions and complexities within a text. By showing that these moral categories are social and linguistic constructs, it challenges simple, conventional interpretations of meaning.

164. (D) Agency
In Anthony Giddens' structuration theory, this term refers to the capacity of individual human beings to act independently and make their own choices. It is the ability of a person to make a difference in the social world through their actions. Giddens emphasizes that even though individuals are influenced by social structures, they are still knowledgeable actors with agency.

165. (A) 3 only
The NITI Aayog was established as an executive body through a cabinet resolution, not a statutory body created by an act of Parliament. Unlike the former Planning Commission, it does not have the authority to allocate funds to states. Its primary role is to serve as a knowledge and innovation hub, providing strategic and research-based policy inputs to the government.

166. (B) Lack of security of tenure for residents
One of the most important characteristics of a slum is that the people who live there often have no legal right or official title to the land. This lack of secure tenure makes them vulnerable to constant fear of eviction and displacement. Along with overcrowding and poor structural quality, this legal insecurity is a major defining feature of settlements.

167. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Displacement is frequently an involuntary process where individuals or whole communities

overcrowding and poor services. White-collar crime includes non-violent professional offenses like insider trading, involving high social status individuals.

186. (A) Offer strategic, directional inputs to development policy.
The NITI Aayog was established as the primary policy think tank for the Government of India. Its main goal is to provide research-based advice on long-term, strategic development issues. Unlike the earlier Planning Commission, it focuses on acting as a facilitator for both central and state governments. By providing directional inputs, it aims to foster innovation to address national challenges.

187. (D) An individual talking loudly to themselves in public.
Deviance is a broad term that refers to any behavior that violates social norms and expectations. While acts like burglary are both deviant and criminal, some behaviors are deviant without being illegal. Talking loudly to oneself in public is an example of violating social etiquette or expectations of normal behavior, which may cause social disapproval but is not a legal offense.

188. (B) Social factors like anomie and peer influence.
From a sociological perspective, drug addiction is not just an individual problem but is deeply connected to a person's social environment. Factors such as the lack of social integration and the feeling of normlessness in society can contribute to the risk of substance abuse. This approach emphasizes that addressing the issue requires community-level support and social interventions rather than just legal.

189. (C) Tradition's interaction with and shaping of modern politics.
The persistence of caste-based voting in India's democratic elections shows that modernization does not always eliminate traditional identities. Instead, these old social structures often adapt and take on new roles within modern institutions. In this case, caste becomes a modern tool for political mobilization. This demonstrates the complex relationship between tradition and modernity in India, where the past influences today.

190. (C) A true but R is false.
Anthony Giddens is indeed the creator of structuration theory and the concept of the duality of structure. However, Reason R is incorrect because his theory was developed specifically to argue against the idea that social structures completely determine human behavior. He emphasized that individuals are knowledgeable actors with agency, meaning that while structures influence their actions, people also change social structures.

191. (A) Regional disparity
A central task in building a unified nation is creating a shared sense of identity while also addressing major developmental differences between various areas. If some regions are left behind while others prosper, it can lead to social discontent and political instability. Therefore, managing regional disparity and ensuring equitable development is a critical component of successful nation-building in a pluralistic society.

192. (B) Louis Althusser
This French Marxist philosopher is famous for developing these two concepts to explain how the state maintains power and reproduces capitalism. The Repressive State Apparatus uses force or coercion, while Ideological State Apparatuses, such as schools, the family, and the church, use ideology to shape people's beliefs and gain consent. Together, these mechanisms ensure social order and continued class dominance.

193. (B) Universal theories that claim total social explanation.
Post-modernism is characterized by a deep skepticism toward meta-narratives—comprehensive theories, like Marxism, that claim to offer a single, complete truth about history and society. Thinkers like Lyotard argued that these narratives often marginalize local knowledge and minority voices. Post-modernism instead values a pluralistic view of reality, recognizing that multiple, often conflicting, perspectives exist within different social and cultural contexts.

194. (A) enabler
The shift from the Planning Commission to the NITI Aayog represents a fundamental change in the Indian government's approach to development. While the former body was often

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states or areas of a country, it is a clear example of regional disparity. This problem can lead to uneven opportunities for citizens, internal migration, and social tension. Addressing this gap requires balanced national planning and targeted investments to ensure all regions benefit from economic growth.

177. (B) To ensure inter-generational equity.
A core aim of sustainable development is the idea of fairness between generations. This means that the current generation should meet its needs in a way that does not deplete the resources or damage the environment that future generations will depend on. By prioritizing long-term ecological health, sustainable development seeks to ensure that the quality of life can be shared.

178. (A) A form of crime, typically categorized as white-collar.
Corruption involves the misuse of power or official position for private gain, and it is almost always a violation of formal legal codes. Because it is a non-violent offense committed by individuals in professional or governmental roles, it is classified as a white-collar crime. Such acts are highly deviant because they violate the trust placed in public and private institutions.

179. (C) Changing profile of crime
The rise of new criminal activities made possible by the internet and global networks shows how deviance adapts to technological progress. This changing profile of crime means that while traditional crimes still exist, society must also deal with new threats like cyber-attacks. Addressing these challenges requires new legal frameworks and specialized policing techniques to protect citizens in an interconnected world.

180. (D) Secularism
The Indian model of secularism is characterized by principled distance, where the state treats all religions with equal respect and may support their activities fairly. By funding or managing events for different religious communities, the state demonstrates its commitment to religious pluralism. This approach is designed to maintain social harmony, ensuring that the government does not favor one specific faith.

181. (C) Jeffrey Alexander
This influential sociologist is the leading figure behind the project of neo-functionalism, which emerged in the late twentieth century. He sought to revitalize the functionalist tradition by addressing its past criticisms, such as consensus bias and neglect of agency. His work emphasizes a multidimensional approach that incorporates elements of conflict and micro-level action into a revamped understanding of social systems.

182. (B) The Colonization of the Lifeworld
According to Jürgen Habermas, this process occurs when the system—the logic of the market and state bureaucracy—starts to take over areas of social life once based on shared meanings. As money and power become the primary ways social life is organized, the understandings of the lifeworld are eroded. This leads to social pathologies, such as alienation and a decline.

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183. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Anthony Giddens' structuration theory explicitly rejects the idea that social structures are just constraints on human behavior. Instead, he proposed the duality of structure, which means that structures provide the rules and resources that make individual action possible. At the same time, these structures are continuously being created and modified through the routine social practices of knowledgeable individuals today.

184. (A) Deconstruction
This critical method, pioneered by Jacques Derrida, involves a close reading of texts to uncover hidden assumptions and unstable binary oppositions. It shows that meaning is not fixed but is built on arbitrary hierarchies, such as nature over culture. By revealing these internal contradictions, deconstruction challenges the idea of absolute truth and emphasizes the context-dependent nature of all meaning.

185. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Contemporary sociological issues can be illustrated by specific real-world examples. Regional disparity is seen in the uneven concentration of industry in certain parts of India. Displacement occurs when communities are evicted for large projects like airports. Slums are informal settlements characterized by

existing social order by instilling the values of the dominant class into students. This ensures that individuals learn to accept their roles in the system, contributing to social stability.

204. (B) How linguistic choices reproduce and alter social rules.
Anthony Giddens' structuration theory focuses on the duality of structure, where social life is produced through a continuous cycle of human action. Analyzing how people use language illustrates this: by following existing rules of grammar, people communicate and recreate those rules. At the same time, creative ways of speaking can gradually change those rules over time, showing a recursive relationship.

205. (C) 3, 2, 4, 1
Contemporary issues in India can be analyzed at different levels. Studies on regional disparity represent a macro-level regional analysis. Policy debates on secularism involve broad national-level values. The displacement of a single village for a mine is a group-scale issue. Finally, analyzing a specific case of drug addiction focuses on the micro-level of an individual or a small social group.

206. (D) Meta-narratives
A defining feature of post-modernist thought is its skepticism toward meta-narratives—broad, universalizing theories that claim to provide a totalizing explanation for history and progress. Thinkers like Jean-François Lyotard argued that these narratives often marginalize alternative perspectives and ignore local contexts. Post-modernism instead emphasizes the fragmented, plural, and context-dependent nature of knowledge and social experience in the contemporary, diverse world.

207. (A) Outlining a policy roadmap for implementation over three years.
The NITI Aayog's Three Year Action Agenda was designed to provide a short-term, practical roadmap for government policies and development goals. It serves as a bridge between long-term strategic visions and immediate annual budgets. This approach reflects the NITI Aayog's role as a policy facilitator that focuses on strategic planning and monitoring implementation, moving away from centralized five-year plans.

208. (B) Displacement
This term refers to the forced or involuntary movement of people from their homes and communities. It can be caused by various factors, including development projects, violent ethnic conflict, or natural disasters. Displacement often leads to significant social and economic hardship for affected individuals, as they may lose their livelihoods and social networks, highlighting the vulnerability of displaced populations globally.

209. (B) occupational status
The concept of white-collar crime, originally coined by Edwin Sutherland, focuses on the high social and professional standing of the person who commits the act. These crimes are non-violent offenses, like fraud or embezzlement, that are carried out in the course of the person's respected occupation. This term highlights that deviance is not limited to lower classes or marginalized groups.

210. (A) Fatalistic
In Émile Durkheim's sociological study of suicide, this type occurs in societies where individuals feel that their lives are excessively regulated and their future is blocked by oppressive social conditions. It is the result of over-regulation, where the person feels there is no escape from rigid rules. This category highlights how social regulation can profoundly affect individual sense of hope.

211. (C) Structural components that agents utilize in their actions.
In Anthony Giddens' structuration theory, rules and resources are what make up the structure of society. He argued that these are not external things that control people, but are components that individuals use in their everyday social practices. By drawing on these structures in their actions, people both follow social rules and have the power to recreate or modify them.

212. (D) The process of deferral and differentiation in meaning.
Jacques Derrida coined this term to express the idea that meaning in language is never fully fixed or present. Instead, it is generated through the relationship and difference between different signs. Furthermore, meaning is always deferred—it is pushed into the future and can change based

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seen as a centralized controller of resources, the NITI Aayog is designed to be a facilitator or enabler. It provides strategic advice, policy inputs, and a platform for states to participate in planning.

195. (C) 2 and 3 only
Jacques Derrida is a leading philosopher of post-modernism. He developed the method of deconstruction specifically to challenge the idea that meaning in language is stable or fixed. He also critiqued logocentrism—the tendency to privilege speech and reason as the ultimate foundations of truth. His work emphasizes that meaning is always in flux and is deferred through linguistic difference and cultural context.

196. (D) Using renewable energy sources like solar and wind power.
Sustainable development is based on the principle of meeting current needs without damaging the ability of future generations to meet their own. Promoting renewable energy is a core part of this goal because it reduces pollution and the depletion of natural resources. This approach contrasts with actions like deforestation or waste dumping, which cause long-term environmental damage and future threats.

197. (C) Slum
This term refers to informal urban settlements characterized by poor-quality housing, high density, and a lack of basic services like clean water and sanitation. Residents in these areas often do not have legal rights to the land, making them socially and economically marginalized. These settlements are a physical sign of urban poverty and the challenges of providing fair housing for all.

198. (B) Corruption
This social problem involves the illegal or unethical misuse of power for personal gain, such as a government official demanding a bribe. Such acts damage the integrity of public institutions and erode the trust that citizens have in their government. Addressing this issue is essential for ensuring that public services are provided fairly and that the rule of law is maintained.

199. (D) The age of the offender.
In most legal systems, the primary distinction between these two terms is whether the person who committed the act is a minor or an adult. Delinquency refers specifically to illegal or antisocial acts committed by young people under the legal age of adulthood. Most societies handle these cases in a specialized juvenile justice system that focuses on rehabilitation rather than punitive measures.

200. (A) Unity and diversity
Pluralism in India refers to the country's vast array of different religions, languages, and cultural groups. The central challenge of nation-building in this context is to create a strong, unified sense of national identity while also protecting and respecting these diverse internal identities. Successfully balancing unity and diversity is essential for maintaining social harmony, democratic inclusion, and national stability today.

201. (C) Jeffrey Alexander
This theorist is the leading figure in the neo-functionalist project, which aimed to revitalize functionalist sociology by addressing historical criticisms. He argued that a more comprehensive theory must incorporate the study of social conflict, individual action, and multidimensionality. By moving beyond rigid models of earlier functionalism, neo-functionalism seeks to provide a more dynamic framework for understanding contemporary social systems and changes.

202. (A) Communicative Action
In Jürgen Habermas's theory, this is the type of social interaction where individuals use language and rational discourse to reach a common understanding and coordinate their actions. It is based on the force of the better argument rather than on power or manipulation. This form of action is essential for the healthy functioning of a democratic public sphere and social integration.

203. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Louis Althusser argued that the education system is not a neutral site for learning but is instead an Ideological State Apparatus. He believed that schools play a critical role in reproducing the

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are forced to move against their will. Large-scale development projects, such as dams, highways, or industrial parks, are common causes of development-induced displacement. This process often impacts marginalized groups more severely, leading to the loss of traditional lands, social networks, and economic livelihoods without adequate compensation or support.

168. (A) White-collar crime
When a large corporation avoids paying taxes through illegal or unethical financial manipulation, it is committing a form of white-collar crime. These non-violent offenses are carried out by individuals of high social status within their professional activities for financial gain. Such acts highlight that deviance is widespread across all social classes and that elite crimes have a major negative impact.

169. (C) Preserve its unique cultural identity and traditions.
A major challenge in India's nation-building is finding a way to integrate into the modern, globalized world without losing its rich and diverse cultural heritage. This involves a continuous process of negotiation where traditions are not just preserved but are also adapted to work within modern institutions. Successfully balancing these forces is essential for maintaining a sense of national unity.

170. (A) Religious pluralism
India's unique model of secularism is a response to the fact that it is home to many different religious groups. Rather than a total separation, it follows a principle where the state treats all religions with equal respect and maintains a principled distance. This allows the state to intervene in religious matters when necessary for social reform, ensuring national harmony.

171. (D) To evolve a multidimensional theory beyond traditional functionalism.
Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalism was developed to revitalize the functionalist tradition by addressing its past criticisms. His goal was to create a more comprehensive and balanced framework that could account for both macro-level structures and micro-level agency. By incorporating the study of conflict and social change, neo-functionalism seeks to provide a realistic and multifaceted way of understanding contemporary social systems.

172. (B) Communicative action
In Jürgen Habermas's theory, the lifeworld represents the shared reservoir of cultural knowledge and values that people use in their everyday social interactions. This background of mutual understanding is what makes it possible for individuals to communicate and coordinate their actions through reason rather than through force. This communicative action is essential for social integration and a healthy democratic society.

173. (C) RSAs use violence primarily while ISAs use ideology.
Louis Althusser categorized state mechanisms into two types based on how they function. The Repressive State Apparatus, which includes the police and the military, maintains order through physical force or the threat of it. The Ideological State Apparatuses, such as the education system and the media, function by shaping beliefs and gaining consent to the existing order without direct violence.

174. (D) Structure and agency are mutually dependent and related.
Anthony Giddens' concept of the duality of structure explains that individuals and social systems are not separate things but are part of a continuous cycle. Social structures provide the rules and resources that people use in their daily lives. In turn, these routine actions by individuals are what keep the structures alive and recreate them over time, ensuring social continuity.

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175. (A) Highlight fragmented and conflicting accounts of the past.
A post-modern approach to history rejects the idea that there is a single, objective grand narrative of progress or truth. Instead, it focuses on how different groups have experienced and interpreted historical events in varied ways. This perspective emphasizes that history is often made up of many conflicting stories, and it seeks to include the voices of those marginalized.

176. (B) Regional disparity
When there is a large and widening gap in income and development between different

on context. This concept is a central part of his deconstructionist critique of absolute truths.

213. (C) An extension of the Prime Minister's Office to drive policy.
The structure of the NITI Aayog, where the Chief Executive Officer and Vice-Chairperson are appointed by the Prime Minister, emphasizes its role as an advisory body closely linked to national leadership. This ensures that research-based policy inputs have strong political support. By acting as a specialized think tank, it aims to drive the national development agenda and foster innovation.

214. (B) Formal deviance violates law; informal violates custom.
Sociologists distinguish between types of deviance based on the type of rules being broken. Formal deviance involves the violation of written laws and is subject to state-imposed punishments. Informal deviance, on the other hand, involves the violation of social customs, traditions, or unwritten rules of etiquette. While informal deviance may lead to social disapproval, it does not involve formal legal penalties.

215. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Various contemporary thinkers have made significant contributions to theory. Jürgen Habermas is known for his critique of the colonization of the lifeworld, while Louis Althusser focused on ideology in maintaining capitalism. Anthony Giddens developed structuration theory to overcome agency-structure dualism, and Jacques Derrida created deconstruction to challenge logocentrism and fixed truths in the Western philosophical tradition effectively.

216. (A) Forging a national identity that accommodates pluralism.
In a country with immense diversity, the core challenge of nation-building is creating a unified sense of belonging that does not suppress religious, linguistic, or cultural differences. This requires an inclusive national identity that can accommodate various group affiliations. Successfully managing this balance is essential for maintaining social harmony, democratic stability, and shared purpose in a pluralistic society like India.

217. (C) Structure and agency
Anthony Giddens' concept of the duality of structure was specifically designed to resolve the long-standing debate in sociology between those who emphasize social systems and those who emphasize individual freedom. He argued that social structures are created through human action, but those same actions are guided by the rules of the structures. This means that individuals and systems are mutually dependent.

218. (A) Functionalism
Jeffrey Alexander's work is a contemporary effort to revitalize the functionalist tradition by addressing its past criticisms. His project, known as neo-functionalism, seeks to build a more comprehensive framework that incorporates the study of social conflict, individual agency, and the multifaceted nature of social life. By moving beyond rigid models, neo-functionalism aims to provide a dynamic understanding of modern social systems.

219. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Jürgen Habermas's theory is centered on the danger that the system—the worlds of government administration and the market—can colonize the lifeworld. This happens when instrumental and technical logic take over areas of life once based on shared values and communication. This colonization distorts social integration and can lead to alienation and a decline in democratic public life today.

220. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The NITI Aayog was established specifically to move away from a centralized planning model and to foster a stronger partnership between central and state governments. By including the leaders of all states in its Governing Council, it ensures that they are active participants in national policies. This bottom-up approach is the core of cooperative federalism in national development planning.

221. (C) Louis Althusser
This Marxist philosopher argued that the state maintains power not only through force but also by instilling its values into people through social institutions. He used the term interpellation to

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240. (B) Regional disparity
This contemporary social issue refers to major differences in economic development, infrastructure, and access to resources between different geographical areas of a country. When growth is concentrated in specific urban centers while others are left behind, it creates a developmental gap that can lead to social discontent. Addressing this inequality is essential for fostering balanced national progress and ensuring all citizens have opportunities.

241. (B) To make binding financial allocations to States.
The NITI Aayog serves as a policy think tank and an advisory body, focusing on strategic advice and cooperative federalism. Unlike the former Planning Commission, it does not have the mandate to make mandatory financial grants to state governments. Its core functions are to design long-term policies and foster partnerships between states. Financial allocations are handled by other government bodies.

242. (A) In the course of their respected occupation.
The concept of white-collar crime, originally defined by Edwin Sutherland, refers to illegal or unethical acts committed by individuals of high social status as part of their job. These are typically non-violent offenses, such as fraud or bribery, that involve a violation of trust and authority. This term highlights that criminal behavior occurs among elite and professional classes in society.

243. (C) The rise of globalization and information technology.
The profile of crime has fundamentally changed in recent decades due to digital communication and the interconnected global economy. These factors have created new opportunities for deviance, leading to the rise of cybercrime and international organized crime. This shift means that while traditional crimes persist, society must develop new legal strategies to address the complex threats of the modern world effectively.

244. (D) The link between suicide and broader social factors.
Following the sociological tradition of Émile Durkheim, researchers study suicide not as a purely individual psychological event but as a social phenomenon. They analyze how factors such as social integration and broader economic conditions influence the rates and patterns of suicide across different groups. This approach helps identify the structural forces that can either support or undermine individual well-being in communities.

245. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Several contemporary thinkers are associated with key theoretical concepts in sociology and philosophy. Jeffrey Alexander is a leading proponent of neo-functionalism, while Anthony Giddens developed structuration theory. Jacques Derrida created the method of deconstruction to analyze language, and Louis Althusser introduced the concept of the Ideological State Apparatus to explain how the state maintains power through various social institutions today.

246. (B) Ideal Speech Situation
In Jürgen Habermas's theory, this is a hypothetical setting where all participants have an equal opportunity to engage in rational discourse and are driven solely by mutual understanding. In this ideal scenario, the only force allowed is the force of the better argument, free from any coercion or power. This concept serves as a critical model for evaluating democratic public debate.

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247. (D) Uncover the instabilities in hierarchical oppositions.
The primary goal of Jacques Derrida's deconstruction is to analyze how Western thought relies on pairs where one term is privileged over another. By examining these oppositions, deconstruction reveals that they are not natural but are constructed in language and are fundamentally unstable. This method challenges absolute truths and shows that meaning is always in flux and depends on relationship between signs.

248. (A) Dependent on the economic base in the last instance.
In Louis Althusser's structural Marxism, the political and ideological parts of society are not just direct reflections of the economy. He used the term relative autonomy to suggest that while these levels have their own internal logic and can influence the economy, they are still ultimately

gap. Addressing these differences is crucial for ensuring balanced national growth, which can help prevent social discontent and instability.

231. (D) A violation of written law.
While deviance is a broad term that refers to any behavior that violates social norms, a crime is a specific type of deviance that involves breaking a written legal code. Crimes are officially prohibited by the state and are subject to formal punishments, such as fines or imprisonment. Therefore, while all crimes are considered deviant acts, not all deviant behaviors are illegal.

232. (A) Changing profile of crime in the digital age.
The rise of widespread online scams and data theft illustrates how criminal activities have evolved along with technological progress. This changing profile of crime shows that as economic life moves into the digital realm, so do the opportunities for theft and fraud. Addressing these modern threats requires new legal protections and specialized policing as traditional law enforcement methods may be less effective.

233. (C) policy think tank
The NITI Aayog was established as the premier advisory body for the Government of India. Its primary role is to serve as a knowledge hub, providing research-based policy advice on strategic development issues. By moving away from the centralized approach of the former Planning Commission, it aims to act as a facilitator that helps design long-term policies and monitor implementation.

234. (A) Development-induced displacement
This term refers to the forced movement of people from their homes and lands to make way for large-scale economic projects, such as highways, dams, or industrial zones. Such displacement can lead to significant social and economic hardship for affected communities, who may lose traditional livelihoods and social support networks. It highlights the human cost associated with certain modern development models.

235. (D) Social change and development in India.
The idea that tradition can be a source of strength for modernity is a major theme in the study of how India has evolved. It shows that modernization does not always lead to the disappearance of the past. Instead, traditional structures like caste often adapt and take on new roles within modern systems like democracy and the market today.

236. (B) Jeffrey Alexander
This theorist is the leading figure in neo-functionalism, which is a contemporary development of the functionalist tradition. The other three thinkers are associated with different theoretical schools: Louis Althusser with structural Marxism, Jürgen Habermas with critical theory, and Jacques Derrida with post-structuralism and deconstruction. While Alexander addresses many same issues, his work is specifically aimed at revitalizing Parsonian functionalist perspectives.

237. (C) Post-Modernism
A central tenet of post-modernist thought is the idea that our perception of social reality is not direct, but is instead shaped and constructed by the language and discourses we use. This perspective challenges the idea of objective, universal truth, emphasizing that reality is inherently linked to social contexts and power relations. This focus on language is a hallmark of post-modernist.

238. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Anthony Giddens' structuration theory explicitly rejects the idea that individuals are cultural dopes who are completely controlled by social structures. Instead, he argued that human agents are knowledgeable actors who reflexively monitor their behavior and its social context. This means that while structures provide rules for action, people have the power to draw on them creatively, reproduce, or change structures.

239. (A) The military
According to Louis Althusser, the state maintains power through two types of mechanisms. The Repressive State Apparatus includes institutions like the military and the police, which function primarily through physical force, coercion, or the threat of violence. This is different from Ideological State Apparatuses, such as the family and education, which maintain control by shaping beliefs and gaining consent through ideology.

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describe how ideology calls individuals, leading them to recognize themselves in specific roles. Through this process, people become subjects who voluntarily participate in reproducing the existing social and economic system.

222. (D) Future generations
The core principle of sustainable development is the idea of inter-generational equity. It emphasizes that we must manage the planet's resources and grow our economies in a way that does not destroy the environment that those who come after us will need. By balancing current economic needs with long-term ecological health, sustainable development aims to ensure a prosperous future.

223. (A) Slum
This term refers to informal urban settlements characterized by poor-quality housing, high density, and a lack of basic services like clean water and sanitation. Residents in these areas often do not have legal rights to the land, making them socially and economically marginalized. These settlements are a physical manifestation of urban poverty and the challenges of providing fair housing.

224. (B) Religions, languages, and cultural ethnicities.
In the Indian context, pluralism refers to the existence of a wide variety of different social and cultural groups within one nation. This diversity includes many different faiths, hundreds of languages, and a vast array of cultural heritages. The challenge of maintaining a unified country while respecting this internal diversity is a central theme in Indian politics and nation-building processes.

225. (B) 2 and 3 only
The Indian model of secularism is not based on a strict separation. Instead, it allows the government to treat all religions with equal respect and to provide support to religious institutions fairly. Furthermore, the state can intervene in religious matters to promote social justice and human rights reforms. This unique approach, known as principled distance, aims to maintain social harmony.

226. (A) Knowledge that actors are able to state or put into words.
In Anthony Giddens' structuration theory, this term refers to the reflexive knowledge that individuals have about their own actions and the social world. It is the type of understanding that people can consciously articulate when asked to explain their behavior. This stands in contrast to practical consciousness, which is the tacit know-how people use daily without necessarily being able to describe.

227. (C) Order and conflict
A primary goal of neo-functionalism, as developed by Jeffrey Alexander, was to move beyond the bias in classical functionalism toward social stability and consensus. He argued that a more balanced theory must also incorporate the study of social tension and conflict. By acknowledging that society involves both cooperation and struggle, neo-functionalism aims to provide a multidimensional understanding of social systems.

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228. (D) Rational-critical debate among citizens.
In Jürgen Habermas's theory, the public sphere is an idealized space where individuals can come together as a public body to engage in reasoned discussion about matters of general concern. This space is meant to be free from both state interference and commercial interests. A healthy public sphere is essential for a functioning democracy because it allows public opinion to hold power accountable.

229. (C) Signs generated by difference and deferral.
Jacques Derrida argued that language is not a simple mirror that reflects objective reality. Instead, he proposed that meaning is created through the relationship and difference between different signs and is always being pushed into the future. This process, which he called différance, means that the meaning of any text is never fully fixed or stable in Western philosophy today.

230. (B) Regional disparity
When there is a major gap in economic development, infrastructure, and opportunities between different parts of a country, it is known as regional disparity. Efforts by a government to specifically attract investment and resources to underdeveloped areas are aimed at reducing this

shaped by the economic base in the last instance. This concept explains the complex relationship.

249. (C) Secure land tenure
A defining feature of these informal urban settlements is precisely the lack of legal rights or official title for the residents. This lack of secure tenure means people live with the constant fear of eviction. Along with other characteristics like overcrowding and substandard housing, this insecurity highlights the exclusion faced by the urban poor. Secure tenure is typical of formal areas.

250. (C) A true but R is false.
It is widely recognized that tradition and modernity coexist and influence each other in contemporary India. However, Reason R is incorrect because the modernization process has not led to the total eradication of traditional values. Instead, structures like caste have often adapted to the modern world, taking on new forms and functions within political and social life in the country today.

251. (D) Economic growth, social equity, and environmental care.
Sustainable development is a holistic approach that seeks to balance three critical areas: economy, social fairness, and protection of the environment. Its primary aim is to meet the needs of people today without damaging the ability of future generations. This requires managing resources responsibly and ensuring that economic progress does not come at the expense of ecological health or social equity.

252. (B) Nation-building in a pluralistic society.
In a country with immense diversity in language and culture, the central challenge is to create a unified sense of national identity while also protecting various group heritages. Successfully managing this balance is the core problem of nation-building. This requires inclusive policies and democratic structures that ensure all diverse groups feel they have a voice within the shared political framework.

253. (C) Reflexive project of the self
In Anthony Giddens' work, this term describes the modern process where individuals are increasingly responsible for creating their own identities. In a rapidly changing world, people must continuously monitor and adjust their self-identity in response to new information and social experiences. This constant self-evaluation and building is a defining feature of personal life in modern, reflexively organized social systems.

254. (D) Insider trading, a type of white-collar crime.
Using confidential, non-public information for personal profit on the stock market is a classic example of white-collar crime. This is a non-violent offense committed by individuals of high professional status who abuse their position of trust for financial gain. Such acts violate legal codes and damage the fairness and integrity of financial institutions. Deviance is prevalent among professional elites.

255. (A) 1 only
In sociology, the relationship between these two terms is specific: all crimes are considered deviant acts because they violate social norms encoded in law. However, not all deviance is criminal; many deviant acts are not illegal. Furthermore, definitions of deviance change over time and vary between cultures. Therefore, only the first statement correctly describes the relationship between these two sociological concepts.

256. (B) Cultural understandings and communicative processes.
In Jürgen Habermas's theory, the lifeworld is the intersubjective realm of everyday experience where social coordination is achieved through language. It is built on a background of common cultural values and norms that allow for communicative action. This stands in contrast to the system, which is driven by instrumental rationality. The lifeworld provides the necessary foundation for social solidarity and democracy.

257. (B) A universalizing theory explaining history and society.
In post-modernist terminology, this term refers to comprehensive, all-encompassing theories that claim to provide a total and objective explanation of the world. Thinkers like Jean-François Lyotard were deeply skeptical of these narratives, arguing that they marginalize alternative forms of knowledge. Post-modernism instead emphasizes the fragmented and context-dependent nature of

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landholdings, debt, and non-viability of small-scale farming are major contributing factors.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. The primary driver of 'agrarian unrest' is often linked to:
(A) Issues related to land ownership, tenancy rights, and agricultural prices.
(B) The smooth functioning of the Jajmani system.
(C) The success of rural development programs in achieving equity.
(D) The decline of factionalism in village politics.

27. Which of the following is the best example of rural-to-rural migration?
(A) A software engineer moving from a village to a metropolitan city.
(B) A student from a village moving to a district headquarters for higher education.
(C) A village family moving to a foreign country for better opportunities.
(D) An agricultural laborer moving from a drought-prone village to a canal-irrigated village for work.

28. The concept of 'agrarian class structure' is primarily concerned with:
(A) The division of society based on religious beliefs in rural areas.
(B) The classification of rural population based on their relationship to land and agricultural production.
(C) The hierarchy of social status based on ritual purity.
(D) The organization of rural society into different age-groups.

29. Consider the following statements about migrant laborers:
1. They often face poor living conditions and lack of social security.
2. Their movement is always permanent and never seasonal.
3. They contribute significantly to the economy of both the source and destination regions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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30. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair of agrarian class and its typical characteristic?
(A) Landlord - Owns land but does not self-cultivate.
(B) Middle Peasant - Primarily relies on family labor for cultivation on owned/leased land.
(C) Agricultural Laborer - Sells labor power for wages in agriculture.
(D) Rich Peasant - Leases out most of his land and works as a laborer.

31. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Provision of 73rd Amendment)
P. Gram Sabha
Q. Reservation for SC/ST
R. State Finance Commission
S. Three-tier system
List II: (Purpose)
1. To ensure financial viability of Panchayats.
2. To provide a structure for local governance at village, block, and district levels.
3. To act as the primary body of direct democracy.
4. To ensure representation of marginalized communities.

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

32. The 'Mode of Production debate' in the context of Indian agriculture applies theoretical frameworks to understand:
(A) The methods of crop rotation.
(B) The underlying economic structure and class relations.
(C) The technology used for irrigation.
(D) The cultural rituals associated with harvesting.

33. Consider the following statements regarding economic change.
Statement I: 'Pauperization' refers to a process

state may engage with religious communities to promote justice, its primary role is neutrality.

267. (D) Their primary mode of functioning (ideology vs. repression).
Louis Althusser distinguished between state apparatuses based on how they maintain order. Repressive State Apparatuses function primarily through physical force, coercion, or the threat of it. Ideological State Apparatuses maintain control through ideology, by shaping people's beliefs and gaining their consent to the system. While both serve the same ultimate goal of reproducing capitalist relations, their methods of operation differ fundamentally.

268. (B) Universal truths and foundationalist philosophies.
Post-modernism is characterized by a deep skepticism toward the idea that there are objective, universal truths discoverable through reason. It rejects foundationalist philosophies that try to find a single basis for knowledge. Instead, post-modernism emphasizes that truth is fragmented and inherently linked to specific social contexts and power structures. This perspective challenges the authority of grand narratives in modern society.

269. (C) 'Top-down' approach.
The NITI Aayog's emphasis on bottom-up planning is a major departure from the centralized model used by the former Planning Commission. In the older approach, national development plans were largely dictated by the central government. The NITI Aayog instead focuses on cooperative federalism, encouraging states to participate. This shift aims to make planning more responsive to specific regional development needs.

270. (D) Regional disparity and systemic inequality.
A scenario where extreme wealth exists very close to extreme poverty and a lack of basic services illustrates the problem of regional and systemic inequality. This gap shows that the benefits of growth are not being shared fairly. Such disparities are often the result of uneven development and the exclusion of marginalized groups, presenting a major challenge for inclusive development.

271. (A) Knowledgeable agents
In Anthony Giddens' structuration theory, individuals are seen as knowledgeable agents who have a deep understanding of the social world. This knowledgeability allows them to reflexively monitor their behavior and navigate social situations. By drawing on this stock of practical knowledge, people are able to maintain social routines and recreate the structures of society through their everyday actions in society.

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272. (B) Broad synthetic program to reformulate functionalist thought.
Jeffrey Alexander developed neo-functionalism as a way to revitalize the functionalist tradition by addressing its past weaknesses. His goal was to create a more comprehensive framework that could account for both social order and social conflict, as well as macro-level structures and micro-level agency. By synthesizing insights from other perspectives, neo-functionalism seeks to provide a multidimensional understanding of social systems.

273. (B) Jürgen Habermas
This theorist introduced the concept of legitimation crisis to describe a potential problem for the modern state. He argued that when the state intervenes in the economy to manage crises, it takes on responsibilities it cannot always fulfill. This can lead to a loss of trust among citizens as they no longer see actions as justified. This crisis threatens social stability.

274. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Jacques Derrida's method of deconstruction is specifically designed to challenge the idea of one true and fixed meaning for any text. Instead, it seeks to uncover the internal contradictions and unstable binary oppositions built into language. By showing that meaning is always in flux, deconstruction demonstrates that any claim to foundational truth is open to being dismantled and re-evaluated.

275. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different social phenomena can be analyzed through specific sociological concepts. Delinquency refers to illegal acts committed by young people, such as graffiti. Regional disparity involves major gaps in development between

truth and social experience in the contemporary world today.

258. (A) Fostering the engagement of states with the central government.
The Team India Hub is a central component of the NITI Aayog's mission to promote cooperative federalism. Its primary responsibility is to act as a bridge between the central government and the various state governments. By facilitating collaboration, this hub ensures that states are active partners in national development planning and that their unique regional needs are effectively integrated.

259. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is a correct explanation of Statement I.
Development-induced displacement frequently has a disproportionate impact on marginalized communities, such as tribal populations. This is often because these groups lack the political influence and economic resources needed to resist land acquisition by the state. This vulnerability means that they bear the social and economic costs of large-scale projects, while the benefits often go to more powerful urban groups.

260. (D) Delinquency
In the legal and sociological context, this term is specifically used to describe criminal or antisocial behavior committed by individuals who are under the legal age of adulthood. Most societies handle these young offenders in a specialized juvenile justice system that focuses on rehabilitation rather than punishment. This approach recognizes that juvenile deviance is often linked to factors like environment.

261. (C) Tendency towards idealism and its neglect of material conditions.
One of the primary criticisms that Jeffrey Alexander leveled against Talcott Parsons' classical functionalism was its perceived focus on abstract values and social consensus at the expense of material reality. He argued earlier models often ignored the role of power and economic resources. Neo-functionalism aims to fix this by creating a more multidimensional theory that accounts for material social conditions.

262. (B) A person breathing.
Deviance refers to any behavior that violates significant social norms and is generally met with social disapproval. Murder and cheating are examples of actions that break specific social or legal rules. Breathing, however, is a universal biological necessity and does not violate any social expectations or norms; therefore, it cannot be considered a form of deviance in any standard sociological context.

263. (D) Structures are continuously reproduced via human action.
A core idea in Anthony Giddens' structuration theory is that social structures do not exist on their own as external things. Instead, they are part of a continuous cycle. Structures provide rules and resources that people draw upon. In turn, it is the routine actions of individuals that keep those structures alive and recreate them, a relationship called duality of structure.

264. (A) The demands for greater regional and state autonomy.
In a large and diverse nation like India, the process of nation-building often involves a struggle for power between the central government and the states. Different regions frequently demand more control over their own development. Successfully balancing the need for a strong center with the desire for regional self-governance is essential for maintaining democratic stability and unity in a pluralistic society.

265. (C) 3, 2, 4, 1
In many development scenarios, a logical chain of events leads to social changes. First, land is acquired for an industrial project. This results in development-induced displacement of the people living there. Often, these displaced individuals migrate to cities in search of new livelihoods. Because planning is frequently inadequate, this migration can lead to the growth of overcrowded settlements known as slums.

266. (A) Secularism
This model of governance is based on the principle that the state remains neutral in religious matters and treats all faiths with equal respect. In a secular system, there is no official state religion, and the government protects the religious freedom of all its citizens. While the

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It is built on a background of shared cultural values that provide the foundation for social integration. This realm stands in contrast to the system, which is driven by instrumental rationality and administrative power in society.

285. (C) 1 and 2 only
Anthony Giddens is the author of The Constitution of Society and is famous for proposing the concept of the duality of structure, which describes the relationship between individual action and social systems. He is not a neo-Marxist focused on revolution; instead, his work in structuration theory is aimed at synthesizing various theoretical traditions to explain how social life is reproduced.

286. (D) Its claim to universality serves as a form of domination.
Post-modernists critique the Enlightenment idea of universal reason because they believe it often marginalizes local knowledge and alternative ways of seeing. By claiming that there is a single truth, this type of reason can become a tool of power and exclusion. Post-modernism instead emphasizes the fragmented and context-dependent nature of truth and experience in the diverse contemporary social world.

287. (A) The Planning Commission
The NITI Aayog was established in 2015 specifically to replace the older, more centralized Planning Commission. This change represents a fundamental shift in the Indian government's approach to national planning. While the former body was responsible for centralized five-year plans, the NITI Aayog is designed to be a policy think tank that provides strategic advice and fosters a cooperative federalism approach.

288. (B) blue-collar/street crime; white-collar crime
These terms distinguish between different types of illegal behavior based on the status of the offender. Shoplifting is an example of a common street or blue-collar crime, often committed by individuals without high social standing. Manipulating stock prices, however, is a non-violent offense committed for financial gain by someone of high social status, which is the defining characteristic of white-collar crime.

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289. (B) State equality and principled distance from all religions.
The Indian model of secularism is unique in that it does not mandate a total separation. Instead, it follows a principle of principled distance, where the state treats all religions with equal respect and provides a common framework. This allows the state to intervene in religious matters when necessary for social justice, ensuring that national unity is maintained within diversity.

290. (A) Pluralism
This term refers to the existence of a wide variety of social and cultural groups—such as different religions and ethnicities—within a single country. In a pluralistic nation, these diverse identities are recognized and respected within a shared political framework. Successfully managing this balance is central in modern democracies and is essential for maintaining social harmony and inclusive democratic stability.

291. (C) Deconstruction
Jacques Derrida is the central philosopher associated with the method of deconstruction, which analyzes how meaning is constructed in language. He challenged absolute truth and fixed meanings, arguing instead that meaning is always in a state of flux and depends on the relationship between signs. His work has fundamentally changed our understanding of social reality, emphasizing the context-dependent nature of all meaning.

292. (D) Social change and conflict
Jeffrey Alexander's neo-functionalism was developed specifically to address the criticisms that earlier functionalist theory was too focused on social stability. He argued that a more complete theory must also account for how societies change over time and for the tension between different groups. By incorporating conflict and social transformation, neo-functionalism seeks to provide a more dynamic understanding of social systems.

293. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Jürgen Habermas's critical theory distinguishes between instrumental reason, aimed at technical control, and communicative reason, aimed at mutual understanding. He argues that while

different areas. Corruption is the misuse of power for personal gain, such as a politician taking a bribe. Pluralism describes the coexistence of diverse groups within a nation like contemporary India.

276. (D) Integrating social and economic growth with environmental care.
Sustainable development is a holistic approach that seeks to balance economy, social fairness, and protection of the environment. Its primary aim is to meet current needs without damaging the ability of future generations. This requires managing resources responsibly and ensuring that economic progress does not come at the expense of ecological health, creating a resilient future for all people globally.

277. (C) Displacement
This term refers to the involuntary or forced movement of people from their homes, which can be caused by development projects or natural disasters. Displacement often leads to significant social and economic hardship, as affected individuals may lose their traditional livelihoods and social support systems. Understanding this phenomenon is crucial for addressing the human rights of populations uprooted from their communities.

278. (B) That its policy proposals have high-level political backing.
The NITI Aayog is structured as an advisory body closely linked to the national leadership, with the Prime Minister as Chairperson. This design ensures that the strategic policy inputs it provides are taken seriously at the highest levels of government. By having this high-level support, the NITI Aayog can effectively drive the national development agenda and facilitate cooperation between government levels.

279. (D) Anomic suicide
In Émile Durkheim's sociological study, this type of suicide occurs during times of major social change that lead to a feeling of normlessness. When traditional social regulations break down, individuals may feel a lack of direction. This category highlights how social regulation can profoundly affect individual well-being, showing that these acts are often linked to broad structural forces in society.

280. (C) A true but R is false.
Louis Althusser did distinguish between state mechanisms of force and state mechanisms of ideology. However, Reason R is incorrect because he argued that the ruling class maintains power primarily through the Ideological State Apparatuses, which gain the consent of citizens. While the state can use force through RSAs when necessary, ideology is more effective for ensuring long-term social reproduction.

281. (C) A dynamic resource reinterpreted within the present.
In modern sociological debates, tradition is no longer seen as just an unchanging part of the past. Instead, it is understood as a dynamic set of values that are continuously reinterpreted to serve current purposes. This means that tradition is not necessarily the opposite of modernity; it can adapt and provide identity while functioning within the institutions of the contemporary world.

282. (A) Agency and Structure
This central concept in Anthony Giddens' structuration theory describes the recursive relationship between human action and social systems. He argued that social structures provide the rules and resources that make action possible. In turn, it is through the routine actions of individuals that these structures are recreated over time. This duality means that agency and structure are mutually dependent and recursively related.

283. (D) Neo-functionalism
Jeffrey Alexander is the leading theorist associated with the project of neo-functionalism, which emerged in the late twentieth century as a revitalization of the functionalist tradition. His work aims to build a more comprehensive framework that addresses past criticisms. By incorporating the study of individual agency and social conflict, neo-functionalism seeks to provide a dynamic understanding of complex contemporary social systems.

284. (B) The realm of culture, solidarity, and identity.
In Jürgen Habermas's theory, the lifeworld represents the intersubjective space of everyday social life, where coordination is achieved through communication aimed at mutual understanding.

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CHAPTER 06
Rural Sociology

1. Which of the following best defines 'Ruralism' as a concept in rural sociology?
(A) The statistical analysis of population density in non-urban regions.
(B) A lifestyle of close-knit communities and informal social control.
(C) The political advocacy for various types of agricultural subsidies.
(D) The architectural styles prevalent in traditional village structures.

2. Consider the following statements about rural-urban differences.
Statement I: Rural societies are typically characterized by a higher degree of social differentiation compared to urban societies.
Statement II: Urban societies often exhibit a greater reliance on formal institutions for social control.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. The primary focus of 'Peasant studies' within sociology is on which group?
(A) Industrial laborers who have recently migrated from various rural regions.
(B) Large-scale commercial farmers utilizing highly advanced technologies.
(C) Small-scale subsistence agricultural producers who own or lease land.
(D) Nomadic pastoral groups that typically do not engage in any cultivation.

4. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the differences between rural and urban societies?
(A) Rural societies tend to have a lower population density than urban societies.
(B) Social mobility is generally considered to be higher in urban societies.
(C) Social relationships in rural societies are often more personal and primary.
(D) Occupation is more diversified in rural societies compared to urban ones.

5. What term is used to describe the process by which rural individuals or groups lose their land and are forced into wage labor, effectively losing their status as peasants?
(A) Urbanization
(B) Sanskritization
(C) De-peasantisation
(D) Gentrification

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6. The concept of 'Urbanism' as a way of life emphasizes which of the following set of characteristics?
(A) Homogeneity, primary relationships, and social solidarity.
(B) Heterogeneity, secondary relationships, and anonymity.
(C) Agricultural dominance, caste-based occupations, and traditionalism.
(D) Community cohesion, informal social control, and barter economy.

7. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Peasant Studies
Q. Jajmani System
R. Ruralism
S. De-peasantisation
List II: (Core Idea)
1. A way of life centered on agriculture and close community ties.
2. The study of small-scale subsistence cultivators.
3. The process of losing land-based livelihoods.
4. A traditional system of reciprocal service relationships.
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

8. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the persistence of factionalism in rural leadership?
(A) Competition over scarce resources, power, and social prestige.
(B) The widespread and universal acceptance of democratic principles.
(C) The successful and effective implementation of the 73rd Amendment.
(D) A significantly high degree of social and economic village equality.

9. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Jajmani system is an example of reciprocal economic and social relationships in traditional Indian villages.
Reason (R): The system was based on a symmetrical and equal exchange of services between the Jajman and the Kamin.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

10. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A sociologist studying the impact of a new highway on a village finds that while some farmers benefit from better market access, many small artisans lose their livelihood due to competition from city goods. This process, where some gain and others lose their traditional economic base, is an application of which concept?
(A) Differentiated impact of rural change
(B) Rural-urban continuum
(C) Social solidarity
(D) Homogenization of rural culture

11. Consider the following statements regarding the traditional Panchayati Raj system before the 73rd Amendment:
1. It was constitutionally mandated with regular elections.
2. It often lacked financial autonomy and depended on state governments.
3. It did not have provisions for the reservation of seats for women or Scheduled Castes/ Tribes.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

12. The term 'Jajman' in the Jajmani system refers to:
(A) The service-providing caste group.
(B) The landowning patron who receives services.
(C) The village headman who mediates disputes.
(D) The migrant laborer working on a seasonal basis.

13. All of the following are typically considered characteristics of a 'peasant' EXCEPT:
(A) Having control over the land they cultivate, either through ownership or tenancy.
(B) Using primarily family labor for cultivation.
(C) Producing mainly for market sale and profit maximization.
(D) Being part of a larger state society and subject to its demands.

14. What is the primary cause of 'Pauperization' in the rural context?
(A) A sudden increase in agricultural productivity.
(B) The successful implementation of land reform acts.
(C) The expansion of the traditional Jajmani system.
(D) A progressive loss of assets and extreme poverty.

15. Consider the following statements regarding rural governance.
Statement I: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act aimed to empower local self-governance in rural India.
Statement II: A key feature of this amendment was the creation of the Gram Sabha as the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

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(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

16. Which of the following correctly identifies a major trend of change in contemporary rural society?
(A) A decrease in occupational diversification away from agriculture.
(B) An increase in migration from rural to urban areas.
(C) Strengthening of the traditional Jajmani relations.
(D) A decline in the use of technology in agriculture.

17. The debate on the 'Mode of Production' in Indian agriculture primarily revolves around whether the agrarian economy can be characterized as:
(A) Primitive-communal or socialist.
(B) Feudal, semi-feudal, or capitalist.
(C) Pastoral or horticultural.
(D) Jajmani-based or barter-based.

18. Which of the following is NOT a type of land ownership system within the context of agrarian institutions?
(A) Corporate ownership
(B) Individual ownership
(C) Community ownership
(D) State ownership

19. A situation where a debtor is forced to provide labor to a creditor to repay a loan, often for an unspecified duration and under exploitative conditions, is known as:
(A) Jajmani service
(B) Contract farming
(C) Bonded labor
(D) Seasonal migration

20. Arrange the following general stages of change in rural society in a logical chronological order, reflecting a common trajectory of development:
1. Dominance of subsistence agriculture and Jajmani system.
2. Increased commercialization of agriculture and de-peasantisation.
3. Diversification of rural economy and increased rural-urban migration.
4. Introduction of green revolution technologies.

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

21. In the context of rural leadership, 'factionalism' refers to:
(A) The process of electing leaders through a democratic consensus.
(B) The cooperation between different caste groups for village development.
(C) The division of the community into rival groups aligned with specific leaders.
(D) The traditional authority routinely exercised by the established village elders.

22. Which of the following is a correct statement about rural-to-urban migration?
(A) It is primarily driven by the attraction of rural cultural life.
(B) It is often caused by a lack of employment opportunities in rural areas.
(C) It universally leads to an improvement in the quality of life for all migrants.
(D) It results in a decrease in population density in urban centers.

23. The 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution made provisions for the empowerment of people by:
(A) Abolishing the Gram Sabha.
(B) Centralizing all rural development funds with the state government.
(C) Making Panchayats purely advisory bodies with no real power.
(D) Mandating reservations for women and marginalized communities in Panchayats.

24. A key difference between 'ruralism' and 'urbanism' lies in the:
(A) Nature of social relationships and degree of social control.
(B) Total population size of the country.
(C) Predominant language spoken.
(D) Level of national political participation.

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25. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The process of de-peasantisation has accelerated in many parts of rural India.
Reason (R): Increasing fragmentation of

instrumental rationality is necessary for some areas, communicative reason is essential for a healthy democracy. His work emphasizes that we must prioritize rational discourse and open communication to achieve social integration and human liberation in modern society.

294. (B) The social practice
In Anthony Giddens' structuration theory, the focus is not on just the individual or the structure, but on social practices—the things that people do routinely. He argued that these practices are the basic unit of analysis because they link individuals and social systems together. By studying how these are maintained, we can understand how society is produced and reproduced.

295. (D) The Court system
According to Louis Althusser, the state maintains power through different apparatuses. Ideological State Apparatuses function by shaping people's beliefs and gaining their consent. The court system, however, along with the police and the military, is part of the Repressive State Apparatus, which maintains control primarily through the use or threat of physical force and legal coercion against dissenters in society.

296. (A) Social equity and inclusion.
The sustainable development principle to leave no one behind is specifically designed to address fairness and marginalization. It emphasizes that the benefits of progress must reach all sections of society, particularly those who are often excluded. This goal is essential for building a truly resilient and just nation where everyone has a fair opportunity to succeed in a sustainable way.

297. (C) Youth offenders may be treated differently by justice systems.
This term is sociologically important because it highlights that most societies handle illegal acts committed by young people in a specialized way. Juvenile justice systems typically focus on rehabilitation rather than just on punishment, recognizing that youth deviance is often linked to social factors like family life. This distinction between adult crime and delinquency is central to our social response.

298. (A) Tradition and modernity within democratic politics.
The persistence of caste identities in modern Indian politics illustrates that tradition does not always disappear with modernization. Instead, ancient social structures often adapt and take on new roles within contemporary institutions. In this case, caste becomes a modern tool for group mobilization and the pursuit of political recognition. This demonstrates the complex negotiation between the past and present today.

299. (D) Monitoring and evaluation of policies.
While the former Planning Commission focused on centralized plans and distributing resources, the NITI Aayog was established with a different primary role. As a policy think tank, it emphasizes the continuous monitoring and evaluation of government programs to ensure effectiveness. By tracking the implementation of policies, the NITI Aayog can provide advice on how to improve performance in national development.

300. (B) The duality of structure
This central concept in Anthony Giddens' structuration theory explains that social structures and human agency are part of a continuous cycle. Structures provide the rules and resources that people use in their lives. At the same time, it is through these routine actions by individuals that the structures of society are recreated and modified over time. This relationship means that agency and structure are mutually dependent.

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of absolute impoverishment.
Statement II: 'De-peasantisation' refers specifically to the loss of a peasant's identity and livelihood, which may or may not lead to pauperization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

34. A peasant who cultivates a small plot of land mainly with his family's labor, produces just enough for subsistence, and occasionally works for others to supplement income, would best be categorized in the agrarian class structure as a:
(A) Poor peasant
(B) Landlord
(C) Rich peasant
(D) Capitalist farmer

35. The empowerment of people through the Panchayati Raj System primarily aims to enhance their:
(A) Participation in international affairs.
(B) Control over national economic policy.
(C) Role in local governance and decision-making.
(D) Access to urban entertainment facilities.

36. Which of the following is NOT a typical feature of the Jajmani system?
(A) Hereditary relationship between Jajman and Kamin.
(B) Reciprocal exchange of goods and services.
(C) It reinforces the caste-based occupational structure.
(D) Payment in cash based on market rates.

37. A key objective of peasant movements in India has historically been:
(A) The promotion of industrialization in rural areas.
(B) The abolition of the caste system.
(C) The demand for land rights, fair rent, and remunerative prices.
(D) The establishment of a separate political state for farmers.

38. The phenomenon where rural areas begin to adopt lifestyles, consumption patterns, and values traditionally associated with cities is related to the concept of:
(A) Rural-urban dichotomy
(B) Urbanism's influence on rural life
(C) Rural self-sufficiency
(D) Peasant traditionalism

39. In the context of the Panchayati Raj system, the 73rd Amendment was a significant step because it:
(A) Introduced the system for the first time in India.
(B) Abolished the three-tier structure in favor of a single-tier system.
(C) Transferred all powers of the state government to the Panchayats.
(D) Granted constitutional status and uniformity to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

40. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rural-urban migration is often a strategy for economic mobility among the rural poor.
Reason (R): Urban areas are perceived to offer more diverse employment opportunities and potential for higher wages compared to rural areas.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of 'factionalism' in a village panchayat election?
(A) All villagers unanimously elect a single candidate for Sarpanch.
(B) The election is fought based on well-defined political ideologies of national parties.
(C) Two powerful families field rival candidates, splitting the village into hostile camps.
(D) An independent candidate wins the election with the support of all caste groups.

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urban market
(B) Landlord-tenant relationships
(C) Owner-cultivator's relationship with the land
(D) Employer-laborer relationships in agriculture

115. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Committee)
P. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
Q. Ashok Mehta Committee
R. 73rd Amendment Act
S. GVK Rao Committee
List II: (Recommendation related to Panchayati Raj)
1. Recommended a two-tier Panchayati Raj system.
2. Recommended making the district the basic unit of planning and called PRIs 'grass without roots'.
3. Recommended the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system.
4. Gave constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj system.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

116. Consider the following statements regarding economic change.
Statement I: A key trend in rural society is the weakening of traditional institutions like caste and jajmani.
Statement II: This is partly due to the influence of modern education, market economy, and state legislation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

117. An increase in an individual's or family's income and wealth in a rural setting, allowing them to purchase more assets and improve their living standards, is a direct example of:
(A) Social mobility
(B) Political mobility
(C) Economic mobility
(D) Geographical mobility

118. Which statement correctly describes a core aspect of the 'Mode of Production' debate in Indian agriculture?
(A) It debates whether Indian agriculture uses tractors or bullocks.
(B) It debates whether the dominant production relations are feudal, semi-feudal, or capitalist in nature.
(C) It debates the most profitable crops to grow in different regions.
(D) It debates the cultural significance of different farming rituals.

119. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A situation where a poor farmer loses his small plot of land and is forced to migrate to a city to work as a construction worker exemplifies the combined processes of:
(A) Factionalism and Jajmani relations.
(B) Empowerment and Social Mobility.
(C) Agrarian unrest and Rural leadership.
(D) De-peasantisation and Rural-to-Urban Migration.

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120. Consider the following statements about bonded labor:
1. It is a system based on free and mutual contract.
2. It often involves the restriction of physical movement of the laborer.
3. The debt is often manipulated in a way that it becomes impossible to repay.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

121. The main difference between a 'migrant laborer' and a 'bonded laborer' is the element of:
(A) Skill level
(B) Place of origin
(C) Coercion and loss of freedom
(D) Type of work performed

122. Which of the following is NOT a strategy for rural development?
(A) Promoting agrarian unrest and peasant movements.
(B) Addressing the issue of bonded and migrant

(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

52. The 'Mode of Production' debate seeks to apply concepts from which major sociological theorist to the Indian agrarian context?
(A) Emile Durkheim
(B) Max Weber
(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Karl Marx

53. Which of the following correctly identifies a pair of concepts related to negative changes in the rural economy?
(A) Empowerment and Social Mobility
(B) Jajmani System and Factionalism
(C) Pauperization and De-peasantisation
(D) Ruralism and Urbanism

54. The term 'migrant laborers' in the context of rural sociology specifically refers to:
(A) All residents of a village.
(B) Workers who move from their place of origin to another place for employment.
(C) Landowners who supervise work on their farms.
(D) Government officials posted in rural areas.

55. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Agrarian Class)
P. Landlord
Q. Rich Peasant
R. Middle Peasant
S. Agricultural Laborer
List II: (Primary Economic Activity)
1. Cultivates own land, hires labor, and produces a significant surplus for the market.
2. Lives primarily by selling their labor power.
3. Lives on rent from land, without engaging in cultivation.
4. Cultivates own/rented land mainly with family labor, with little surplus.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

56. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 73rd Amendment has a provision for the reservation of one-third of seats for women in Panchayats.
Reason (R): This provision is a key strategy for the political empowerment of women in rural India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

57. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A sociologist observes that in a village, a single high-caste family controls most of the land, lends money, and influences political decisions. The network of dominance and dependence centered on this family is a classic example of:
(A) A functioning Jajmani system
(B) Social mobility
(C) Rural leadership and power concentration
(D) An egalitarian agrarian structure

58. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about agrarian unrest?
(A) It is a sign of complete satisfaction with the agrarian system.
(B) It can be triggered by exploitation by landlords or moneylenders.
(C) It often involves collective action by peasants or agricultural laborers.
(D) Demands for land reform are a common cause of agrarian unrest.

59. The 'pull' factors for rural-to-urban migration include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Better employment opportunities in cities.
(B) Higher wages in urban industries.
(C) Availability of better infrastructure and amenities in cities.
(D) Lack of educational and health facilities in villages.

60. Consider the following statements about the Jajmani system:
1. The Jajmani system involves a cash-based,

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42. The term 'agrarian relations' refers to the social and economic relationships:
(A) Centered around the ownership, control, and use of land.
(B) Between different villages.
(C) Within the urban industrial sector.
(D) Among members of a single-family.

43. Consider the following statements about rural leadership:
1. Traditional rural leadership was often based on ascriptive criteria like caste and land ownership.
2. Modern rural leadership is increasingly based on achieved criteria like education and political connections.
3. Factionalism has completely disappeared with the advent of the new Panchayati Raj system.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

44. Which of the following is a direct consequence of the process of de-peasantisation?
(A) An increase in the number of owner-cultivators.
(B) A growth in the population of landless agricultural laborers.
(C) A strengthening of the Jajmani system.
(D) A decrease in rural-to-urban migration.

45. The study of the differences in social structure, culture, and lifestyle between villages and cities falls under the theme of:
(A) Jajmani relations
(B) Mode of Production debate
(C) Rural-Urban differences
(D) Peasant movements

46. Which of the following is NOT a process of change for rural society?
(A) Migration
(B) Social Mobility
(C) Economic Mobility
(D) Religious Conversion

47. Consider the following statements regarding labor relations.
Statement I: Bonded labor is a form of forced labor arising from indebtedness.
Statement II: The practice of bonded labor was legally abolished in India, but it continues to exist in clandestine forms.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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48. A significant change in the Panchayati Raj System after the 73rd Amendment was the:
(A) Reduction of panchayat tenure to two years.
(B) Introduction of mandatory periodic elections every five years.
(C) Abolition of financial powers for panchayats.
(D) Removal of the Gram Sabha.

49. 'Social mobility' in the rural context refers to the:
(A) Physical movement of people from one village to another.
(B) Change in the position of an individual or group in the social hierarchy.
(C) Seasonal migration of labor for agricultural work.
(D) Daily commute from a village to a nearby town for work.

50. The transition from a subsistence-based agricultural economy to one where crops are grown primarily for sale in the market is a key trend of change in rural society known as:
(A) Commercialization of agriculture
(B) De-peasantisation
(C) Pauperization
(D) Factionalism

51. Arrange the following events related to the Panchayati Raj System in India in chronological order:
1. Passing of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
2. Submission of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee report.
3. Submission of the Ashok Mehta Committee report.
4. Launch of the Community Development Programme.

(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1

collective response to agrarian distress.
Reason (R): These movements are always spontaneous, unorganized, and lack any specific demands.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. Which of the following best describes the condition of a 'bonded laborer'?
(A) A salaried employee with a fixed-term contract.
(B) A self-employed artisan who sells goods in the open market.
(C) A government official working in a rural development project.
(D) A worker whose labor is pledged against a loan, often losing freedom of movement and employment.

72. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
The process of 'social mobility' can be observed in rural society when:
(A) A member of a lower caste gains wealth and political power, thereby improving their social standing.
(B) A family moves from one house to another in the same village.
(C) An entire village shifts its location due to a natural disaster.
(D) A farmer changes the crop he cultivates from one season to the next.

73. The 'Mode of Production' debate specifically analyzes:
(A) The cultural norms of rural life.
(B) The social psychology of peasants.
(C) The forces and relations of production in agriculture.
(D) The ecological balance in agrarian societies.

74. Consider the following pairs:
1. Ruralism - A way of life characterized by primary group relations.
2. Urbanism - A way of life characterized by anonymity and secondary group relations.
3. Jajmani System - A system based on monetary wages and free-market exchange.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

75. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Pauperization
Q. Agrarian Unrest
R. Factionalism
S. Migration
List II: (Description)
1. Movement of people for work or better opportunities.
2. Collective protests by farmers.
3. Process of becoming extremely poor.
4. Division of a community into conflicting groups.

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

76. Consider the following statements regarding rural governance.
Statement I: The 73rd Amendment provides for a uniform three-tier system of Panchayati Raj for states having a population above 20 lakhs.
Statement II: The same amendment makes the Gram Sabha an optional body to be created at the discretion of the State Legislature.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

77. The shift from leadership based on landholding and caste to leadership based on electoral success and political skills represents a change from:
(A) Democratic to autocratic leadership.
(B) Factional to consensus-based leadership.
(C) Ascriptive to achieved leadership criteria.
(D) Rural to urban leadership.

78. Which of the following is a key component of 'Peasant Studies'?
(A) Analyzing the stock market trends.

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(B) Studying the corporate structure of multinational agribusiness.
(C) Examining the consumption patterns of urban elites.
(D) Investigating the relationship between peasants and the larger society/state.

79. The continuous fragmentation of landholdings coupled with rising input costs often leads to a process of:
(A) De-peasantisation
(B) Empowerment
(C) Jajmani revival
(D) Reverse migration

80. A key difference between bonded labor and migrant labor is that:
(A) Bonded labor is always well-paid, while migrant labor is not.
(B) Migrant labor is always voluntary, while bonded labor involves coercion.
(C) Migrant laborers never leave their village, while bonded laborers do.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

81. Arrange the following from the most encompassing to the most specific concept in rural sociology:
1. Peasant Studies
2. Agrarian Class Structure
3. Study of Rural Society
4. Jajmani System
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

82. The 'empowerment of people' through the Panchayati Raj system is best understood as:
(A) A mechanism to increase people's capacity to make choices and transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes.
(B) A process of providing financial aid without any responsibility.
(C) A method of centralizing all power in the hands of the Sarpanch.
(D) A strategy to encourage migration to urban areas.

83. Which of the following statements about rural-urban differences is most accurate?
(A) The distinction is absolute and clear-cut in all societies.
(B) Rural societies are always static, while urban societies are always dynamic.
(C) It is a continuum, with many settlements having both rural and urban characteristics.
(D) Urban societies are characterized by the complete absence of primary relationships.

84. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Jajmani system has largely declined in modern India.
Reason (R): The expansion of the market economy, cash-based transactions, and new employment opportunities have weakened the traditional reciprocal obligations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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85. Consider the following statements regarding social mobility in rural India:
1. It is exclusively an individual phenomenon and never a group one.
2. It can be facilitated by education, migration, and political mobilization.
3. The traditional caste structure poses a significant barrier to social mobility.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

86. A strategy for rural development that focuses on ensuring fair representation of women and SC/STs in local decision-making bodies is directly linked to the principle of:
(A) Economic efficiency
(B) Social empowerment
(C) Technological upgradation
(D) Factional politics

87. Which of the following is NOT a defining characteristic of ruralism as a way of life?
(A) Predominance of agriculture as an occupation.
(B) Strong influence of family and kinship.
(C) Homogeneity in culture and values.
(D) Anonymity in social relations.

88. The study of how land is owned, controlled, and distributed, and the social hierarchies that result from this, is the core of:
(A) The study of agrarian structure.
(B) The study of rural migration.
(C) The study of rural leadership.
(D) The study of peasant movements.

89. Consider the following statements regarding rural governance.
Statement I: Before the 73rd Amendment, Panchayati Raj Institutions in many states suffered from irregular elections and lack of funds.
Statement II: The 73rd Amendment sought to rectify these issues by making elections mandatory and creating State Finance Commissions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

90. The 'Mode of Production' which is characterized by landowners extracting surplus from tenants through non-economic coercion (e.g., social or political power) is referred to as:
(A) Feudal or semi-feudal
(B) Capitalist
(C) Socialist
(D) Communal

91. A farmer who owns a substantial amount of land, employs hired labor, uses modern technology, and produces primarily for profit in the market would be classified as a:
(A) Middle peasant
(B) Poor peasant
(C) Landless laborer
(D) Capitalist farmer or rich peasant

92. All of the following are central themes in the study of rural development and change EXCEPT:
(A) Trends of change in rural society.
(B) The study of international diplomacy.
(C) Processes of migration.
(D) Social and economic mobility.

93. A sudden and widespread protest by farmers demanding higher procurement prices for their crops is an example of:
(A) The Jajmani system
(B) De-peasantisation
(C) Agrarian unrest
(D) Rural-to-rural migration

94. The empowerment of the Gram Sabha under the 73rd Amendment signifies a move towards:
(A) Representative democracy
(B) A monarchy
(C) A centralized bureaucracy
(D) Participatory democracy

95. The concept that encompasses the differences in population density, occupational structure, and social environment between villages and cities is:
(A) Rural-Urban differences
(B) Jajmani system
(C) Mode of Production
(D) Factionalism

96. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Social Issue)
P. Bonded Labor
Q. Pauperization
R. Migrant Labor
S. Agrarian Unrest
List II: (Key Feature)
1. Collective action against perceived injustice in the agricultural sector.
2. Indebtedness leading to forced servitude.
3. Temporary or permanent movement for employment, often with poor working conditions.
4. The process of progressive impoverishment and loss of assets.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

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(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

97. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rural factionalism is detrimental to the holistic development of a village.
Reason (R): It promotes unity and cooperation among all sections of the village community for common goals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

98. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A village experiences a mass exodus of its youth to a nearby city for jobs in a newly opened factory. This phenomenon is best described as:
(A) Rural-to-Urban Migration
(B) Rural-to-Rural Migration
(C) De-peasantisation
(D) Factionalism

99. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the Panchayati Raj system after the 73rd Amendment?
(A) It mandates the direct election of members at all three levels.
(B) It reserves the post of chairperson at all levels for SCs and STs in proportion to their population.
(C) It has no provision for the reservation of seats for women.
(D) It establishes a State Election Commission to conduct panchayat elections.

100. Consider the following statements about agrarian relations:
1. They are solely economic and devoid of any social or political dimension.
2. They include relationships between landlord and tenant, and landowner and laborer.
3. The "Mode of Production debate" is an attempt to theoretically classify these relations.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

101. The process where a small landowning peasant is forced to sell his land due to debt and becomes a landless laborer is a classic example of:
(A) Economic mobility upward
(B) The strengthening of the Jajmani system
(C) De-peasantisation and pauperization
(D) Rural-urban fusion

102. Consider the following statements regarding economic change.
Statement I: 'Ruralism' and 'Urbanism' are seen by some sociologists not as geographical locations but as distinct ways of life.
Statement II: According to this perspective, a person living in a city can exhibit 'rural' traits, and a person in a village can exhibit 'urban' traits.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

103. Which of the following has been a major trend of change in rural society?
(A) A shift from a monetized economy to a barter system.
(B) A strengthening of traditional caste-based occupations.
(C) A decrease in communication and transport links with urban centers.
(D) A decline in the importance of agriculture and a rise in non-farm employment.

104. Arrange the steps of a typical process of de-peasantisation in a logical sequence:
1. Becomes a landless agricultural laborer.
2. Sells a portion of land to repay debt.
3. Takes a loan from a moneylender due to crop failure.
4. Incurs further debt and sells remaining land.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 3, 2, 4, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

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105. The 'Kamin' or 'Praja' in the Jajmani system refers to:
(A) The landowning patrons.
(B) The village council of elders.
(C) The groups that provide specialized goods and services.
(D) The intermediary tax collectors.

106. In the context of agrarian class structure, the key differentiating factor is an individual's or group's:
(A) Relationship to the means of agricultural production (land).
(B) Religious affiliation
(C) Linguistic group
(D) Age and gender

107. Which of the following is a primary objective of peasant movements?
(A) To promote traditional, non-commercial farming.
(B) To establish a new system of Jajmani relations.
(C) To encourage migration to urban areas.
(D) To challenge the state's authority and demand structural changes in agrarian relations.

108. The concept of 'empowerment' in the context of the 73rd Amendment is most holistically achieved through:
(A) Providing financial grants to individuals.
(B) Ensuring political representation, financial autonomy, and functional responsibilities for Panchayats.
(C) Appointing government officers to run Panchayats.
(D) Focusing only on the construction of roads and buildings.

109. Which of the following best defines a 'peasant society'?
(A) A society composed entirely of industrial workers.
(B) A nomadic society based on herding.
(C) A society where the majority of the population consists of small agricultural producers.
(D) An urban society with a service-based economy.

110. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 73rd Amendment failed to make any provisions for the empowerment of the Gram Sabha.
Reason (R): The Gram Sabha was envisioned as the soul of the Panchayati Raj system, embodying direct democracy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A sociologist studying a village notes the existence of two rival 'guts' (groups) that have persisted for generations, influencing everything from Panchayat elections to social functions. This is a clear case of:
(A) Rural Factionalism
(B) Jajmani system
(C) Social mobility
(D) De-peasantisation

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112. The movement of agricultural laborers from a less developed, dry region to a prosperous, irrigated region during the harvesting season is an example of:
(A) Rural-to-Urban migration
(B) Rural-to-Rural migration
(C) De-peasantisation
(D) International migration

113. Consider the following characteristics:
1. Heterogeneity of population
2. Predominance of secondary relations
3. Formal means of social control
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct for the concept of urbanism?
(A) Ruralism
(B) Urbanism
(C) Jajmani System
(D) Peasant Society

114. The term 'agrarian relations' encompasses all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Customer-shopkeeper relationships in an

contractual relationship.
2. The relationship in the Jajmani system is typically hereditary.
3. The system reflects and reinforces the caste hierarchy.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

61. 'Economic mobility' in the rural context specifically implies a change in:
(A) A person's caste status.
(B) A family's political affiliation.
(C) An individual's or group's income, wealth, and standard of living.
(D) A person's religious beliefs.

62. The constitutional body responsible for reviewing the financial position of the Panchayats and making recommendations is the:
(A) State Election Commission
(B) District Planning Committee
(C) NITI Aayog
(D) State Finance Commission

63. Consider the following statements regarding economic change.
Statement I: Factionalism in rural society can hinder the implementation of development programs.
Statement II: Factions often prioritize their group's interests over the collective welfare of the village.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

64. The primary characteristic distinguishing a 'peasant' from a 'capitalist farmer' in peasant studies is:
(A) The type of crop grown.
(B) The logic of production (subsistence vs. profit maximization).
(C) The size of the family.
(D) The religion followed by the farmer.

65. A major 'push' factor for rural-to-urban migration is:
(A) The attraction of urban lifestyles.
(B) The pressure on land and lack of non-farm jobs in rural areas.
(C) The availability of better housing in cities.
(D) The desire for anonymity.

66. Which type of land ownership system involves the state or a landlord collecting revenue from villagers?
(A) Zamindari system
(B) Ryotwari system
(C) Community ownership
(D) Individual freehold ownership

67. What is the most significant function of the Gram Sabha in the post-73rd Amendment era?
(A) To act as a court for criminal cases.
(B) To elect members of the state legislative assembly.
(C) To provide a forum for all voters of the village to participate in local governance and oversee the Panchayat's work.
(D) To directly manage and control the district's entire budget.

68. The increasing dependence on markets for both inputs (seeds, fertilizers) and outputs (selling produce) is a key feature of which trend in rural society?
(A) The decline of the Jajmani system.
(B) The rise of traditional leadership.
(C) The decrease in rural-to-urban migration.
(D) The commercialization of agriculture.

69. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of rural factionalism?
(A) Hampering of community-wide cooperative efforts.
(B) Intensification of social tensions and disputes.
(C) Unified and harmonious implementation of village development plans.
(D) Misuse of development funds to benefit one's own faction.

70. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Peasant movements are a form of

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laborers.
(C) Combating pauperization and de-peasantisation.
(D) Implementing strategies arising from the study of social issues.

123. The 'empowerment of people' is a central goal of the contemporary Panchayati Raj system. Which of the following is a key indicator of this empowerment?
(A) The decline in voter turnout in Panchayat elections.
(B) The complete dependence of Panchayats on the state bureaucracy.
(C) The rise of factionalism based on personal loyalties.
(D) The active participation of women and marginalized groups in Gram Sabha meetings.

124. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rural-to-urban migration can lead to both positive and negative consequences for the rural society of origin.
Reason (R): Remittances sent by migrants can boost the rural economy, but the loss of young, able-bodied workers can hamper agricultural productivity and social life.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

125. The study of the systematic differences in life chances, social status, and economic power among groups like landlords, peasants, and laborers in the countryside is the study of:
(A) Rural-urban differences
(B) Rural factionalism
(C) Agrarian class structure
(D) The Jajmani system

126. The 73rd Amendment was revolutionary for Panchayats because it:
(A) Made them subordinate to the local Member of Parliament.
(B) Abolished the role of the Sarpanch.
(C) Allowed only government officials to be members.
(D) Transformed them from state-created bodies to constitutionally-mandated institutions.

127. Which of the following is the most accurate description of 'pauperization'?
(A) A process of continuous economic decline leading to destitution.
(B) A process of becoming landless.
(C) A process of moving from a rural to an urban area.
(D) A process of gaining political power in the village.

128. The 'pull' factors in rural-to-urban migration refer to:
(A) The negative conditions in villages that push people out.
(B) The attractive conditions in cities that draw people in.
(C) The government policies that restrict movement.
(D) The family pressures that force people to stay in the village.

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129. The concept of 'peasant' in peasant studies is generally understood as a rural cultivator who is:
(A) Completely isolated and self-sufficient, with no contact with the outside world.
(B) Part of a larger, stratified society and is in a subordinate position.
(C) A large-scale commercial farmer focused on export crops.
(D) A nomadic herder who does not practice agriculture.

130. A change in the social standing of a family from a tenant farmer to a land-owning farmer over a generation is an example of:
(A) Social mobility
(B) Geographical mobility
(C) Daily commute
(D) Factional shift

131. The traditional system of reciprocal obligations between different caste groups in a village is known as:
(A) Panchayati Raj
(B) Bonded Labour

(C) Jajmani System
(D) Agrarian Unrest

132. Consider the following statements regarding economic change.
Statement I: Agrarian unrest is always violent and revolutionary in nature.
Statement II: Peasant movements can range from peaceful protests and demonstrations to more radical uprisings.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

133. Which of the following represents an INCORRECT understanding of rural-urban differences?
(A) Social relations in rural areas are more likely to be primary and multiplex.
(B) Division of labor is more specialized in urban areas.
(C) Rural societies are completely static and unchanging.
(D) Population density is generally lower in rural areas.

134. Which of the following is a primary function of the State Election Commission established under the 73rd Amendment?
(A) To determine the financial resources for Panchayats.
(B) To conduct free and fair elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(C) To implement rural development schemes.
(D) To audit the accounts of the State Government.

135. Arrange the following agrarian classes in a typical hierarchical order from top to bottom:
1. Landless Agricultural Laborers
2. Landlords
3. Middle and Poor Peasants
4. Rich Peasants/Capitalist Farmers

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

136. Consider the following issues: land alienation due to debt, unviability of small landholdings, and a lack of alternative employment in rural areas. These are primarily causes for which phenomenon?
(A) De-peasantisation
(B) The success of the Jajmani system
(C) The decline of rural factionalism
(D) The empowerment of women

137. The 'Mode of Production' that is defined by the investment of capital, use of free wage-labor, and production for profit is the:
(A) Feudal mode of production
(B) Jajmani mode of production
(C) Capitalist mode of production
(D) Subsistence mode of production

138. The main focus of approaches studying 'rural-urban differences' is to:
(A) Systematically compare and contrast the social, economic, and cultural characteristics of rural and urban areas.
(B) Prove that rural life is superior to urban life.
(C) Argue that there are no differences between villages and cities.
(D) Study only the economic aspects of cities.

139. A landlord leasing out land to a tenant in exchange for a fixed share of the crop is an example of:
(A) Jajmani relations
(B) Bonded labor
(C) Rural factionalism
(D) Agrarian relations

140. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Jajmani system operated on the principle of direct, face-to-face, and often hereditary relationships.
Reason (R): It was an impersonal, market-based system where services were bought and sold to the highest bidder.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. Match List I with List II.

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List I: (Process)
P. Migration (Rural-Urban)
Q. De-peasantisation
R. Pauperization
S. Empowerment (through PRI)
List II: (Outcome)
1. Increased participation of women in local governance.
2. Growth of urban slums.
3. Increase in landless agricultural laborers.
4. Extreme poverty and assetlessness.
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

142. A significant trend of change in rural society is the transformation of the agrarian class structure, which involves:
(A) The complete disappearance of all classes, leading to an egalitarian society.
(B) The strengthening of the landlord class and the complete elimination of peasants.
(C) The return to a pre-agricultural, foraging society.
(D) The increasing differentiation among the peasantry and the growth of capitalist farming.

143. Which of the following is NOT a form of land ownership discussed in agrarian sociology?
(A) Ownership by an urban corporation for non-agricultural use.
(B) Ownership by the individual cultivator.
(C) Ownership by the community or village.
(D) Ownership by an absentee landlord.

144. The key problem with the Panchayati Raj system before the 73rd Amendment was:
(A) They were too powerful and challenged the authority of the central government.
(B) They lacked a constitutional mandate, leading to irregularity and dependence on state governments.
(C) They had mandatory reservations for women, which was opposed by villagers.
(D) They were based on a two-tier system which was found to be ineffective.

145. Consider the following statements about 'peasant movements':
1. They are a modern phenomenon and did not exist in pre-colonial India.
2. Their demands often center on issues of land, rent, and credit.
3. They are a form of collective action expressing agrarian unrest.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

146. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A person from a lower caste in a village getting elected as the Sarpanch of the Panchayat due to reservations and popular support is an example of:
(A) Social and political mobility
(B) Economic mobility
(C) Rural-to-rural migration
(D) Pauperization

147. Consider the following statements regarding labor relations.
Statement I: Rural-to-rural migration often occurs between regions with different agricultural cycles or resource endowments.
Statement II: Such migration is always permanent, and migrants never return to their place of origin.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

148. The concept of 'urbanism' implies that the urban environment shapes social life in a way that promotes:
(A) Simplicity and social uniformity.
(B) Personal and intimate relationships.
(C) A strong sense of community and belonging.
(D) Individualism and social segmentation.

149. The persistence of deep-rooted rivalries between kinship or caste groups in a village, which affects local politics, is a manifestation of:
(A) Social mobility
(B) De-peasantisation

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(A) A farmer buys more land and a tractor.
(B) A farmer's son becomes a doctor in the city.
(C) A small farmer, burdened by debt, sells his land and starts working as a wage laborer on someone else's farm.
(D) A group of farmers forms a cooperative to sell their produce.

204. Consider the following statements regarding labor relations.
Statement I: The types of land ownership have a significant impact on agrarian relations.
Statement II: A system dominated by absentee landlords will likely have different landlord-tenant relations compared to a system of owner-cultivators.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

205. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
The persistence of rivalries between two dominant landowning families in a village, which influences voting patterns and access to village resources, is a classic example of:
(A) Social mobility
(B) The Jajmani system
(C) Rural leadership and factionalism
(D) Agrarian unrest

206. 'Pauperization' as a social issue refers to:
(A) The enrichment of the peasantry.
(B) The process of becoming extremely poor and losing one's means of livelihood.
(C) The migration of people from rural to urban areas.
(D) The rise of a new rural leadership.

207. A primary difference between traditional Panchayats and Panchayats after the 73rd Amendment is the formal inclusion of:
(A) Only high-caste members.
(B) Only landowners.
(C) Only government-appointed officials.
(D) Women and members of SC/ST through a system of reservation.

208. The term 'Mode of Production' in the context of the agrarian structure refers to:
(A) The overall system of economic organization, including technology, labor, and ownership.
(B) The specific techniques used for ploughing.
(C) The marketing strategies for agricultural goods.
(D) The cultural festivals related to sowing and harvesting.

209. Which of the following is a potential negative consequence of rural-to-urban migration for the migrants themselves?
(A) Guaranteed high-paying, stable jobs in the formal sector.
(B) Immediate integration into the urban middle class.
(C) Living and working in precarious conditions in the urban informal sector.
(D) Access to high-quality housing and sanitation upon arrival.

210. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Bonded Labor
Q. Peasant Movement
R. Social Mobility
S. De-peasantisation
List II: (Core Attribute)
1. Loss of land-based peasant status.
2. Change in position within the social hierarchy.
3. Collective action for agrarian rights.
4. Servitude due to debt.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

211. Which factor is NOT considered a 'push' factor for rural migration?
(A) Declining agricultural productivity
(B) Lack of educational facilities
(C) Social oppression in the village
(D) Availability of better amenities in cities

212. A 'peasant' is distinguished from a simple 'farmer' in peasant studies by their:
(A) Use of modern technology.
(B) Integration into a larger state structure in a subordinate position.
(C) Complete independence from the market.

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159. Consider the following statements regarding the rural-urban divide:
1. It can be defined based on criteria like population size, density, and predominant occupation.
2. Sociologically, it is also defined by differences in social organization and culture.
3. The dividing line between rural and urban is becoming increasingly blurred in contemporary society.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

160. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A landless laborer who moves from his village in Bihar to Punjab for the wheat harvesting season and returns after a few months is an example of:
(A) Permanent migration
(B) Seasonal, rural-to-rural migration
(C) Rural-to-urban migration
(D) Bonded labor

161. Consider the following statements regarding economic change.
Statement I: Traditional rural leadership was primarily ascriptive, based on caste and land ownership.
Statement II: The introduction of Panchayati Raj elections has completely eliminated the influence of traditional power structures.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

162. All of the following are aspects of 'agrarian relations' EXCEPT:
(A) Relations between factory workers in a city
(B) Sharecropping arrangements
(C) Wage contracts for farm labor
(D) Terms of land lease

163. The process of de-peasantisation is a direct threat to which social group?
(A) Large absentee landlords
(B) Urban industrial capitalists
(C) Small and marginal land-owning cultivators
(D) Salaried government employees

164. What is the constitutional basis for the modern Panchayati Raj System in India?
(A) The Government of India Act, 1935
(B) The recommendations of the First Five Year Plan
(C) A resolution of the NITI Aayog
(D) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992

165. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Sociological Focus)
P. Study of Rural-Urban contrast
Q. Study of Peasant Society
R. Study of Agrarian Class Structure
S. Study of Jajmani System
List II: (Concept)
1. Focus on reciprocal, caste-based service exchange.
2. Focus on differences in ways of life.
3. Focus on hierarchy based on land relations.
4. Focus on small producers in a state society.

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

166. A key cause of 'agrarian unrest' in contemporary India is:
(A) The high profitability of agriculture for all farmers.
(B) The indebtedness of farmers and unremunerative prices for produce.
(C) The overwhelming success of all rural development schemes.
(D) The decline of migration to cities.

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167. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
The mobility experienced by a Dalit family that gains economic prosperity and, as a result, is able to achieve a higher social status in the village is an example of:
(A) Only economic mobility
(B) Socio-economic mobility
(C) Only geographical mobility
(D) Occupational shifts only

the population in many developing societies.
(B) Peasants are the most powerful and dominant class in all societies.
(C) Peasant studies focus exclusively on the wealthiest farmers.
(D) Peasants live in complete isolation from the rest of the world.

187. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Agrarian Class - Based on religious identity
(B) Jajmani System - Based on cash transactions
(C) Factionalism - Based on consensus and unity
(D) 73rd Amendment - Based on constitutional mandate for Panchayats

188. 'Social mobility' in the rural context is the process of movement:
(A) Between different geographical locations.
(B) Up or down the social and economic ladder.
(C) Between different crop cycles.
(D) From a village to a nearby town for daily work.

189. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Rural-to-Urban Migration
Q. Social Mobility
R. Factionalism
S. De-peasantisation
List II: (Example)
1. Two groups in a village competing bitterly in a Panchayat election.
2. A farm laborer's son becomes a school teacher.
3. A farmer's son moves to Delhi to work in a factory.
4. A small farmer sells his land and becomes a wage worker on another farm.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

190. Consider the following statements regarding economic change.
Statement I: The mode of production in an agrarian society refers to the specific combination of its forces of production and relations of production.
Statement II: The mode of production debate in India is irrelevant as all of agriculture is uniformly capitalist.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

191. The loss of land, indebtedness, and lack of alternative livelihoods are factors contributing to both:
(A) Pauperization and out-migration.
(B) Empowerment and upward mobility.
(C) The strengthening of the Jajmani system and ruralism.
(D) A decline in factionalism and agrarian unrest.

192. Consider the following issues: low wages, poor working conditions, lack of social security, and the seasonal nature of employment. Which of these are correct problems faced by migrant laborers?
1. low wages
2. poor working conditions
3. lack of social security
Which of the above is correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

193. The concept of 'agrarian relations' focuses on the:
(A) Technological aspects of farming.
(B) Human and social relationships built around land.
(C) Rituals and beliefs associated with agriculture.
(D) The architecture of farmhouses.

194. The provision of reservations for women in Panchayats is a strategy aimed at their:
(A) Political empowerment and inclusion in decision-making.
(B) Economic empowerment only.
(C) Geographical mobility.
(D) Segregation from public life.

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177. The study of 'ruralism' and 'urbanism' as 'ways of life' rather than just geographical locations helps sociologists to understand:
(A) Why cities are always better than villages.
(B) The cultural and social-psychological impacts of different living environments.
(C) The exact population of every village and city.
(D) The architectural differences between rural and urban buildings.

178. Which of the following best describes the 'push' factors in the context of rural migration?
(A) Adverse conditions in the place of origin, such as poverty and unemployment.
(B) Better job opportunities in destination areas.
(C) Higher wages and salaries in cities.
(D) The glamour and attraction of city life.

179. The central issue in the 'Mode of Production' debate is to:
(A) Decide which crops are most productive.
(B) Debate the merits of organic versus chemical farming.
(C) Characterize the fundamental economic structure of the agrarian society.
(D) Rank villages based on their level of development.

180. The empowerment of people, especially marginalized groups, through the Panchayati Raj system is an example of a strategy for:
(A) Promoting factionalism.
(B) Encouraging de-peasantisation.
(C) Weakening local self-governance.
(D) Achieving inclusive rural development.

181. Arrange the following processes of change in a likely cause-and-effect sequence in a rural context:
1. Increase in rural-to-urban migration.
2. Fragmentation of land and decline in agricultural income.
3. Adoption of urban consumption patterns in the village.
4. Exposure to urban life and earning of cash income by migrants.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

182. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A laborer is unable to leave his employer because his grandfather had taken a loan from the employer's grandfather, and the debt has been passed down through generations. This is a classic case of:
(A) Seasonal migrant labor
(B) Hereditary bonded labor
(C) Contractual labor
(D) Free wage labor

183. Which statement about the Jajmani system is INCORRECT?
(A) It was a system of exchange of services and goods.
(B) It was embedded in the caste structure.
(C) The relationships were durable and often hereditary.
(D) It was a highly flexible system with free entry and exit for participants.

184. The success of the 73rd Amendment in achieving 'empowerment of people' is often evaluated by examining:
(A) The degree of actual participation of citizens in the Gram Sabha and Panchayat activities.
(B) The increase in migration from the village.
(C) The extent to which national political parties control the Panchayats.
(D) The number of new factions created in the village.

185. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): There is an observable trend of occupational diversification in rural India.
Reason (R): This is because agriculture has become so profitable that nobody wants to pursue any other occupation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. 'Peasant studies' as a field is important for understanding rural society because:
(A) Peasants constitute a significant portion of

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(C) Rural leadership and factionalism
(D) Jajmani system

150. A major social issue arising from indebtedness in rural areas, where a person is forced to work for a creditor under exploitative conditions, is:
(A) Agrarian unrest
(B) Bonded labor
(C) Factionalism
(D) Urbanism

151. Which of the following is a defining feature of the Panchayati Raj system as envisioned by the 73rd Amendment?
(A) A two-tier structure of local self-government.
(B) A system run entirely by centrally appointed officers.
(C) An advisory role with no financial powers.
(D) A constitutionally mandated three-tier structure in most states.

152. The process of change where a peasant family shifts from growing food crops for self-consumption to growing cotton for sale in the market illustrates:
(A) The trend towards commercialization of agriculture.
(B) The decline of rural-urban migration.
(C) The strengthening of the Jajmani system.
(D) The process of pauperization.

153. A study focusing on the "Mode of Production" in a village would be most interested in:
(A) What are the religious festivals celebrated in the village?
(B) What are the marriage patterns and kinship rules?
(C) Who owns the land, who works on it, and how is the surplus product distributed?
(D) What are the levels of educational attainment among the youth?

154. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The empowerment of women is a key objective and outcome of the 73rd Amendment.
Reason (R): The reservation of not less than one-third of the seats and chairperson posts for women has significantly increased their presence and participation in rural local governance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

155. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
Which scenario is the best illustration of 'pauperization'?
(A) A rich farmer buying a new tractor.
(B) A middle peasant taking a loan to educate his child.
(C) A village youth migrating to a city and sending money home.
(D) A small farmer selling his livestock, then his land, and eventually becoming a destitute wage laborer.

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156. Which of the following is an INCORRECT match between the concept and its description?
(A) Ruralism - Way of life based on agricultural ethos.
(B) Jajmani System - A modern, contractual labor agreement.
(C) De-peasantisation - Process of losing peasant status.
(D) Factionalism - Existence of conflicting groups in a community.

157. The term 'agrarian class structure' refers to the hierarchical arrangement of people in rural society based on their:
(A) Caste purity
(B) Religious knowledge
(C) Relationship to land and its produce
(D) Age and seniority

158. The study of 'Peasant movements' is essentially the study of:
(A) The seasonal migration of peasants.
(B) The day-to-day cultural life of peasants.
(C) The impact of urbanization on peasant families.
(D) The collective, often conflict-oriented, actions of peasants to protect or promote their interests.

195. Which of the following is NOT a typical reason for 'agrarian unrest'?
(A) Exploitative tenancy conditions.
(B) Forced procurement of produce at low prices.
(C) Guaranteed high profits for all farmers.
(D) High levels of indebtedness.

196. An analysis of rural society that classifies its members into landlords, rich peasants, middle peasants, poor peasants, and agricultural laborers is conducting a study of:
(A) The Jajmani system
(B) Rural-urban differences
(C) Rural factionalism
(D) The agrarian class structure

197. The process of change where traditional, reciprocal, non-monetary exchanges are replaced by monetary, contractual, and impersonal transactions is a feature of:
(A) The strengthening of ruralism.
(B) A decline in social mobility.
(C) The commercialization and modernization of the rural economy.
(D) The revival of traditional institutions.

198. The most significant contribution of the 73rd Amendment to rural leadership is that it:
(A) Cemented the power of traditional leaders.
(B) Created a new political space for leaders from marginalized sections and women to emerge.
(C) Abolished all forms of rural leadership.
(D) Transferred the selection of leaders to the state governor.

199. Which of the following statements correctly represents a key idea in 'peasant studies'?
(A) Peasants are entrepreneurs who are always profit-oriented.
(B) Peasant societies are completely isolated and have no contact with cities or states.
(C) Peasants and industrial workers are identical social categories.
(D) Peasants are part of a 'little tradition' that interacts with the 'great tradition' of the wider society.

200. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rural-to-rural migration is a significant process of change in some parts of India.
Reason (R): This is often driven by regional disparities in agricultural development, such as the presence of irrigation facilities or different cropping seasons.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

201. Consider the following statements about the Panchayati Raj system:
1. The 73rd Amendment provides for a fixed tenure of five years for Panchayats at all levels.
2. The Gram Sabha consists of all adult members registered as voters in the panchayat area.
3. The Amendment has made the Panchayati Raj Institutions a part of the justiciable part of the Constitution.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

202. The distinction between 'ruralism' and 'urbanism' as ideal types of ways of life is useful for:
(A) Understanding the cultural and social consequences of different settlement patterns.
(B) Creating a strict physical boundary between all villages and cities.
(C) Proving that all city dwellers are unhappy and all villagers are happy.
(D) Calculating the exact economic output of rural and urban areas.

203. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
Which scenario is the best illustration of 'de-peasantisation'?

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168. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Jajmani system?
(A) It was a relationship based on a formal written contract renewed annually.
(B) It was a relationship based on reciprocity.
(C) The relationship was often hereditary.
(D) The payment was traditionally in kind rather than cash.

169. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The issue of bonded labor is a significant social problem in rural India.
Reason (R): It is a manifestation of extreme exploitation rooted in the agrarian structure of debt and dependency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

170. 'Factionalism' in the context of rural leadership implies:
(A) The existence of cohesive, conflict-oriented groups that vie for power and resources.
(B) A consensus-based decision-making process.
(C) The unification of the village for a common cause.
(D) The leadership of a single, undisputed traditional head.

171. A major trend of change observed in modern rural society is:
(A) An increase in the isolation of villages from the outside world.
(B) The complete disappearance of the agrarian class structure.
(C) A reversal of rural-to-urban migration.
(D) The growing diversification of the rural economy beyond agriculture.

172. The term 'de-peasantisation' refers to the process by which peasants:
(A) Are empowered through land reforms.
(B) Lose their autonomy and control over land, often becoming wage laborers.
(C) Increasingly adopt modern agricultural technologies.
(D) Voluntarily give up farming to start urban businesses.

173. What does the term 'agrarian unrest' signify?
(A) A period of exceptional agricultural harvest and prosperity.
(B) A state of contentment among the farming community.
(C) Manifestation of social tensions and conflicts within the agrarian sector.
(D) A government program for rural development.

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174. Consider the following statements regarding rural governance.
Statement I: The 73rd Amendment mandates the reservation of seats in Panchayats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Statement II: The quantum of reservation for SCs/STs is to be in proportion to their population in the Panchayat area.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

175. Consider the following characteristics: growing cash crops for the market, using wage labour, and seeking to maximize profit. Which group best fits this description?
(A) Poor Peasant
(B) Capitalist Farmer/Rich Peasant
(C) Subsistence Cultivator
(D) Landless Labourer

176. Which of the following is a key difference between the Panchayat system before and after the 73rd Amendment?
(A) Before the amendment, Panchayats were constitutionally protected.
(B) After the amendment, regular elections and financial provisions were made mandatory.
(C) After the amendment, Panchayats became dependent on the will of the state government for their existence.
(D) Before the amendment, there was mandatory reservation for women.

(D) Exclusive focus on animal husbandry.

213. The empowerment of the Gram Sabha, as mandated by the 73rd Amendment, aims to:
(A) Weaken the elected village panchayat.
(B) Transfer all decision-making power to the District Collector.
(C) Strengthen direct, participatory democracy at the grassroots level.
(D) Encourage factionalism.

214. The Jajmani system can be best understood as a system of:
(A) Democratic elections.
(B) Market-based wage labor.
(C) Formal legal contracts between individuals.
(D) Traditional, caste-based, reciprocal service relationships.

215. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Agrarian class structure is not static and undergoes change.
Reason (R): Processes like commercialization of agriculture, land reforms, and de-peasantisation constantly reshape the relationships between different agrarian classes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. A key trend of change in rural society involves the decline of 'ascribed' status and the rise of 'achieved' status. This means:
(A) A person's social position is increasingly determined by birth rather than personal effort.
(B) A person's social position is increasingly determined by personal effort, education, and wealth, rather than by birth.
(C) Social status has ceased to be important in rural society.
(D) The caste system has become more rigid than ever before.

217. When peasants in a region organize to demand the waiver of agricultural loans, they are participating in a form of:
(A) Peasant movement
(B) Rural-to-urban migration
(C) Jajmani relation
(D) Factional dispute

218. The problem of 'migrant laborers' is a significant social issue because they often:
(A) Face exploitation, poor living conditions, and are excluded from social safety nets.
(B) Receive high wages and full social security benefits.
(C) Are landowners in their destination villages.
(D) Are the most powerful political group in rural areas.

219. Consider the following statements:
1. agrarian relations refer to the web of relationships surrounding land
2. the mode of production debate attempts to classify these relationships
Which of the following is correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

220. The rural-urban difference is often characterized by a difference in the nature of social control, with rural society relying more on:
(A) Formal laws, police, and courts.
(B) Anonymity and indifference.
(C) The dictates of the market.
(D) Informal mechanisms like customs, traditions, and public opinion.

221. Consider the following statements regarding rural governance.
Statement I: The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India is related to the Urban Local Bodies.
Statement II: The 73rd Amendment provided for a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

242. A system of land ownership where the village community is jointly responsible for paying land revenue to the state is known as:
(A) Mahalwari system
(B) Ryotwari system
(C) Zamindari system
(D) Jajmani system

243. The "Mode of Production" debate in the context of Indian agriculture is primarily a discussion about:
(A) The most efficient irrigation methods.
(B) The best fertilizers to use.
(C) The cultural meaning of land.
(D) The nature of class relations and economic exploitation.

244. The decline of the Jajmani system signifies a shift:
(A) From a market economy to a subsistence economy.
(B) From relationships based on status and reciprocity to those based on contract and cash.
(C) From relationships based on contract to those based on status.
(D) From a system of social mobility to a rigid hierarchy.

245. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rural leadership has been undergoing a transformation from traditional, ascriptive forms to more modern, achieved forms.
Reason (R): The introduction of democratic elections in Panchayats has played a significant role in this transformation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

246. A primary focus of 'Peasant studies' is understanding the peasant's relationship with:
(A) Outer space.
(B) Extranational corporations only.
(C) Urban fashion trends.
(D) The land, the market, and the state.

247. The establishment of a State Finance Commission for every state was mandated by the 73rd Amendment to:
(A) Review the financial position of the Panchayats and recommend principles for resource sharing.
(B) Conduct Panchayat elections.
(C) Supervise the law and order situation in villages.
(D) Prepare the annual budget for the state government.

248. The movement of an entire family from a village to a city in search of a better livelihood is an example of:
(A) Rural-to-Urban migration
(B) All of the above
(C) Social mobility
(D) Economic mobility

249. Which of these is a social issue that is a direct outcome of agrarian distress and indebtedness?
(A) The success of the Green Revolution
(B) Bonded labor
(C) Increased profitability in farming
(D) The decline of factionalism

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250. 'Empowerment of people' in the context of rural development strategies means:
(A) Creating structures and processes that enable people to exercise control over their own lives and development.
(B) Providing temporary financial relief.
(C) Making people completely dependent on government subsidies.
(D) Encouraging migration as the only solution to rural problems.

251. Consider the following statements regarding agrarian relations.
Statement I: The term 'agrarian class structure' is synonymous with the caste hierarchy.
Statement II: While caste and class often overlap in rural India, 'class' is analytically distinct as

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

232. The process of rural change whereby agriculture becomes increasingly linked to and dependent on local, national, and international markets is known as:
(A) Peasantisation
(B) Commercialisation
(C) Pauperisation
(D) Factionalisation

233. The institution of the Gram Sabha under the Panchayati Raj system represents:
(A) A form of representative democracy.
(B) A forum for direct democracy.
(C) A bureaucratic agency.
(D) A judicial court.

234. In the context of agrarian relations, who among the following would be at the bottom of the class hierarchy?
(A) A landless agricultural laborer.
(B) A large absentee landlord.
(C) A rich peasant who hires labor.
(D) A middle peasant who uses family labor.

235. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Rural Process)
P. Economic Mobility
Q. De-peasantisation
R. Rural-Rural Migration
S. Empowerment
List II: (Key Characteristic)
1. Movement from a dry-land village to an irrigated village for work.
2. A tenant farmer buying the land he cultivates.
3. A woman from a marginalized group getting elected as Sarpanch.
4. A small farmer selling his land due to debt.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

236. The study of 'rural leadership and factionalism' is crucial for understanding:
(A) The techniques of crop cultivation.
(B) The patterns of kinship and marriage.
(C) The history of rural-urban differences.
(D) The dynamics of power and conflict in village politics.

237. Which of the following is NOT a typical feature associated with 'urbanism' as a way of life?
(A) Heterogeneity
(B) Anonymity
(C) Informal social control
(D) Secondary group predominance

238. Consider the following statements regarding economic change.
Statement I: All peasant movements are aimed at overthrowing the state.
Statement II: Many peasant movements focus on specific grievances like unfair taxation, low prices, or land security.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

239. The gradual impoverishment of large sections of the rural population is termed:
(A) Gentrification
(B) Empowerment
(C) Sanskritization
(D) Pauperization

240. The main objective of the reservation policy in the Panchayati Raj system is:
(A) To ensure the political empowerment and representation of historically disadvantaged groups.
(B) To limit the participation of people in local governance.
(C) To ensure that only educated individuals can become leaders.
(D) To promote factionalism along caste lines.

241. Consider the following statements about migration:
1. it can be caused by both 'push' and 'pull' factors
2. it has consequences for both the society of origin and destination.
Which of the above is correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only

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S. Rural-Rural Migration

List II: (Description)

1. A weaver's family moves to a city to work in a textile mill.
2. A landless laborer's daughter becomes a government officer.
3. A sugarcane cutter moves from a dry to a canal-irrigated district.
4. A farmer's income doubles due to a good harvest and market price.

Codes:

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

262. Consider the following statements about the Jajmani system:

1. it was a system of economic and social relationships based on caste.

Which of the following is correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

263. The concept of 'factionalism' in rural sociology highlights:

(A) The presence of vertically-mobilized, competing groups.
(B) The unity and solidarity of the village community.
(C) The smooth functioning of democratic institutions.
(D) The process of economic development.

264. 'De-peasantisation' differs from 'pauperization' in that:

(A) De-peasantisation always leads to wealth.
(B) Pauperization is about becoming poor, while de-peasantisation is specifically about losing the status and livelihood of a peasant.
(C) The two terms are identical and can be used interchangeably.
(D) Pauperization is about losing land, while de-peasantisation is about gaining land.

265. Consider the following statements regarding rural governance.

Statement I: The 73rd Amendment created a uniform framework for Panchayati Raj in India.

Statement II: However, it gives states the flexibility to legislate on the specific powers and functions to be devolved to Panchayats.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

266. Which of the following correctly pairs a concept with its central idea?

(A) Peasant Studies - Focus on small-scale agricultural producers.
(B) Ruralism - Heterogeneity and Anonymity.
(C) Agrarian Relations - Focus on urban industries.
(D) 73rd Amendment - Centralization of power.

267. The phenomenon of 'bonded labour' is most closely linked to which of the following?

(A) High agricultural wages
(B) The success of rural cooperatives
(C) Inter-generational debt and coercion
(D) A strong social safety net

268. The study of the shift in occupational patterns from farm-based to non-farm activities in villages is a study of:

(A) The Jajmani system exclusively.
(B) Rural-urban differences in population density.
(C) The history of peasant movements.
(D) Trends of changes in rural society.

269. The 'Mode of Production' debate in Indian agriculture gained prominence as scholars tried to understand the nature of economic change after the:

(A) Introduction of the Jajmani system.
(B) 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
(C) Green Revolution and increasing commercialization.
(D) Decline of the Mughal empire.

270. In the study of rural leadership, a leader who derives authority from his family's long-standing status as large landowners represents:

(A) Modern, charismatic leadership
(B) Traditional, ascriptive leadership
(C) Elected, democratic leadership
(D) Bureaucratic leadership

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it is based on economic relations to land and production.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

252. The social structure of a typical rural society, when contrasted with an urban one, is characterized by:
(A) Greater social differentiation.
(B) Less social homogeneity.
(C) A reliance on formal, legalistic social control.
(D) A predominance of primary groups and relationships.

253. The process of pauperization and de-peasantisation are often seen as:
(A) Indicators of successful rural development.
(B) Positive trends in rural social mobility.
(C) Root causes of agrarian unrest and migration.
(D) Unrelated to the agrarian economy.

254. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A change in the rural power structure where a newly rich, lower-caste trader challenges the dominance of the traditional upper-caste landlord is an example of:
(A) The decline of the Jajmani system.
(B) A shift in rural leadership and social mobility.
(C) The process of de-peasantisation.
(D) Rural-to-rural migration.

255. The concept of 'agrarian relations' primarily deals with which aspect of rural society?
(A) The political aspect
(B) The religious aspect
(C) The psychological aspect
(D) The economic and social aspect related to land

256. Which of the following is the most significant change brought by the 73rd Amendment for the empowerment of women?
(A) It mandated the reservation of not less than one-third of seats and offices of chairpersons in Panchayats for women.
(B) It made education compulsory for women.
(C) It guaranteed employment for women.
(D) It abolished the dowry system.

257. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A group of peasants organizing a protest against low prices for their produce is an instance of:
(A) A Jajmani dispute
(B) Rural-urban migration
(C) Agrarian unrest
(D) A factional conflict

258. 'Economic mobility' and 'Social mobility' in the rural context are:
(A) Often interrelated, with changes in economic status influencing social status and vice-versa.
(B) Completely independent of each other.
(C) Identical and mean the same thing.
(D) Relevant only to urban societies.

259. A primary trend of change in rural societies worldwide is the:
(A) Increasing isolation from urban centers.
(B) Complete eradication of poverty.
(C) Reversal to subsistence-only farming.
(D) Declining importance of agriculture in the overall economy.

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260. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Migrant laborers often work in the unorganized sector in both rural and urban areas.
Reason (R): This sector is characterized by a lack of regulation, job security, and social benefits, making them vulnerable to exploitation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

261. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Type of Mobility/Migration)
P. Social Mobility
Q. Economic Mobility
R. Rural-Urban Migration

(C) Industrial Sociology
(D) Demography

282. Which of the following is a direct consequence of the 73rd Amendment?
(A) The establishment of a constitutional foundation for Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(B) The abolition of the Gram Sabha.
(C) The centralization of all rural development planning in the national capital.
(D) The complete eradication of factionalism in villages.

283. The debate over whether Indian agriculture is 'feudal' or 'capitalist' is central to the:
(A) Study of rural-urban differences
(B) Jajmani system analysis
(C) Mode of Production debate
(D) Panchayati Raj reforms

284. A family's improvement in social standing over a generation, moving from being landless laborers to small landowners, exemplifies:
(A) Factionalism
(B) De-peasantisation
(C) Pauperization
(D) Upward social mobility

285. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Social Group)
P. Bonded Laborer
Q. Migrant Laborer
R. Jajman
S. Peasant
List II: (Defining Characteristic)
1. Moves from one place to another for work.
2. Small-scale cultivator with control over land.
3. Tied to a creditor through debt.
4. Patron in a traditional service-exchange system.
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

286. 'Push' and 'pull' factors are used to analyze which process of rural change?
(A) Factionalism
(B) Migration
(C) Social Mobility
(D) De-peasantisation

287. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about rural society?
(A) It is often characterized by a dominance of agriculture.
(B) Social relations are typically informal and personal.
(C) It is undergoing significant social and economic changes.
(D) It is completely homogeneous with no internal differentiation.

288. A major aim of strategies for rural development is to address social issues like:
(A) Pauperization and bonded labor.
(B) The success of large agribusinesses.
(C) The increasing urban population.
(D) The decline of international trade.

289. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Factionalism can be a major obstacle to community development in villages.
Reason (R): Rival factions may work to sabotage projects initiated by the opposing group, prioritizing group rivalry over community welfare.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

290. The concept that describes the hierarchical ordering of groups in the countryside based on their control over land is:
(A) Agrarian class structure
(B) Jajmani system
(C) Panchayati Raj
(D) Rural-urban continuum

291. What is the tenure of a Panchayat as per the 73rd Amendment?
(A) Three years
(B) Four years
(C) Six years
(D) Five years

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271. Which of the following is the most encompassing topic in rural sociology?
(A) Jajmani System
(B) Panchayati Raj System
(C) Bonded and Migrant laborers
(D) Approaches to the study of Rural Society

272. A key objective of the Panchayati Raj system, especially after the 73rd amendment, is the 'empowerment of people'. This is sought to be achieved through:
(A) Devolution of powers, functions, and finances to local elected bodies.
(B) Increased bureaucratic control over villages.
(C) Encouraging villagers to resolve all matters through factional conflicts.
(D) Discouraging public participation in local governance.

273. The concept of 'social mobility' allows a sociologist to analyze:
(A) The rate of migration in a given year.
(B) The functioning of the Jajmani system.
(C) The degree of openness and stratification in a society.
(D) The causes of agrarian unrest.

274. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Jajmani system was a symmetrical relationship where all participating castes had equal power and status.
Reason (R): The system was embedded in the caste hierarchy, with landowning upper castes holding a dominant position over service-providing lower castes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

275. Consider the following statements about agrarian unrest:
1. it is a sign of underlying tensions
2. peasant movements are an organized expression of it.
Which of the above is correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

276. The movement of labor from one rural area to another, often for seasonal agricultural work, is termed:
(A) Urbanization
(B) Rural-to-Rural migration
(C) International migration
(D) Social mobility

277. The classification of the rural population into 'landlords', 'peasants', and 'laborers' is a fundamental aspect of studying:
(A) Rural-urban differences.
(B) The Panchayati Raj system.
(C) The agrarian class structure.
(D) Ruralism as a way of life.

278. Which of the following is NOT a process of change in rural development?
(A) Migration
(B) Social Mobility
(C) Economic Mobility
(D) Religious syncretism

279. The study of conflicts arising from competing claims over village resources, led by rival leaders, falls under the topic of:
(A) Rural Leadership and Factionalism
(B) Jajmani system
(C) Peasant studies
(D) Rural-Urban differences

280. Consider the following statements regarding economic change.
Statement I: De-peasantisation refers to the process where peasants lose their land.
Statement II: Pauperization refers to the process where peasants become extremely poor.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

281. The formal study of small-scale, often subsistence, agricultural producers and their place in a larger society is known as:
(A) Urban Sociology
(B) Peasant Studies

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222. The upward or downward movement of individuals or groups from one social position to another in rural society is referred to as:
(A) Social migration
(B) Social mobility
(C) Social factionalism
(D) Social unrest

223. What type of land ownership involves individual peasants having direct ownership rights over their land and paying revenue directly to the state?
(A) Zamindari ownership
(B) Jajmani ownership
(C) Community ownership
(D) Ryotwari ownership

224. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of the decline of the Jajmani system?
(A) A weakening of traditional inter-caste dependencies.
(B) A strengthening of hereditary service obligations.
(C) Increased occupational mobility for former service castes.
(D) An increase in monetized, contractual relationships for services.

225. A scholar arguing that Indian agriculture is 'semi-feudal' would most likely point to:
(A) The complete dominance of large-scale capitalist farms.
(B) The prevalence of free and mobile wage labor.
(C) The persistence of tenancy, sharecropping, and debt-bondage alongside market relations.
(D) The complete absence of any market transactions in the village economy.

226. The most direct impact of the process of 'de-peasantisation' on the agrarian class structure is:
(A) An increase in the number of middle peasants.
(B) A swelling in the ranks of agricultural laborers.
(C) A decrease in the number of absentee landlords.
(D) The elimination of rich peasants.

227. The emergence of a new, educated leadership in Panchayats, which challenges the authority of traditional village elders, is an example of a change in:
(A) The Jajmani system
(B) Migration trends
(C) The mode of production
(D) Rural leadership patterns

228. The core theme of 'social issues and strategies for rural development' is to:
(A) Argue that rural society has no problems.
(B) Identify rural problems and devise methods to address them.
(C) Focus exclusively on urban development.
(D) Promote traditional practices without any change.

229. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A laborer working in a brick kiln is paid a lump sum in advance and is not allowed to leave or work elsewhere until the advance is repaid, a condition which is impossible to meet. This is an instance of:
(A) Free wage labour
(B) Jajmani service
(C) Bonded labour
(D) Self-employment

230. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows.
A collective mobilization of farmers to protest against the acquisition of their land for a new highway is a clear example of:
(A) Factionalism
(B) Social mobility
(C) De-peasantisation
(D) Agrarian unrest / Peasant movement

231. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The concepts of 'rural' and 'urban' should be seen as two ends of a continuum rather than a rigid dichotomy.
Reason (R): Many settlements exhibit a mix of both rural and urban characteristics, blurring the sharp distinction.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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292. The study of the causes, patterns, and consequences of peasant protests falls under the theme of:
(A) Jajmani relations
(B) Agrarian unrest and peasant movements
(C) Rural leadership
(D) Rural-urban differences

293. Consider the following statements regarding economic change.
Statement I: Social mobility is always an upward movement in the social hierarchy.
Statement II: Individuals and groups can also experience downward social mobility.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

294. Arrange the following institutional developments in Indian rural governance in chronological order:
1. Constitutional status granted to Panchayats.
2. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee's report on democratic decentralization.
3. Launch of Community Development Programme.

(A) 3, 2, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

295. The weakening of traditional patron-client relationships and the rise of contractual, market-based ones is a key:
(A) Trend of change in rural society.
(B) Feature of the Jajmani system.
(C) Goal of peasant movements.
(D) Consequence of factionalism.

296. The process of an individual or family improving their economic condition is known as:
(A) Pauperization
(B) Economic mobility
(C) De-peasantisation
(D) Stagnation

297. Which of the following is NOT a type of land ownership relevant to traditional agrarian institutions?
(A) Zamindari
(B) Corporate stock ownership
(C) Ryotwari
(D) Mahalwari

298. Consider the following characteristics:
it is a form of forced labor stemming from a loan and involves a loss of freedom.
Which group best fits this description?
(A) Migrant labor
(B) Jajmani service
(C) Bonded labor
(D) Contract farming

299. The theoretical discussion about whether the economic system in rural India is feudal, semi-feudal, or capitalist is known as the:
(A) Panchayati Raj debate
(B) Rural-urban debate
(C) Mode of Production debate
(D) Jajmani debate

300. The empowerment of women, SCs, and STs through reservations in the Panchayati Raj system is a direct attempt to:
(A) Increase factionalism.
(B) Weaken the Panchayati Raj institutions.
(C) Promote migration to cities.
(D) Make local governance more inclusive and representative.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A lifestyle of close-knit communities and informal social control.
Ruralism represents a specific sociological concept that identifies the distinct way of life found in village environments. This perspective emphasizes the importance of primary social relationships and the reliance on informal mechanisms of social control. It highlights how geographical isolation and agricultural dependence foster strong community bonds and shared cultural values within these specific regional settings.

2. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Rural societies generally exhibit lower social differentiation because occupations are mostly centered on agriculture and related activities. Conversely, urban environments are characterized by complex divisions of labor and high heterogeneity. Consequently, urban social structures require formal institutions like legal systems and police forces for maintaining order, whereas rural areas rely more on traditional community norms.

3. (C) Small-scale subsistence agricultural producers who own or lease land.
Peasant studies examine the social and economic lives of individuals who engage in small-scale cultivation primarily for their own consumption. These producers typically utilize family labor and maintain a specific relationship with the land they manage. Unlike commercial farmers, their primary objective is subsistence, though they exist within a larger state structure that exerts demands.

4. (D) Occupation is more diversified in rural societies compared to urban ones.
Urban societies are characterized by a high degree of occupational specialization and a complex division of labor across various industrial and service sectors. In contrast, rural areas typically exhibit limited occupational diversity, with a heavy reliance on agriculture and its allied activities. Therefore, the assertion that rural occupations are more diversified than urban ones is factually incorrect.

5. (C) De-peasantisation
De-peasantisation is a sociological process where agricultural producers lose their landholdings and autonomy, transitioning into landless wage laborers. This phenomenon often results from economic pressures, debt, or market shifts that make small-scale farming unviable. As individuals lose their traditional status as peasants, they become part of a growing class of rural proletariat dependent on wage income.

6. (B) Heterogeneity, secondary relationships, and anonymity.
Urbanism as a way of life is defined by the social consequences of living in large, dense, and permanent settlements. It is marked by a diverse population and a shift from intimate primary groups to impersonal secondary relationships. This social environment fosters high levels of anonymity among individuals, distinguishing urban social interactions from the close-knit, homogeneous nature of villages.

7. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Peasant studies focus on small-scale subsistence cultivators, while the Jajmani system describes traditional reciprocal service relationships between different caste groups. Ruralism encompasses a way of life centered on agriculture and close community ties. Finally, de-peasantisation refers to the process where individuals lose their land-based livelihoods. Each concept highlights a different structural or functional aspect of society.

8. (A) Competition over scarce resources, power, and social prestige.
Factionalism persists in rural leadership primarily due to intense competition among local groups for control over limited economic resources and political authority. These rivalries are often rooted in historical kinship or caste disputes and are exacerbated by the quest for social prestige. Such divisions create hostile camps within villages,

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significantly influencing local governance and the distribution of developmental benefits.

9. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Jajmani system characterizes traditional Indian villages through reciprocal economic and social relationships between service-providing and landowning castes. However, this exchange was not based on symmetrical or equal terms. Instead, it was an asymmetrical relationship embedded in the caste hierarchy, where landowning patrons often exerted significant power and dominance over the service providers in the village.

10. (A) Differentiated impact of rural change
Rural development initiatives and infrastructure projects rarely affect all members of a community equally. While certain groups, like large-scale farmers, may gain better market access, others, such as traditional artisans, may suffer from increased competition and loss of livelihood. This scenario illustrates how social and economic changes produce varied outcomes for different classes within the same rural environment.

11. (B) 2 and 3 only
Prior to the 73rd Amendment, the Panchayati Raj system lacked constitutional status and was not mandated to hold regular elections. These institutions often suffered from a lack of financial autonomy and were highly dependent on state governments. Furthermore, they generally did not include systematic provisions for the reservation of seats for women or members of marginalized communities.

12. (B) The landowning patron who receives services.
Within the traditional Jajmani system, the term refers to the patron, typically belonging to a landowning caste, who receives specialized services from other groups. In exchange for these services, the patron provides payment, usually in the form of grain or other goods. This relationship was often hereditary and established a durable bond between the patron and the service providers.

13. (C) Producing mainly for market sale and profit maximization.
A peasant is traditionally defined by a focus on subsistence agriculture rather than capitalist profit maximization. These individuals maintain control over their land through ownership or tenancy and primarily utilize family labor for cultivation. While they are part of a larger state society, their production logic centers on meeting household needs rather than competing in the commercial market.

14. (D) A progressive loss of assets and extreme poverty.
Pauperization in rural contexts refers to the process of absolute impoverishment where individuals or families gradually lose their productive assets. This decline often results from mounting debt, crop failures, or land alienation, leading to a state of extreme destitution. Unlike de-peasantisation, which focuses on occupational status, pauperization emphasizes the severe economic hardship and lack of basic resources.

15. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was a landmark legislation designed to strengthen and empower rural local self-governance across India. A fundamental component of this reform was the establishment of the Gram Sabha as the foundational body of the Panchayati Raj system. This ensured that all registered voters in a village could participate directly in the democratic decision-making process.

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16. (B) An increase in migration from rural to urban areas.
A prominent trend in contemporary rural society is the significant increase in migration toward urban centers. This movement is largely driven by the search for better employment opportunities and improved living standards. As agricultural productivity fluctuates and landholdings fragment, rural residents increasingly seek livelihoods in the industrial and service sectors of cities, leading to major demographic shifts.

17. (B) Feudal, semi-feudal, or capitalist.
The mode of production debate in Indian agriculture focuses on characterizing the underlying economic structure and class relations of the agrarian sector. Scholars analyze whether these relations are primarily feudal, involving non-economic coercion, semi-feudal with mixed market influences, or capitalist, involving wage labor and profit. This theoretical framework

Their production is usually limited to subsistence levels, with little to no surplus for the market. Due to the small scale of their holdings and low productivity, these individuals often must supplement their meager income by occasionally selling their labor to wealthier farmers or employers.

35. (C) Role in local governance and decision-making.
The primary aim of empowering people through the Panchayati Raj system is to enhance their direct participation in local governance. This institutional framework allows rural residents to have a greater say in the planning and implementation of development projects within their own communities. By decentralizing power, the system seeks to make local administration more accountable and reflective of the people's needs.

36. (D) Payment in cash based on market rates.
The Jajmani system is traditionally characterized by hereditary, non-contractual relationships between different caste groups. Payments for services are typically made in kind, such as grain or clothing, rather than in cash based on market rates. This system reinforces the caste-based occupational structure through a web of reciprocal obligations and social ties that are deeply embedded in the village economy.

37. (C) The demand for land rights, fair rent, and remunerative prices.
Peasant movements in India have historically focused on addressing economic exploitation and securing agrarian justice. Their core objectives include the demand for secure land ownership rights, the reduction of high rents, and the assurance of fair prices for agricultural produce. These collective actions seek to challenge the dominance of landlords and moneylenders while seeking state intervention for agricultural protection.

38. (B) Urbanism's influence on rural life
As communication and transport networks expand, rural areas increasingly adopt lifestyles and consumption patterns traditionally found in cities. This process involves the spread of urban values, fashions, and technologies into the countryside, blurring the traditional divide between the two environments. This phenomenon demonstrates how urbanism as a way of life can extend beyond city boundaries and transform rural social landscapes.

39. (D) Granting constitutional status and uniformity to the Panchayati Raj institutions.
The 73rd Amendment was a transformative step because it provided Panchayati Raj institutions with a firm constitutional foundation. Prior to this, these bodies often lacked legal protection and varied significantly across states. The amendment ensured a uniform three-tier structure, mandatory regular elections, and specific powers, effectively making local self-governance a mandatory and permanent feature of the Indian democratic system.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rural-to-urban migration is frequently used as a strategic tool for economic advancement by the rural poor. This is because cities are perceived to offer a wider variety of employment opportunities and the potential for significantly higher wages compared to the limited agricultural work available in villages. Consequently, individuals migrate to improve their financial situation and achieve social mobility.

41. (C) Two powerful families field rival candidates, splitting the village into hostile camps.
Factionalism in village elections is best illustrated when the community divides into rival groups centered on powerful local leaders or families. Instead of voting based on unified community interests, villagers align with specific factions that compete for control over the Panchayat. This split often leads to persistent social tension and conflict, as each group seeks to secure resources for its members.

42. (A) Centered around the ownership, control, and use of land.
Agrarian relations encompass the complex web of social and economic interactions that arise from the ownership and cultivation of land. These relations define the interactions between various groups, such as landlords, tenants, and agricultural laborers. Understanding these dynamics is essential for analyzing the distribution of power, the nature of exploitation,

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26. (A) Issues related to land ownership, tenancy rights, and agricultural prices.
Agrarian unrest typically stems from systemic grievances within the agricultural sector. Conflicts often arise over inequitable land distribution, insecure tenancy rights, and the lack of remunerative prices for agricultural produce. When farmers perceive these economic conditions as exploitative or unfair, they engage in collective protests and movements to demand structural reforms and better economic protections from the state.

27. (D) An agricultural laborer moving from a drought-prone village to a canal-irrigated village for work.
Rural-to-rural migration involves the movement of individuals between different village environments. This process is often driven by regional disparities in agricultural productivity and resource availability, such as irrigation facilities. A common example is seasonal laborers moving from distressed, dry regions to prosperous, irrigated areas during harvest seasons to find employment, reflecting the economic strategies of the rural poor.

28. (B) The classification of rural population based on their relationship to land and agricultural production.
The agrarian class structure is a sociological framework used to analyze rural society based on economic criteria. It categorizes individuals according to their ownership of land, their role in the production process, and whether they hire labor or sell their own labor. This hierarchy typically includes landlords, various categories of peasants, and landless laborers, reflecting the distribution of power.

29. (C) 1 and 3 only
Migrant laborers often endure harsh living conditions and a significant lack of social security in their destination areas. Despite these challenges, their labor is vital for the economy, contributing to productivity in the receiving regions and supporting the source regions through remittances. However, migration is not always permanent; it is frequently seasonal, as workers move according to agricultural or industrial cycles.

30. (D) Rich Peasant - Leases out most of his land and works as a laborer.
The categorization of a rich peasant typically involves owning substantial land, employing hired labor, and producing a surplus for the market. It is factually incorrect to describe a rich peasant as someone who leases out land to work as a laborer themselves. Such an individual would instead be identified as a landlord or a member of the landless class, depending on their circumstances.

31. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The 73rd Amendment established the Gram Sabha as a body for direct democracy and mandated reservations to ensure the representation of marginalized communities. The State Finance Commission was created to ensure the financial viability of Panchayats by recommending resource allocation. Additionally, the amendment introduced a uniform three-tier system to provide a structured governance framework at the village, block, and district levels.

32. (B) The underlying economic structure and class relations.
The mode of production debate utilizes theoretical frameworks to analyze the fundamental economic organization of Indian agriculture. It examines the relationship between the forces of production, such as technology and land, and the relations of production, which involve class dynamics and exploitation. This analysis helps determine whether the agrarian economy is essentially feudal, semi-feudal, or has transitioned into a capitalist system.

33. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Pauperization refers to the process of extreme impoverishment where individuals lose their assets and fall into absolute poverty. De-peasantisation specifically describes the loss of a peasant's land-based livelihood and identity, often resulting in them becoming wage laborers. While de-peasantisation involves a structural shift in status, it does not always lead to the state of destitution associated with pauperization.

34. (A) Poor peasant
A poor peasant is characterized by cultivating a small plot of land primarily through family labor.

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oriented production exposes rural producers to global price fluctuations and fundamentally changes the economic organization of contemporary rural society.

69. (C) Unified and harmonious implementation of village development plans.
Factionalism is characterized by deep divisions and rivalries within a village community, which are fundamentally incompatible with harmony and unity. These conflicts often hamper cooperative efforts and lead to social tensions and the misuse of resources for group benefit. Therefore, the unified and harmonious implementation of development plans is not a consequence of factionalism; rather, it is something that factionalism actively prevents.

70. (C) A is true but R is false.
Peasant movements represent a collective response to agrarian distress, but they are rarely spontaneous or unorganized. On the contrary, these movements are often highly structured, with specific leadership, well-defined demands, and clear ideological goals. They use organized protests and mobilization to challenge exploitative systems, indicating that they are sophisticated forms of collective action rather than random outbursts.

71. (D) A worker whose labor is pledged against a loan, often losing freedom of movement and employment.
A bonded laborer is an individual whose labor is legally or extralegally pledged as security for a debt. This condition involves the loss of personal freedom, including the right to choose employers or move freely. Because the debt is often manipulated to remain unpaid, the worker becomes trapped in a cycle of servitude that can persist for many years.

72. (A) A member of a lower caste gains wealth and political power, thereby improving their social standing.
Social mobility in rural society is demonstrated when individuals or groups successfully change their position within the social hierarchy. For instance, when a person from a marginalized background achieves economic success and political office, they challenge traditional status boundaries. This process shows that while the social structure may be rigid, opportunities for status improvement exist through economic and political empowerment.

73. (C) The forces and relations of production in agriculture.
The mode of production debate focuses on analyzing the fundamental structural components of the agrarian economy. It examines the forces of production, such as land and technology, and the relations of production, which involve class dynamics and ownership. This theoretical approach seeks to determine the overarching economic system, such as whether it is essentially feudal, semi-feudal, or capitalist in nature.

74. (B) 1 and 2 only
Ruralism and urbanism are accurately described as ways of life characterized by primary group relations and secondary/anonymous relations, respectively. However, the Jajmani system is not based on monetary wages or free-market exchange; instead, it is a traditional system of reciprocal, caste-based services typically paid in kind. Therefore, while descriptions of ruralism and urbanism are correct, the description of Jajmani is inaccurate.

75. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Pauperization is the process of becoming extremely poor, while agrarian unrest refers to collective protests by farmers. Factionalism describes the division of a community into conflicting groups, and migration is the movement of people for work or better opportunities. These terms help sociologists categorize different social, economic, and political phenomena that shape the dynamics of rural life and development.

76. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The 73rd Amendment mandates a uniform three-tier Panchayati Raj system for states with a population exceeding 20 lakhs. However, it does not make the Gram Sabha an optional body; instead, it establishes the Gram Sabha as a compulsory and foundational institution for direct democracy in all states. This body is essential for ensuring that every voter can participate in village governance.

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and the overall socio-economic structure of the rural community.

43. (A) 1 and 2 only
Traditional rural leadership was historically based on ascriptive factors like caste status and land ownership. However, modern leadership is increasingly determined by achieved criteria, including educational qualifications and political networking. While the Panchayati Raj system has introduced democratic processes, factionalism has not disappeared; it continues to play a significant role in the dynamics of local village politics and elections.

44. (B) A growth in the population of landless agricultural laborers.
De-peasantisation leads to a significant increase in the number of landless agricultural laborers within rural society. As small-scale cultivators lose their land due to debt or economic unviability, they are forced to sell their labor power to survive. This structural shift expands the rural proletariat and changes the agrarian class structure by reducing the number of independent, land-owning peasant households.

45. (C) Rural-Urban differences
The study of rural-urban differences focuses on systematically comparing the distinct social structures, cultural norms, and lifestyles found in villages and cities. This sociological theme analyzes factors like population density, occupational patterns, and the nature of social interactions. By examining these contrasts, researchers can better understand how different living environments shape human behavior and the overall organization of society.

46. (D) Religious Conversion
Processes of change in rural society typically involve shifts in demographic, social, or economic status, such as migration, social mobility, and economic advancement. These processes alter the structural and functional aspects of the village community. Religious conversion, while a personal or cultural shift, is generally not classified as a primary sociological process of structural change within the specific context of rural development.

47. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Bonded labor is a form of forced servitude that arises when an individual is compelled to work to repay a debt. While this practice was formally abolished in India by law, it persists in various clandestine and informal sectors. These hidden forms of exploitation often involve the restriction of movement and extreme economic pressure, particularly affecting the most vulnerable rural populations.

48. (B) Introduction of mandatory periodic elections every five years.
A crucial reform introduced by the 73rd Amendment was the requirement for mandatory periodic elections every five years for all Panchayati Raj institutions. This provision ensured the continuity and democratic legitimacy of local governance bodies, preventing state governments from delaying elections indefinitely. By institutionalizing regular voting, the amendment strengthened the accountability of rural leaders and encouraged consistent public participation in governance.

49. (B) Change in the position of an individual or group in the social hierarchy.
Social mobility in the rural context refers to the movement of individuals or groups up or down the social ladder. This change in status can be driven by factors such as education, wealth accumulation, or political empowerment. Analyzing social mobility helps sociologists understand the degree of openness in the rural social structure and the opportunities available for overcoming traditional barriers.

50. (A) Commercialization of agriculture
The commercialization of agriculture is a major trend where farming shifts from subsistence-oriented production to market-oriented production. In this process, farmers grow crops primarily for sale and profit rather than for household consumption. This transition increases the reliance on market inputs and global price fluctuations, profoundly altering the economic logic and social relations within the contemporary rural society.

51. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
The evolution of rural governance in India began with the Community Development

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caste structure remains a significant barrier to this movement, as it imposes rigid status hierarchies that can be difficult to overcome despite economic or political gains.

86. (B) Social empowerment
Ensuring the fair representation of women and marginalized groups in local governance is a direct application of the principle of social empowerment. This strategy aims to give a voice to those who have historically been excluded from decision-making processes. By institutionalizing their participation, the policy seeks to challenge existing power structures and promote a more inclusive and equitable rural development process.

87. (D) Anonymity in social relations.
Ruralism as a way of life is characterized by close-knit, primary relationships where individuals are well-known to each other. Anonymity is a hallmark of urbanism, where the large, diverse population leads to more impersonal and segmented social interactions. In villages, the dominance of family and kinship ensures that social relations remain personal and embedded in a shared community identity.

88. (A) The study of agrarian structure.
The study of agrarian structure centers on the systemic organization of land ownership, control, and distribution within rural society. It examines how these economic factors create and maintain social hierarchies among different groups, such as landlords and laborers. By analyzing these relationships, sociologists can understand the distribution of wealth, power, and the overall nature of social stratification in the countryside.

89. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Before the 73rd Amendment, Panchayati Raj institutions in many Indian states suffered from political neglect, irregular elections, and a chronic lack of funding. The amendment was specifically designed to rectify these structural issues by making regular elections mandatory and establishing State Finance Commissions. These reforms were intended to ensure the stability and financial autonomy of rural local governance bodies.

90. (A) Feudal or semi-feudal
A mode of production where surplus is extracted from actual producers through non-economic coercion, such as political or social power, is typically characterized as feudal or semi-feudal. In these systems, landowners exert significant control over tenants through traditional obligations or debt rather than purely market-based contracts. This theoretical classification helps in understanding the specific nature of exploitation and social relations in certain agrarian contexts.

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91. (D) Capitalist farmer or rich peasant
An individual who owns substantial land and operates their farm as a commercial enterprise would be classified as a capitalist farmer or rich peasant. These producers use modern technology and hired labor to generate a significant surplus for market sale with the goal of profit maximization. This category reflects the transformation of agriculture into a more market-integrated and capital-intensive sector.

92. (B) The study of international diplomacy.
Rural sociology focuses on the social and economic dynamics within the countryside, including trends of change, migration processes, and patterns of social mobility. While these local processes may be influenced by global factors, the systematic study of international diplomacy is not a central theme of rural development and change. Instead, rural studies concentrate on the structure and transformation of village communities.

93. (C) Agrarian unrest
A sudden and widespread protest by farmers over economic issues like procurement prices is a clear manifestation of agrarian unrest. Such actions represent a collective response to perceived economic injustice or distress within the agricultural sector. These protests are organized efforts to pressure the state for better economic protections and reflect the underlying tensions between producers and market or state forces.

94. (D) Participatory democracy
The empowerment of the Gram Sabha signifies a transition toward participatory democracy, where all registered voters in a village can directly participate in local governance. This

60. (B) 2 and 3 only
The Jajmani system is characterized by durable, hereditary relationships between different caste groups that are deeply embedded in the village social hierarchy. These interactions reinforce the caste-based occupational structure and traditional norms of reciprocity. Unlike modern economic systems, the Jajmani system is not based on cash-driven, contractual agreements; instead, it relies on exchange in kind and ritualized social obligations.

61. (C) An individual's or group's income, wealth, and standard of living.
Economic mobility in the rural context specifically refers to changes in the financial status and material well-being of individuals or families. This process involves shifts in income levels, asset ownership, and overall standard of living. Positive economic mobility allows people to improve their life chances, whereas negative mobility can lead to poverty and increased vulnerability within the village community.

62. (D) State Finance Commission
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body established under the 73rd Amendment to review the financial position of Panchayats. It is responsible for making recommendations regarding the distribution of tax revenues between the state and local bodies. This institution plays a vital role in ensuring that Panchayati Raj institutions have the necessary financial resources to perform their functions effectively.

63. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Factionalism in rural society often acts as a significant barrier to the effective implementation of development programs. Because factions typically prioritize the narrow interests of their own group over the general welfare of the village, they may sabotage or block initiatives that benefit rival groups. This internal conflict hinders community cooperation and can lead to the inefficient use of development funds.

64. (B) The logic of production (subsistence vs. profit maximization).
In peasant studies, the primary distinction between a peasant and a capitalist farmer lies in their economic logic. Peasants cultivate land primarily for subsistence and household needs, often using family labor and traditional methods. In contrast, capitalist farmers operate on the logic of profit maximization, utilizing hired labor, modern technology, and market-oriented strategies to generate a significant commercial surplus.

65. (B) The pressure on land and lack of non-farm jobs in rural areas.
Major push factors for rural-to-urban migration include the increasing pressure on limited agricultural land and the severe shortage of non-farm employment opportunities in villages. These negative economic conditions compel rural residents to seek livelihoods in cities. When agricultural productivity alone cannot sustain a growing population, migration becomes a necessary strategy for survival and economic improvement for many rural families.

66. (A) Zamindari system
The Zamindari system was a land ownership and revenue collection model where the state recognized specific individuals as landlords. These landlords were responsible for collecting revenue from the peasants living on their estates and passing a portion to the government. This system often led to significant exploitation of the actual cultivators and created a rigid hierarchy of dominance and dependence.

67. (C) To provide a forum for all voters of the village to participate in local governance and oversee the Panchayat's work.
In the post-73rd Amendment era, the Gram Sabha serves as the primary institution for direct and participatory democracy at the village level. It provides a platform where all registered voters can discuss local issues, approve development plans, and monitor the functioning of the elected Panchayat. This oversight role is essential for ensuring transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance in rural areas.

68. (D) The commercialization of agriculture.
The commercialization of agriculture is a process where farming activities become increasingly integrated into the market system. In this trend, farmers rely heavily on purchased inputs like seeds and fertilizers and produce crops primarily for sale. This shift from subsistence to market-

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helps in understanding the specific nature of exploitation and development.

18. (A) Corporate ownership
Traditional agrarian institutions typically recognize land ownership patterns categorized as individual, community, or state-owned. Individual ownership refers to private holdings, community ownership involves collective village rights, and state ownership pertains to land held by the government. Corporate ownership, involving large-scale private companies owning vast agricultural tracts, is generally not considered a traditional land ownership system in this sociological context.

19. (C) Bonded labor
Bonded labor occurs when a person is compelled to provide labor to a creditor as a means of repaying a debt. This system is characterized by highly exploitative conditions and the restriction of the laborer's freedom of movement and employment. Often, the debt is manipulated to persist for long periods, effectively entrapping the individual and sometimes their family in servitude.

20. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
Rural change typically begins with traditional subsistence agriculture and the Jajmani system. The introduction of modern technologies, such as those from the Green Revolution, then triggers increased commercialization and the subsequent process of de-peasantisation. Finally, the rural economy undergoes diversification, leading to increased migration as people seek non-farm employment in urban areas, completing the developmental trajectory.

21. (C) The division of the community into rival groups aligned with specific leaders.
Factionalism in rural leadership describes the fragmentation of a village community into competing groups that struggle for power and control. These factions are usually centered around influential families or individuals and are often mobilized during local elections. This division can lead to persistent social tensions and hinder collective efforts toward village development by prioritizing group interests over common goals.

22. (B) It is often caused by a lack of employment opportunities in rural areas.
Rural-to-urban migration is frequently driven by economic necessity, particularly the scarcity of stable jobs and low wages in the countryside. These push factors compel individuals to seek better livelihoods in cities, which are perceived to offer more diverse employment options. While migration impacts demographics, its primary motivation remains the quest for economic survival and improved life chances.

23. (D) Mandating reservations for women and marginalized communities in Panchayats.
The 73rd Amendment empowered rural populations by institutionalizing social inclusion within local governance. By mandating reservations for women, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes, the legislation ensured that historically marginalized groups gained a formal voice in decision-making. This structural change aimed to make Panchayati Raj institutions more representative and responsive to the needs of the entire village community.

24. (A) Nature of social relationships and degree of social control.
A fundamental distinction between ruralism and urbanism lies in the social environment and interaction patterns. Ruralism is characterized by primary, face-to-face relationships and informal social control through traditional norms and community pressure. Urbanism, however, involves secondary, impersonal relationships and a greater reliance on formal institutions and legal systems for maintaining social order within a diverse, dense population.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
De-peasantisation has accelerated in rural India as many small-scale cultivators lose their status and land. This trend is directly caused by factors like the increasing fragmentation of landholdings, which makes farming economically unviable, and rising indebtedness among rural households. These pressures force peasants to abandon independent cultivation and enter the wage labor market to ensure their survival.

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77. (C) Ascriptive to achieved leadership criteria.
Traditionally, rural leadership was often ascriptive, meaning it was based on birth-related factors like caste and family landholdings. The shift toward leadership based on electoral success, political skills, and education represents a move toward achieved criteria. This transformation allows individuals from diverse backgrounds to compete for power, reflecting the impact of democratic institutions on the traditional rural social structure.

78. (D) Investigating the relationship between peasants and the larger society/state.
A central theme of peasant studies is the examination of how small-scale rural cultivators interact with the wider state and society. This field analyzes the subordinate position of peasants within larger social hierarchies and the demands placed on them by external authorities. By focusing on these relationships, researchers can understand the specific political and economic pressures that shape peasant life.

79. (A) De-peasantisation
De-peasantisation often occurs when small-scale farmers can no longer sustain their livelihoods due to the continuous fragmentation of land and the rising costs of agricultural inputs. As farming becomes economically unviable, these individuals are forced to sell their land or abandon cultivation, losing their status as independent peasants. This process typically leads to an increase in the number of landless laborers.

80. (B) Migrant labor is always voluntary, while bonded labor involves coercion.
The fundamental difference between these two forms of labor lies in the degree of freedom and choice. Migrant labor generally involves a voluntary decision to move for employment, even if driven by economic necessity. Bonded labor, however, is defined by coercion and the loss of personal freedom, as the individual is forced to work against a debt under exploitative conditions.

81. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
In the hierarchy of rural sociology concepts, the study of rural society is the most encompassing field. Within this, peasant studies provides a broad focus on agricultural producers. The agrarian class structure is a more specific analysis of economic hierarchies, while the Jajmani system is a very particular traditional institution of reciprocal service exchange within the village social structure.

82. (A) A mechanism to increase people's capacity to make choices and transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes.
Empowerment through the Panchayati Raj system is best understood as an institutional process that increases the agency of rural citizens. It provides the structures and resources necessary for people to participate in decision-making and influence the development of their communities. By enhancing their capacity for self-governance, the system seeks to transform individuals from passive recipients into active participants in development.

83. (C) It is a continuum, with many settlements having both rural and urban characteristics.
In contemporary sociology, the distinction between rural and urban is increasingly viewed as a continuum rather than a rigid dichotomy. Many settlements, particularly in fringe areas, exhibit a blend of characteristics from both environments, such as agricultural activities alongside urban consumption patterns. This perspective recognizes the complexity of human settlements and the ongoing processes of interaction and transformation between villages and cities.

84. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The traditional Jajmani system has largely declined in modern India due to the expansion of the market economy. As cash-based transactions and new employment opportunities outside the village become more prevalent, the traditional reciprocal obligations between different caste groups have weakened. These structural economic changes have replaced hereditary service relationships with more impersonal, contractual, and monetary interactions.

85. (B) 2 and 3 only
Social mobility in rural India is a complex process that can occur at both individual and group levels. It is often facilitated by access to education, migration to cities, and effective political mobilization. However, the traditional

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Programme in 1952. This was followed by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee report in 1957 and the Ashok Mehta Committee report in 1977. The process culminated in the passing of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992, which finally granted constitutional status and a uniform structure to Panchayats.

52. (D) Karl Marx
The mode of production debate in rural sociology is heavily influenced by the theoretical framework of Karl Marx. It applies Marxist concepts such as the forces of production and relations of production to analyze the agrarian structure. By examining class dynamics and economic exploitation, scholars use this perspective to determine whether rural economies are essentially feudal, capitalist, or in a state of transition.

53. (C) Pauperization and de-peasantisation
Pauperization and de-peasantisation are concepts that describe negative trends within the rural economy. Pauperization involves the progressive impoverishment of individuals, while de-peasantisation refers to the loss of landholdings and the status of an independent cultivator. Together, these processes highlight the increasing economic vulnerability and structural displacement faced by many small-scale farmers and laborers in the contemporary agrarian landscape.

54. (B) Workers who move from their place of origin to another place for employment.
Migrant laborers are individuals who leave their home villages to seek employment in other regions, either on a seasonal or permanent basis. This movement is typically driven by economic distress at home or the attraction of better wages elsewhere. These workers play a vital role in the economy but often face significant challenges regarding their rights, working conditions, and social security.

55. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
In the agrarian class structure, landlords primarily live on rent without engaging in cultivation. Rich peasants cultivate their own land, hire labor, and produce a significant market surplus. Middle peasants cultivate their own or rented land using mostly family labor with little surplus. Finally, agricultural laborers survive primarily by selling their labor power, representing the most economically vulnerable group in the hierarchy.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 73rd Amendment includes a landmark provision reserving at least one-third of the seats in Panchayats for women. This policy is a key strategy for political empowerment, as it ensures women's formal representation in local decision-making bodies. By providing this institutional space, the amendment seeks to increase women's agency and their influence over rural development and community welfare.

57. (C) Rural leadership and power concentration
When a single family exerts control over land, credit, and political decisions in a village, it exemplifies the concentration of power within rural leadership. This dominance creates a network of dependence where other villagers rely on the family for their livelihood and social standing. Such structures often limit democratic participation and reflect the persistence of traditional hierarchies in rural social organization.

58. (A) It is a sign of complete satisfaction with the agrarian system.
Agrarian unrest is an expression of deep-seated dissatisfaction and grievance within the agricultural sector. It is often triggered by economic exploitation, such as unfair land distribution or high levels of debt. Far from being a sign of satisfaction, this unrest involves collective action by peasants and laborers to demand reforms, better conditions, and the protection of their basic livelihood rights.

59. (D) Lack of educational and health facilities in villages.
Pull factors for migration are the positive conditions in cities that attract people, such as better jobs, higher wages, and superior infrastructure. Conversely, the lack of educational and health facilities in villages is considered a push factor, as it represents a negative condition that compels people to leave. Understanding this distinction is crucial for analyzing the various drivers of rural-to-urban movement.

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body allows citizens to discuss community issues, approve development plans, and hold elected representatives accountable. By providing a forum for direct involvement, the system moves beyond mere representation and encourages active citizenship at the grassroots.

95. (A) Rural-Urban differences
The concept of rural-urban differences encompasses the systemic variations in population density, occupational structures, and social environments between villages and cities. Sociologists study these contrasts to understand how different settlement patterns shape social interactions, cultural norms, and economic activities. Analyzing these differences is essential for understanding the broader organization of society and the processes of transformation occurring across the rural-urban continuum.

96. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Bonded labor is characterized by servitude due to debt, while pauperization is the process of progressive impoverishment. Migrant labor involves the movement for employment, often under poor conditions, and agrarian unrest is a collective action against perceived injustice in the agricultural sector. These concepts provide a framework for analyzing the various social and economic challenges faced by different groups in rural areas.

97. (C) A is true but R is false.
Rural factionalism is undeniably detrimental to village development because it fosters division rather than cooperation. Far from promoting unity, factions prioritize their group interests and often engage in rivalries that sabotage community-wide projects. This internal conflict creates social tensions and hinders the collective action necessary for achieving common development goals, making it a major obstacle to holistic rural progress.

98. (A) Rural-to-Urban Migration
The mass exodus of youth from a village to a city for industrial jobs is a classic example of rural-to-urban migration. This movement is typically driven by the lack of opportunities in the countryside and the promise of stable employment in urban centers. This demographic shift has significant implications for both the village, which loses young workers, and the city, which experiences population growth.

99. (C) It has no provision for the reservation of seats for women.
The 73rd Amendment is notable for its mandatory provision of reserving at least one-third of the total seats in Panchayats for women. This includes the positions of chairpersons at various levels. Therefore, the statement that it has no provision for women's reservation is factually incorrect. The amendment was specifically designed to ensure women's representation and participation in rural local governance.

100. (B) 2 and 3 only
Agrarian relations encompass the social and economic relationships between various groups, such as landlords, tenants, and laborers, centered on land use. These relations are not solely economic; they have significant social and political dimensions related to power and status. The mode of production debate is a theoretical attempt to classify these complex relationships based on the underlying economic structure and dynamics.

101. (C) De-peasantisation and pauperization
When a small peasant is forced to sell their land due to debt and becomes a landless laborer, they undergo both de-peasantisation and pauperization. De-peasantisation refers to the loss of their status and autonomy as a rural producer. Pauperization describes the resulting decline into extreme poverty and assetlessness. Together, these processes illustrate the severe economic vulnerability and structural displacement of the rural poor.

102. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Many sociologists view ruralism and urbanism as distinct ways of life rather than just geographical locations. This perspective acknowledges that cultural traits and social interaction patterns can transcend physical boundaries. For example, a village resident may adopt urban values and lifestyles, while a city dweller might maintain close-knit, traditional social bonds, reflecting the complex interplay between culture and environment.

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contribute to the broader development of the village.

155. (D) A small farmer selling his livestock, then his land, and eventually becoming a destitute wage laborer.
Pauperization is best illustrated by the progressive and absolute loss of productive assets, leading to destitution. When a farmer must sell livestock and land to survive or pay debt, they fall into a state of extreme poverty. This process represents the severe economic vulnerability of small-scale producers who lack sufficient buffers against crop failure, debt, or market shocks.

156. (B) Jajmani System - A modern, contractual labor agreement.
The Jajmani system is not a modern contractual labor agreement; instead, it is a traditional system of reciprocal, caste-based service relationships. It is characterized by hereditary bonds and payments made in kind rather than through market-driven contracts. Therefore, describing it as a modern and contractual system is factually incorrect and misrepresents its fundamental sociological nature.

157. (C) Relationship to land and its produce
The agrarian class structure refers to the hierarchical arrangement of rural society based on economic criteria related to land. This includes ownership, control, and the role individuals play in agricultural production, such as being a landlord, a peasant, or a laborer. This structure defines the distribution of wealth and power and is central to analyzing rural inequality.

158. (D) The collective, often conflict-oriented, actions of peasants to protect or promote their interests.
The study of peasant movements focuses on the organized efforts of rural cultivators to challenge exploitation and demand social or economic justice. These movements often involve conflict with landlords or the state over issues like land rights, rent, and agricultural prices. By analyzing these actions, sociologists can understand the dynamics of agrarian unrest and the struggle for structural change.

159. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The rural-urban divide is defined by criteria such as population density and occupational structure, but it also involves deeper sociological differences in culture and organization. In contemporary society, this dividing line is becoming increasingly blurred as communication and markets integrate both environments. Recognizing these various dimensions is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the transformation occurring across the rural-urban continuum.

160. (B) Seasonal, rural-to-rural migration
The movement of laborers from one rural area to another during specific agricultural seasons is a classic example of seasonal, rural-to-rural migration. This process allows workers from less developed regions to earn income in more prosperous, irrigated areas during peak demand for labor. It is a vital circular movement that helps rural households manage poverty without permanently leaving their home villages.

161. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Traditional rural leadership was primarily based on ascriptive factors like caste status and land ownership. While the introduction of democratic elections through the Panchayati Raj system has provided new avenues for leadership, it has not completely eliminated traditional power structures. Instead, modern and traditional influences often overlap, with established status groups still exerting significant influence over local political processes.

162. (A) Relations between factory workers in a city
Agrarian relations encompass the social and economic interactions specifically centered on land and agricultural production. This includes sharecropping arrangements, land lease terms, and the relationships between farm owners and wage laborers. Relationships among factory workers in an urban setting are part of industrial sociology rather than agrarian studies, as they are not centered on the cultivation of land.

163. (C) Small and marginal land-owning cultivators
De-peasantisation is a direct threat to small and marginal landowning cultivators who are most vulnerable to economic shocks. As farming becomes unviable due to debt or rising costs, these individuals are forced to sell their land and lose their status as independent producers. This process transforms them into landless wage

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environment. Factionalism affects how resources are distributed and decisions are made, often prioritizing group loyalty over the collective welfare of the entire village community.

112. (B) Rural-to-Rural migration
The seasonal movement of agricultural laborers between different village regions, such as from a dry area to a prosperous irrigated one, is a form of rural-to-rural migration. This process is driven by regional disparities in agricultural productivity and the need for labor during peak harvesting times. Such migration is a vital economic strategy for landless workers to supplement their income throughout the year.

113. (B) Urbanism
Urbanism as a concept emphasizes the social and cultural characteristics associated with city living, such as population heterogeneity and the predominance of secondary relationships. It also involves a greater reliance on formal means of social control rather than traditional community norms. These features distinguish urban social organization from the more homogeneous and primary group-oriented structure of rural societies.

114. (A) Customer-shopkeeper relationships in an urban market
Agrarian relations specifically involve the social and economic interactions built around the ownership, control, and use of land for agriculture. This includes landlord-tenant dynamics, wage contracts for farm labor, and the relationship of owner-cultivators with their land. Relationships in urban industrial or commercial sectors, such as those between customers and shopkeepers, are not part of the agrarian structure.

115. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended a three-tier system, while the Ashok Mehta Committee suggested a two-tier structure. The 73rd Amendment Act finally granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions. The GVK Rao Committee emphasized the district as the primary unit for planning and development. These institutional milestones mark the evolution of local self-governance in India toward its current constitutional form.

116. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A major trend in rural society is the weakening of traditional institutions like caste and the Jajmani system. This shift is significantly influenced by modern factors, including the spread of education, the expansion of the market economy, and various state legislations. Together, these forces introduce new values and economic opportunities that challenge the traditional hierarchies and reciprocal obligations of the village social structure.

117. (C) Economic mobility
Economic mobility specifically refers to the improvement in the financial status and wealth of an individual or family. In a rural setting, this can involve increasing income, purchasing more land or equipment, and enhancing the overall standard of living. Positive economic mobility is a key goal of rural development and can lead to broader changes in social status and political influence.

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118. (B) It debates whether the dominant production relations are feudal, semi-feudal, or capitalist in nature.
The mode of production debate focuses on characterizing the fundamental economic structure of Indian agriculture. Scholars discuss whether production relations are based on feudal coercion, market-integrated capitalist wage labor, or a mixed semi-feudal system. This theoretical analysis is crucial for understanding the nature of class dynamics, exploitation, and the trajectory of agricultural development within the broader national economy.

119. (D) De-peasantisation and Rural-to-Urban Migration.
A poor farmer losing their land and moving to a city for wage work illustrates the processes of de-peasantisation and rural-to-urban migration. De-peasantisation represents the structural loss of their status as an independent cultivator. Migration represents the geographical movement to an urban area to find alternative employment. Together, these processes reflect the severe economic displacement and livelihood shifts affecting many rural residents.

market rather than household subsistence. This mode of production represents the increasing modernization and commercialization of the agrarian sector within the broader economic system.

138. (A) Systematically compare and contrast the social, economic, and cultural characteristics of rural and urban areas.
Approaches to studying rural-urban differences aim to systematically analyze the systemic variations between these two types of settlements. This involves examining differences in population density, occupational patterns, social organization, and cultural values. By comparing these environments, sociologists can understand how different spatial and social contexts shape human behavior and the overall structure of contemporary society.

139. (D) Agrarian relations
The arrangement where a landlord leases land to a tenant in exchange for a portion of the crop is a fundamental aspect of agrarian relations. This sharecropping system defines the economic and social bond between those who own land and those who cultivate it. Understanding these specific relations is essential for analyzing the distribution of produce, power, and exploitation within the rural economy.

140. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Jajmani system was characterized by direct, face-to-face, and durable relationships that were often hereditary in nature. It was fundamentally different from an impersonal, market-based system where services are sold to the highest bidder. Instead, it was based on traditional reciprocal obligations and social ties embedded within the caste hierarchy, ensuring the provision of services through non-market mechanisms.

141. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Rural-to-urban migration often leads to the growth of urban slums as migrants seek housing. De-peasantisation results in an increase in the number of landless agricultural laborers. Pauperization is the process of extreme poverty and assetlessness. Finally, empowerment through the Panchayati Raj system has led to the increased participation of women in local governance through reservation policies.

142. (D) The increasing differentiation among the peasantry and the growth of capitalist farming.
A major change in modern rural society is the transformation of the agrarian class structure through peasant differentiation. This involves some farmers becoming wealthier capitalist producers while others lose their land and become laborers. This process leads to the growth of capitalist farming, where production is market-oriented and based on profit, fundamentally altering traditional subsistence relations.

143. (A) Ownership by an urban corporation for non-agricultural use.
Agrarian sociology focuses on land ownership systems related to agricultural production and rural social structure. This includes individual, community, state, and absentee landlord ownership. While urban corporations may own rural land for non-agricultural purposes like industry or real estate, this is generally not considered a traditional form of land ownership within the specific context of agrarian institutions.

144. (B) They lacked a constitutional mandate, leading to irregularity and dependence on state governments.
The primary weakness of the Panchayati Raj system before the 73rd Amendment was its lack of a firm constitutional foundation. This absence meant that elections were often irregular and these bodies were highly dependent on the political will and financial support of state governments. Consequently, they were often ineffective and lacked the necessary stability and power to function as autonomous local self-governments.

145. (B) 2 and 3 only
Peasant movements are a form of collective action that expresses agrarian unrest over issues like land rights, rent, and credit. These movements have a long history in India, existing in various forms during the colonial and pre-colonial periods. By organizing around specific economic grievances, peasants seek to challenge exploitative systems and demand greater structural reforms from those in power.

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These include better employment opportunities, higher wages, superior infrastructure, and a more diverse lifestyle. These factors act as attractions that draw individuals away from rural areas, complementing the negative push factors of the village to drive the overall process of rural-to-urban movement.

129. (B) Part of a larger, stratified society and is in a subordinate position.
In peasant studies, a peasant is defined as a rural cultivator who is integrated into a larger, complex state society. They typically occupy a subordinate position in terms of power and wealth compared to urban centers or governing elites. While they produce for their own subsistence, they are subject to the political and economic demands of the broader social structure to which they belong.

130. (A) Social mobility
When a family moves from being tenant farmers to landowning farmers over a generation, it is a clear example of upward social mobility. This change represents an improvement in their economic status and their overall standing within the community's social hierarchy. Social mobility highlights the possibility of status changes within the rural structure, often driven by economic gains or legal reforms.

131. (C) Jajmani System
The Jajmani system is the traditional institution in Indian villages that organizes reciprocal obligations between different caste groups. It involves the exchange of specialized services for payments, typically in kind, and is deeply embedded in the social and economic hierarchy of the village. This system fosters durable, often hereditary, bonds between landowning patrons and service-providing groups.

132. (D) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Agrarian unrest is not always violent; it can manifest through various forms of peaceful or institutionalized collective action. Peasant movements encompass a wide range of strategies, from demonstrations and petitions to more radical uprisings, depending on the circumstances and the goals of the participants. Therefore, characterizing all unrest as inherently violent or revolutionary is an inaccurate generalization of these complex social phenomena.

133. (C) Rural societies are completely static and unchanging.
While rural societies are often characterized by tradition, they are by no means static or unchanging. Like any social system, villages undergo significant transformations due to factors like technological advancement, market integration, and political reforms. Therefore, the assertion that rural societies are completely unchanging is a major misconception that fails to recognize the dynamic processes of social and economic development.

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134. (B) To conduct free and fair elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
The State Election Commission is an independent body established under the 73rd Amendment to ensure the democratic integrity of local governance. Its primary responsibility is the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of free and fair elections for all levels of the Panchayati Raj system. This institution is crucial for maintaining the democratic foundation of rural self-governance.

135. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
In a typical agrarian class hierarchy, landlords who live on rent occupy the top position. They are followed by rich peasants or capitalist farmers who produce a significant commercial surplus. Middle and poor peasants, who focus more on subsistence, represent the next tier. At the bottom are landless agricultural laborers who own no land and sell their labor for survival.

136. (A) De-peasantisation
Issues such as land alienation due to debt, the unviability of small holdings, and the lack of alternative jobs are primary drivers of de-peasantisation. These factors force small-scale cultivators to give up their land and their status as independent producers. As they lose their primary means of livelihood, many are pushed into landless wage labor, fundamentally altering their role in the rural economy.

137. (C) Capitalist mode of production
The capitalist mode of production in agriculture is characterized by the investment of capital to generate profit, the use of modern technology, and the employment of free wage labor. In this system, production is oriented toward the

172. (B) Lose their autonomy and control over land, often becoming wage laborers.
De-peasantisation is the process through which small-scale rural producers lose their control over land and their status as independent cultivators. Driven by economic pressures or debt, these individuals are forced into the wage labor market to survive. This shift represents a structural transformation in the agrarian class hierarchy, leading to a decrease in independent peasants and an increase in laborers.

173. (C) Manifestation of social tensions and conflicts within the agrarian sector.
Agrarian unrest refers to the state of conflict and tension that arises within the agricultural community due to economic or social grievances. It is characterized by collective dissatisfaction over issues like land rights, exploitation, and unremunerative prices. When these tensions find an organized voice, they often lead to peasant movements and protests, signaling a demand for structural reforms.

174. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The 73rd Amendment mandates the reservation of seats in Panchayats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure their representation. This reservation is calculated in proportion to their population in the specific Panchayat area. This provision is essential for providing historically marginalized groups with a formal voice in local governance and ensuring that their specific needs are addressed.

175. (B) Capitalist Farmer/Rich Peasant
A capitalist farmer or rich peasant is defined by a market-oriented approach to agriculture, focusing on profit maximization. They use hired labor and modern technology to grow cash crops for sale. This group differs from subsistence cultivators as they produce a significant commercial surplus and operate based on a profit-driven logic, reflecting the modernization of the agrarian economy.

176. (B) After the amendment, regular elections and financial provisions were made mandatory.
A key difference introduced by the 73rd Amendment was the mandatory requirement for regular elections and the establishment of State Finance Commissions. Before this reform, Panchayats were often neglected by state governments and lacked constitutional protection. The amendment ensured that these bodies became stable and financially supported institutions of local self-governance with a permanent place in the democratic structure.

177. (B) The cultural and social-psychological impacts of different living environments.
Studying ruralism and urbanism as ways of life allows sociologists to analyze how different environments shape culture, social interactions, and individual behavior. This approach recognizes that the social consequences of city or village living can transcend geographical boundaries. It helps in understanding the distinct values, norms, and patterns of social control that characterize these different social and psychological settings.

178. (A) Adverse conditions in the place of origin, such as poverty and unemployment.
Push factors in migration are the negative circumstances in a person's home region that compel them to move elsewhere. In a rural context, these typically include poverty, lack of stable jobs, social oppression, and declining agricultural productivity. These adverse conditions drive individuals to seek better opportunities in cities, highlighting the role of economic distress in the process of migration.

179. (C) Characterize the fundamental economic structure of the agrarian society.
The mode of production debate aims to identify and describe the overarching economic system that governs agricultural production and social relations. By analyzing forces and relations of production, scholars debate whether the system is essentially feudal, capitalist, or semi-feudal. This theoretical exercise is crucial for understanding class dynamics, exploitation, and the trajectory of rural economic development.

180. (D) Achieving inclusive rural development.
The empowerment of marginalized groups through the Panchayati Raj system is a central strategy for achieving inclusive rural development. By ensuring that women and members of SC/ST have a formal voice in decision-making, the system aims to make development more representative and equitable. This approach

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146. (A) Social and political mobility
When a person from a marginalized background is elected as Sarpanch through reservation policies, it represents significant social and political mobility. This change allows individuals from lower castes to gain formal authority and influence in the village hierarchy. Such mobility challenges traditional power structures and demonstrates the potential for institutional reforms to facilitate status changes for disadvantaged groups.

147. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Rural-to-rural migration often occurs between regions with different agricultural resource endowments, such as between dry and irrigated areas. However, this movement is not always permanent. Many laborers migrate seasonally according to agricultural cycles and return to their home villages afterward. This circular migration is a common strategy for maintaining rural livelihoods despite local economic deficiencies.

148. (D) Individualism and social segmentation.
Urbanism as a way of life promotes social segmentation and a high degree of individualism. In large and dense cities, social interactions tend to be more impersonal and limited to specific functional roles rather than encompassing whole personalities. This environment differs from the close-knit, integrated social structure of rural communities, where life is more characterized by shared identity and collective norms.

149. (C) Rural leadership and factionalism
Deep-rooted rivalries between kinship or caste groups that influence village politics are clear manifestations of factionalism within rural leadership. These competing groups, or factions, often struggle for control over local institutions and resources. This social division can lead to persistent conflict and can significantly affect how democratic processes like elections and development planning operate within the village community.

150. (B) Bonded labor
Bonded labor is a severe social issue that arises from extreme indebtedness in rural areas. It involves the exploitation of an individual who is forced to work for a creditor to repay a loan, often under conditions that make freedom of movement and employment impossible. This practice is a manifestation of extreme economic vulnerability and the persistence of exploitative social structures.

151. (D) A constitutionally mandated three-tier structure in most states.
The 73rd Amendment established a uniform three-tier structure for Panchayati Raj institutions, including the village, intermediate (block), and district levels. By providing this constitutionally mandated framework, the amendment aimed to standardize local governance across India. This structure ensures that administrative and developmental functions are decentralized to multiple levels, encouraging better representation and more efficient service delivery in rural areas.

152. (A) The trend towards commercialization of agriculture.
The shift from subsistence food crops to market-oriented cash crops, like cotton, is a clear indicator of the commercialization of agriculture. This process integrates rural producers into larger market systems and increases their reliance on monetary transactions and global price trends. This transformation fundamentally changes the economic logic of farming from meeting household needs to pursuing commercial profit.

153. (C) Who owns the land, who works on it, and how is the surplus product distributed?
An analysis of the mode of production focuses on the underlying economic structure and class relations of a society. It is primarily interested in the ownership of the means of production, particularly land, the role of labor, and the mechanisms by which economic surplus is extracted and distributed. These factors define the fundamental nature of the economic system and its social consequences.

154. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The empowerment of women is a central objective of the 73rd Amendment, which seeks to integrate them into rural governance. The mandatory reservation of one-third of seats and chairperson positions has successfully increased women's formal presence and active participation in local decision-making. This institutional space allows women to address their specific needs and

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103. (D) A decline in the importance of agriculture and a rise in non-farm employment.
A significant trend in contemporary rural society is the declining relative importance of agriculture as the primary source of livelihood. This shift is accompanied by a rise in non-farm employment opportunities, such as in small-scale industries, services, and trade. This diversification of the rural economy reflects the changing structural dynamics and the increasing integration of villages into the broader market system.

104. (B) 3, 2, 4, 1
De-peasantisation typically follows a logical sequence starting with a peasant taking a loan due to crop failure. This often leads to selling a portion of land to repay the debt. If the financial burden persists, the individual may incur further debt and eventually sell their remaining land. Finally, having lost their productive assets, the individual becomes a landless agricultural laborer.

105. (C) The groups that provide specialized goods and services.
In the traditional Jajmani system, the terms Kamin or Praja refer to the caste groups that provide specialized goods and services to landowning patrons. These groups include various service providers, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, or priests, who maintain hereditary relationships with their Jajmans. In return for their services, they receive traditional payments, usually in the form of agricultural produce.

106. (A) Relationship to the means of agricultural production (land).
The key differentiating factor in the agrarian class structure is how individuals or groups relate to land, the primary means of production. This includes whether they own, lease, or are excluded from land ownership, and whether they hire labor or work as laborers themselves. This economic relationship determines their position in the social hierarchy, their levels of wealth, and their overall power.

107. (D) To challenge the state's authority and demand structural changes in agrarian relations.
A primary objective of peasant movements is to challenge existing power structures and demand fundamental reforms in the agrarian system. These collective actions often target exploitative practices by landlords or the state and seek improvements in land rights, credit access, and agricultural pricing. By organizing, peasants aim to secure their livelihoods and achieve a more equitable distribution of resources within rural society.

108. (B) Ensuring political representation, financial autonomy, and functional responsibilities for Panchayats.
Empowerment under the 73rd Amendment is most holistically achieved when Panchayats are provided with the necessary political, financial, and functional tools. This includes ensuring representative leadership through reservations, providing stable financial resources via commissions, and devolving specific development responsibilities. Together, these measures enable local bodies to act effectively and autonomously, fulfilling the goal of genuine self-governance for the rural population.

109. (C) A society where the majority of the population consists of small agricultural producers.
A peasant society is defined by the predominance of small-scale agricultural producers who maintain a specific relationship with the land. These individuals are part of a larger, stratified society and are typically in a subordinate position to urban centers or the state. Their production logic is primarily centered on subsistence, making them a distinct social and economic category within the broader global context.

110. (D) A false but R is true.
The assertion that the 73rd Amendment failed to empower the Gram Sabha is incorrect; in fact, the amendment specifically institutionalized the Gram Sabha as the foundational body of the Panchayati Raj system. It was envisioned as the soul of local governance, embodying the principles of direct democracy. By giving it a formal role, the legislation aimed to ensure the participation of all voters.

111. (A) Rural Factionalism
The presence of persistent rival groups, or guts, that influence elections and social life is a clear example of rural factionalism. These divisions are often rooted in long-standing kinship or caste rivalries and create a fragmented social

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laborers, fundamentally changing their social and economic position.

164. (D) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992
The modern Panchayati Raj system in India is constitutionally established through the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992. This landmark legislation provided local self-governance bodies with a firm legal status, ensuring a uniform structure and regular elections across states. It also mandated the devolution of powers and resources, making Panchayats the third tier of government in the Indian federal system.

165. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
The study of rural-urban contrast focuses on differences in ways of life, while peasant studies examine small producers within a state society. The agrarian class structure analyzes the hierarchy based on land relations, and the Jajmani system highlights reciprocal, caste-based service exchanges. These various sociological focuses allow for a comprehensive analysis of the complex structural and functional aspects of rural life.

166. (B) The indebtedness of farmers and unremunerative prices for produce.
A major cause of contemporary agrarian unrest in India is the economic distress caused by high levels of farmer indebtedness and the lack of fair prices for their crops. When agricultural income fails to cover production costs and debts, it creates a sense of systemic injustice. This distress often leads to collective protests and movements demanding financial relief and better price support.

167. (B) Socio-economic mobility
When a Dalit family achieves both economic prosperity and higher social status, it is a clear example of socio-economic mobility. This process involves improvement in both wealth and social standing, showing that economic gains can lead to changes in traditional status hierarchies. Analyzing such mobility helps in understanding how financial success can facilitate broader social transformation and empowerment in rural communities.

168. (A) It was a relationship based on a formal written contract renewed annually.
The Jajmani system was characterized by informal, durable, and often hereditary relationships rather than formal written contracts. These bonds were embedded in tradition and the caste hierarchy, with payments typically made in kind based on reciprocal obligations. Therefore, the idea that it involved formal, annually renewed written contracts is factually incorrect and misrepresents the traditional nature of the system.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bonded labor remains a significant social problem in rural India, reflecting extreme exploitation rooted in the agrarian structure. It is directly tied to the cycle of debt and dependency that traps vulnerable individuals in forced servitude to creditors. This system persists due to the lack of economic alternatives and the persistence of traditional power dynamics that favor landowners and moneylenders.

170. (A) The existence of cohesive, conflict-oriented groups that vie for power and resources.
Factionalism in rural leadership describes the division of a village into competing groups that struggle for political authority and control over community resources. These factions are often centered on powerful individuals or families and mobilize support through kinship or caste ties. This internal conflict can significantly influence local elections and the implementation of development projects, often leading to persistent social tension.

171. (D) The growing diversification of the rural economy beyond agriculture.
A major contemporary trend in rural society is the increasing diversification of the economy as people seek livelihoods in non-farm sectors. This includes growth in trade, services, and small-scale manufacturing within or near villages. This diversification reduces the absolute dependence on agriculture and reflects the broader integration of rural areas into the national and global market systems.

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120. (B) 2 and 3 only
Bonded labor is an exploitative system characterized by the restriction of a laborer's freedom of movement and the manipulation of debt to make repayment impossible. Unlike free labor, it does not involve a mutual or fair contract; instead, it is rooted in coercion and dependency. This practice traps individuals and sometimes their families in a cycle of servitude that is difficult to break.

121. (C) Coercion and loss of freedom
The fundamental distinction between a migrant laborer and a bonded laborer is the element of coercion and the loss of personal freedom. While migrant laborers may face difficult conditions, their decision to move for work is generally voluntary. Bonded laborers, however, are compelled to provide labor due to debt-related coercion and are restricted from seeking other employment or moving freely, representing a severe violation of rights.

122. (A) Promoting agrarian unrest and peasant movements.
Rural development strategies aim to improve the socio-economic conditions of villages through various interventions. This includes addressing issues like bonded labor, pauperization, and de-peasantisation to ensure sustainable livelihoods. While peasant movements are an important form of collective action, the direct promotion of agrarian unrest is generally not a formal strategy for achieving planned and inclusive rural development by state or development agencies.

123. (D) The active participation of women and marginalized groups in Gram Sabha meetings.
A key indicator of empowerment in the Panchayati Raj system is the increased and active involvement of historically marginalized groups in local governance. When women and members of SC/ST communities participate in Gram Sabha meetings, it demonstrates that the system is becoming more inclusive. This participation ensures that diverse perspectives influence decision-making, leading to a more equitable and representative development process.

124. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rural-to-urban migration has complex consequences for source communities. On the positive side, remittances sent back by migrants can significantly boost the rural economy and improve living standards for their families. However, the loss of young, able-bodied workers can lead to a decline in agricultural productivity and alter the social fabric of the village, illustrating the dual impact of migration processes.

125. (C) Agrarian class structure
The study of agrarian class structure focuses on the systematic differences in social status, economic power, and life chances among groups in the countryside. These groups are categorized based on their relationship to land, such as landlords, peasants, and landless laborers. Analyzing this structure is essential for understanding the distribution of resources and the nature of social inequality within rural society.

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126. (D) Transformed them from state-created bodies to constitutionally-mandated institutions.
The 73rd Amendment was revolutionary because it elevated Panchayats from optional bodies created at the discretion of state governments to mandatory, constitutionally-protected institutions. This change provided a firm legal basis for rural local self-governance, ensuring uniformity, regular elections, and the devolution of specific powers. By granting this status, the amendment aimed to institutionalize democratic decentralization permanently in rural India.

127. (A) A process of continuous economic decline leading to destitution.
Pauperization refers to the process of extreme impoverishment where individuals or families fall into a state of absolute destitution. This decline is marked by the gradual loss of all productive assets, such as land and livestock, and the inability to meet basic needs. Unlike other forms of poverty, pauperization emphasizes the progressive and structural nature of becoming completely assetless within the economy.

128. (B) The attractive conditions in cities that draw people in.
Pull factors in migration are the positive attributes of urban areas that entice people to move there.

seeks to ensure that the benefits of progress reach all sections of the village community.

181. (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
The process of change often begins with the fragmentation of land and a decline in agricultural income. This economic pressure leads to an increase in rural-to-urban migration as people seek better livelihoods. Once in the city, migrants are exposed to urban life and earn cash income. Finally, this exposure and income lead to the adoption of urban consumption patterns back in the village.

182. (B) Hereditary bonded labor
When debt is passed down through generations, forcing a person to work for a creditor, it is a classic case of hereditary bonded labor. This system involves the long-term exploitation of a family and the total loss of personal freedom for the laborer. It is a severe form of debt-bondage that traps individuals in a persistent cycle of servitude from which it is difficult to escape.

183. (D) It was a highly flexible system with free entry and exit for participants.
The Jajmani system was a traditional and rigid social arrangement rather than a flexible one with free entry and exit. It was characterized by hereditary bonds and reciprocal obligations that were deeply embedded in the caste hierarchy. Therefore, describing it as highly flexible is factually incorrect, as the system relied on stable and enduring relationships between patrons and service providers.

184. (A) The degree of actual participation of citizens in the Gram Sabha and Panchayat activities.
The success of empowerment under the 73rd Amendment is best measured by the extent to which citizens actually participate in local governance. This includes attending Gram Sabha meetings, participating in the selection of beneficiaries, and monitoring development projects. High levels of active participation among diverse groups indicate that the goal of providing a voice to the rural population is being realized.

185. (C) A is true but R is false.
While it is true that there is a trend of occupational diversification in rural India, the reason provided is incorrect. This diversification is driven by the lack of profitability in small-scale farming and the need for alternative income sources rather than by agriculture being exceptionally lucrative. People seek non-farm jobs because farming alone often cannot sustain their households in the contemporary economy.

186. (A) Peasants constitute a significant portion of the population in many developing societies.
Peasant studies are vital because peasants represent a substantial demographic in many parts of the world. Understanding their specific social and economic lives is essential for comprehending the broader structure of developing societies. By focusing on this group, researchers can analyze how small-scale producers interact with larger markets and states, influencing national development and social stability.

187. (D) 73rd Amendment - Based on constitutional mandate for Panchayats
The 73rd Amendment is correctly matched with providing a constitutional mandate for Panchayats, as it established a firm legal basis for rural local self-governance across India. Other pairs are incorrect; agrarian class is based on land relations rather than religion, the Jajmani system is traditionally based on kind payments, and factionalism involves conflict rather than consensus.

188. (B) Up or down the social and economic ladder.
Social mobility in the rural context refers to the movement of individuals or groups between different social and economic positions. This can involve an improvement in status through education and wealth or a decline into poverty. Analyzing these movements helps sociologists understand the degree of fluidity in the rural social structure and the factors that facilitate or hinder status changes.

189. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Rural-to-urban migration is seen when a farmer's son moves to a city for work. Social mobility occurs when a laborer's son becomes a teacher. Factionalism is illustrated by rival groups competing in elections, and de-peasantisation is shown when a small farmer sells land to become a wage worker. These examples highlight the

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206. (B) The process of becoming extremely poor and losing one's means of livelihood.
Pauperization is the process of extreme impoverishment where individuals fall into absolute poverty and lose their productive assets. This decline often results from systemic issues like debt, crop failure, or land alienation. Unlike other forms of poverty, pauperization emphasizes the severe and progressive nature of becoming destitute, leaving individuals with no means of sustaining their traditional livelihoods.

207. (D) Women and members of SC/ST through a system of reservation.
A fundamental difference introduced by the 73rd Amendment is the mandatory inclusion of women and marginalized communities in local governance through reservations. This ensures that historically excluded groups have a formal voice in decision-making and are represented in the leadership of the village. This institutional reform aims to make Panchayati Raj institutions more inclusive and reflective of the entire community's interests.

208. (A) The overall system of economic organization, including technology, labor, and ownership.
In agrarian sociology, the mode of production refers to the comprehensive system of economic organization in the countryside. It encompasses the forces of production, like land and technology, and the relations of production, which include class dynamics and ownership patterns. This theoretical framework is used to understand the underlying economic structure and the nature of social and class relations within rural society.

209. (C) Living and working in precarious conditions in the urban informal sector.
A major challenge for rural-to-urban migrants is the prevalence of precarious living and working conditions in the urban informal sector. Many migrants lack access to stable jobs, fair wages, and social security, making them vulnerable to exploitation. Additionally, they often reside in inadequate housing or slums, highlighting the significant social and economic hardships that can accompany the migration process for the poor.

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210. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Bonded labor is defined by servitude due to debt, while peasant movements involve collective action for agrarian rights. Social mobility describes a change in position within the social hierarchy, and de-peasantisation refers to the loss of land-based peasant status. These concepts provide a framework for analyzing the complex structural shifts and social struggles occurring within the contemporary rural and agrarian landscape.

211. (D) Availability of better amenities in cities
Push factors are the negative conditions in the home region that drive people away, such as low productivity, lack of facilities, or social oppression. The availability of better amenities in cities is a positive attribute that attracts people, making it a pull factor. Understanding this distinction is essential for correctly identifying the various motivations and pressures that drive the process of migration.

212. (B) Integration into a larger state structure in a subordinate position.
In peasant studies, a peasant is distinguished from a simple farmer by their specific relationship with the wider state society. They are integrated into a larger, complex social structure where they typically occupy a subordinate position. This relationship involves being subject to the political and economic demands of urban centers or governing elites, which significantly influences their production and lifestyle choices.

213. (C) Strengthen direct, participatory democracy at the grassroots level.
The empowerment of the Gram Sabha aims to strengthen direct, participatory democracy by providing all village voters with a formal role in local governance. This body allows citizens to discuss community issues, approve development plans, and oversee the Panchayat's performance. By facilitating direct involvement, the system seeks to make rural administration more transparent, accountable, and responsive to the actual needs of the people.

214. (D) Traditional, caste-based, reciprocal service relationships.
The Jajmani system is best understood as a traditional institution organizing reciprocal,

198. (B) Created a new political space for leaders from marginalized sections and women to emerge.
A significant contribution of the 73rd Amendment is the creation of a formal political space for historically marginalized groups. Through the system of mandatory reservations, the amendment ensured that women and members of SC/ST could emerge as recognized leaders in local governance. This structural reform challenges traditional power monopolies and allows for a more diverse and representative leadership in rural India.

199. (D) Peasants are part of a 'little tradition' that interacts with the 'great tradition' of the wider society.
A key idea in peasant studies is that peasant societies represent a 'little tradition' that exists in constant interaction with the 'great tradition' of the larger state and urban society. This relationship is characterized by a mix of autonomy and dependence. Understanding this interaction is essential for analyzing how local village cultures and economies are influenced by and influence the broader social structure.

200. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rural-to-rural migration is an important process in India, frequently driven by regional disparities in agricultural development. Laborers often move from disadvantaged, dry regions to prosperous, irrigated ones to find employment during peak agricultural seasons. This movement reflects the strategic response of the rural poor to the unequal distribution of resources and opportunities across different agricultural zones within the country.

201. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The 73rd Amendment established a uniform five-year tenure for Panchayats and defined the Gram Sabha as consisting of all registered voters. Additionally, it made the Panchayati Raj institutions a justiciable part of the Constitution. Together, these provisions ensure the democratic stability, local participation, and legal protection necessary for effective and autonomous local self-governance in rural areas across the country.

202. (A) Understanding the cultural and social consequences of different settlement patterns.
Using ruralism and urbanism as ideal types helps sociologists understand the specific cultural and social-psychological outcomes of living in different environments. This approach analyzes how population density and occupational diversity shape human interactions and community norms. By focusing on these 'ways of life', researchers can gain insights into the varying patterns of social organization and control found in villages and cities.

203. (C) A small farmer, burdened by debt, sells his land and starts working as a wage laborer on someone else's farm.
De-peasantisation is perfectly illustrated when a small-scale cultivator loses their land due to economic pressures and becomes a wage laborer. This process represents the loss of their status and identity as an independent peasant producer. It highlights the structural displacement of the rural poor as they transition from being self-employed cultivators to members of the landless rural proletariat.

204. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The types of land ownership significantly influence the nature of agrarian relations within a society. For instance, a system dominated by absentee landlords who live away from their estates will foster different social and economic dynamics than a system of owner-cultivators. These ownership patterns determine how produce is shared, how labor is organized, and the degree of power concentration in the countryside.

205. (C) Rural leadership and factionalism
Persistent rivalries between powerful landowning families that influence local politics and resource distribution are classic examples of rural factionalism. These competing groups create a divided village community where decisions are often based on factional loyalty rather than collective welfare. This concentration of power and ongoing conflict significantly shape the dynamics of leadership and the functioning of democratic institutions in the village.

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223. (D) Ryotwari ownership
The Ryotwari system was a land ownership model where individual peasants, or ryots, held direct rights over their land and paid revenue directly to the state. Unlike the Zamindari system, it eliminated intermediaries between the cultivator and the government. This system recognized private property rights and made the individual producer responsible for revenue, significantly influencing the agrarian structure in many regions.

224. (B) A strengthening of hereditary service obligations.
The decline of the Jajmani system involves the weakening, rather than the strengthening, of traditional hereditary service obligations. As the market economy expands, relationships based on traditional status and reciprocity are replaced by impersonal, cash-based contracts. This shift leads to increased occupational mobility and the breakdown of traditional inter-caste dependencies, marking a major transformation in the economic organization of the village community.

225. (C) The persistence of tenancy, sharecropping, and debt-bondage alongside market relations.
A scholar arguing that Indian agriculture is semi-feudal would point to the coexistence of traditional exploitative relations and market mechanisms. This includes the persistence of tenancy, sharecropping, and various forms of debt-bondage alongside increasing commercialization. This mixed system suggests that while market forces are present, non-economic forms of coercion and traditional dependencies continue to define many agrarian relationships and hinder full capitalist development.

226. (B) A swelling in the ranks of agricultural laborers.
The most direct impact of de-peasantisation on the agrarian structure is the significant increase in the number of landless agricultural laborers. As small-scale producers lose their landholdings, they are forced to sell their labor power to survive. This expansion of the rural proletariat changes the class composition of the village, leading to a decline in independent peasants and a growth in laborers.

227. (D) Rural leadership patterns
The emergence of new, educated leaders in Panchayats who challenge traditional authority represents a significant shift in rural leadership patterns. This change reflects the move from ascriptive leadership based on birth and status to achieved leadership based on skills and education. Institutional reforms, such as the 73rd Amendment, have facilitated this transformation by providing new avenues for diverse groups to gain political power.

228. (B) Identify rural problems and devise methods to address them.
The core focus of rural development strategies is to identify the various social and economic challenges faced by village communities and to develop effective methods for addressing them. This includes tackling issues like poverty, lack of infrastructure, and social inequality. By analyzing these problems and implementing targeted strategies, development agencies aim to improve the quality of life and opportunities for rural residents.

229. (C) Bonded labour
When a laborer is forced to work against an advance payment and is restricted from leaving or seeking other employment, it is a clear instance of bonded labor. This exploitative condition involves the loss of personal freedom and the use of debt as a means of coercion. Such practices are severe violations of labor rights and persist in informal sectors where workers lack legal protections.

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230. (D) Agrarian unrest / Peasant movement
Collective mobilization to protest against land acquisition is a clear example of agrarian unrest or a peasant movement. These actions represent a organized response to perceived threats to livelihoods and property rights within the agricultural sector. Such protests aim to challenge state or corporate decisions and protect the interests of the affected rural community through collective bargaining and public demonstration.

231. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sociologists increasingly view rural and urban as a continuum rather than a rigid dichotomy because many settlements exhibit characteristics of both. In contemporary society, the spread of

caste-based service relationships in Indian villages. It involves hereditary bonds between patrons and service providers, with exchanges typically made in kind. This system is deeply embedded in the village's social and economic hierarchy, reinforcing traditional roles and obligations through a web of ritualized and stable interactions.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The agrarian class structure is dynamic and constantly reshaped by various social and economic processes. Trends such as the commercialization of agriculture, land reforms, and de-peasantisation significantly alter the relationships between landlords, peasants, and laborers. These changes influence who owns land, how production is organized, and the distribution of wealth and power, leading to a continuously evolving social hierarchy.

216. (B) A person's social position is increasingly determined by personal effort, education, and wealth, rather than by birth.
The shift from ascribed to achieved status in rural society means that an individual's social position is increasingly based on their own accomplishments rather than birth-related factors. Factors like education, economic success, and political involvement become more important for determining status than caste or family background alone. This trend reflects the modernization of rural social structures and the growing opportunities for mobility.

217. (A) Peasant movement
When peasants organize collectively to demand economic relief, such as the waiver of agricultural loans, they are engaging in a peasant movement. These movements are organized responses to agrarian distress and aim to protect the interests of rural producers. By utilizing protests and collective bargaining, they seek to influence state policies and achieve more favorable economic conditions for the farming community.

218. (A) Face exploitation, poor living conditions, and are excluded from social safety nets.
Migrant laborers represent a significant social issue because they are often highly vulnerable to exploitation and lack access to basic protections. Frequently working in the informal sector, they endure poor living conditions and are excluded from most social security benefits. These challenges highlight the need for policies that protect the rights and well-being of workers who move between regions for survival.

219. (A) 1 and 2 only
Agrarian relations refer to the complex web of social and economic relationships built around the ownership and use of land. The mode of production debate is a theoretical attempt by scholars to classify these specific relationships and identify the overarching economic system, such as whether it is feudal or capitalist. Together, these concepts provide a framework for analyzing the structural organization of rural society.

220. (D) Informal mechanisms like customs, traditions, and public opinion.
Rural societies traditionally rely more on informal mechanisms of social control, such as customs, traditions, and the pressure of public opinion. In these close-knit communities, primary relationships and shared norms are effective for maintaining order and conformity. This differs from urban environments, where the diverse and anonymous population necessitates a greater reliance on formal laws, police forces, and legal institutions for social regulation.

221. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution is specifically related to rural local self-governance, or Panchayati Raj, rather than urban local bodies. It provided for a uniform three-tier system of governance across the countryside. The assertion that it relates to urban bodies is false, as that was the focus of the 74th Amendment. Together, these reforms revolutionized local democracy in India.

222. (B) Social mobility
Social mobility describes the movement of individuals or groups between different positions within the social and economic hierarchy. In rural areas, this can involve upward movement through education and wealth or downward movement into poverty. Analyzing social mobility is crucial for understanding the degree of openness in the social structure and the opportunities available for people to change their traditional status.

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one-third of seats and leadership positions in Panchayats. This provision ensured women's formal representation in local decision-making bodies across India. By institutionalizing their participation, the amendment aimed to increase women's agency and their influence over rural development and local self-governance.

257. (C) Agrarian unrest
A group of peasants organizing a protest against low crop prices is a clear instance of agrarian unrest. Such collective actions reflect deep-seated dissatisfaction with the economic conditions of the agricultural sector. These protests are organized efforts to demand better price support and reflect the underlying tensions between producers and the broader market or state structures that influence their livelihoods.

258. (A) Often interrelated, with changes in economic status influencing social status and vice-versa.
Economic and social mobility in rural areas are typically interconnected processes. For instance, an improvement in a family's wealth through better farming or new jobs can lead to a rise in their social status and political influence. Conversely, changes in social status through empowerment can facilitate better economic opportunities. Understanding this relationship is essential for analyzing the overall dynamics of social transformation.

259. (D) Declining importance of agriculture in the overall economy.
A global trend in rural change is the declining relative importance of agriculture in the overall economy and as a source of livelihood. This shift is accompanied by the growing diversification of the rural economy into services, trade, and small industries. While farming remains important, its dominance is decreasing as rural areas become more integrated into broader national and global market systems.

260. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Migrant laborers often find work in the unorganized sector, which lacks formal regulation and job security. This sector is characterized by a lack of social benefits and poor working conditions, making these workers highly vulnerable to exploitation. This reality highlights the precarious nature of employment for those who move between regions in search of survival and better economic opportunities.

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261. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Social mobility is seen when a laborer's daughter becomes a government officer, while economic mobility occurs when a farmer's income doubles. Rural-urban migration is illustrated by a family moving to a city for mill work, and rural-rural migration is shown by a sugarcane cutter moving to an irrigated district. These examples demonstrate the diverse processes of change currently shaping rural life.

262. (A) 1 only
The Jajmani system was a traditional system of economic and social relationships deeply embedded in the caste structure. It involved hereditary reciprocal service obligations rather than cash-based, contractual ones. Therefore, while describing it as a system based on caste is correct, other characterizations of it as a modern or cash-driven arrangement would be factually inaccurate within the traditional sociological context of village India.

263. (A) The presence of vertically-mobilized, competing groups.
Factionalism in rural sociology highlights the presence of competing, vertically-mobilized groups that struggle for power and resources within a village. These factions are often centered on influential families and cut across horizontal class lines to mobilize support. Understanding factionalism is crucial for analyzing the dynamics of local politics and why community-wide cooperation can be difficult to achieve in many villages.

264. (B) Pauperization is about becoming poor, while de-peasantisation is specifically about losing the status and livelihood of a peasant.
While related, these two concepts focus on different aspects of rural decline. Pauperization refers broadly to the process of extreme impoverishment and asset loss. De-peasantisation specifically describes the structural transformation where individuals lose their land and their status as independent cultivators, often becoming wage laborers. Recognizing this

markets and communication blurs traditional boundaries, leading to 'urban' lifestyles in villages and 'rural' social bonds in cities. Recognizing this continuum allows for a more nuanced understanding of the interactions and transformations occurring between these environments.

232. (B) Commercialisation
Commercialization is the process where agricultural activities become increasingly oriented toward local, national, and international markets. In this trend, farmers focus on producing for profit and rely on market mechanisms for both inputs and sales. This shift integrates rural producers into the broader economy and exposes them to market price fluctuations, fundamentally changing the traditional logic of subsistence-based agricultural production.

233. (B) A forum for direct democracy.
The Gram Sabha serves as a forum for direct democracy within the Panchayati Raj system, as it allows all registered voters in a village to participate directly in local governance. This body provides a platform for discussing community issues, approving plans, and overseeing the work of elected representatives. By facilitating direct citizen involvement, the Gram Sabha embodies the principles of grassroots participatory democracy.

234. (A) A landless agricultural laborer.
Within the agrarian class hierarchy, a landless agricultural laborer occupies the bottom position. They own no land and must sell their labor power to survive, making them the most economically vulnerable and dependent group in the hierarchy. This position contrasts with that of landlords and rich peasants who control the primary means of production and exert significant economic and social influence.

235. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Economic mobility is seen when a tenant farmer buys land, while de-peasantisation occurs when a small farmer sells land due to debt. Rural-rural migration involves moving between villages for work, such as from a dry to an irrigated area. Empowerment is illustrated by a woman from a marginalized group being elected as Sarpanch, highlighting the various structural and individual changes occurring.

236. (D) The dynamics of power and conflict in village politics.
Studying rural leadership and factionalism is essential for understanding the dynamics of power and conflict within village politics. These concepts analyze how competing groups struggle for control over local institutions and resources. Factional rivalries often influence decision-making and elections, and understanding these internal divisions is crucial for comprehending the overall social and political organization of the rural community.

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237. (C) Informal social control
Informal social control, based on community norms and public opinion, is a hallmark of rural rather than urban life. Urbanism is instead characterized by heterogeneity, anonymity, and the predominance of secondary relationships, which necessitate a greater reliance on formal means of social control like laws and police. Therefore, informal control is not a typical feature associated with the concept of urbanism.

238. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Most peasant movements are not aimed at overthrowing the state; instead, they often focus on specific economic grievances within the existing system. These movements demand reforms such as fairer taxation, better crop prices, and land security. By organizing around these particular issues, peasants seek to protect their livelihoods and improve their position within the broader social and economic structure.

239. (D) Pauperization
Pauperization is the term used to describe the progressive impoverishment of large sections of the rural population. This process involves the loss of productive assets and a decline into absolute poverty and destitution. It is a major social issue that reflects the severe economic vulnerability of small-scale farmers and laborers who are unable to sustain their livelihoods in the face of debt or economic shifts.

240. (A) To ensure the political empowerment and representation of historically disadvantaged groups.
The reservation policy in the Panchayati Raj system is primarily aimed at ensuring the political representation and empowerment of women, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes. By mandating their inclusion in local governance, the policy seeks to give a formal voice to groups that have historically been marginalized. This structural reform aims to make local decision-making more inclusive and responsive to the entire community.

241. (B) 2 and 3 only
Migration is a significant sociological process that can be analyzed using push and pull factors. It has profound consequences for both the society of origin, through remittances and labor loss, and the destination society, through population growth and labor supply. Recognizing these dual impacts is essential for understanding the broader demographic and socio-economic changes occurring as people move between regions for employment.

242. (A) Mahalwari system
The Mahalwari system was a land revenue model where the entire village community, or mahal, was held jointly responsible for paying revenue to the state. In this system, revenue was assessed for the whole village rather than for individual cultivators. This institutional arrangement emphasized collective responsibility and significantly influenced the social and economic organization of villages in the regions where it was implemented.

243. (D) The nature of class relations and economic exploitation.
The mode of production debate focuses on analyzing the fundamental nature of economic exploitation and class relations in agriculture. Scholars discussed whether the system was feudal, semi-feudal, or capitalist, using these theoretical categories to understand the underlying structural dynamics of rural society. This discussion is essential for comprehending the nature of development and the distribution of power in the agrarian sector.

244. (B) From relationships based on status and reciprocity to those based on contract and cash.
The decline of the Jajmani system represents a significant shift from traditional relationships based on hereditary status and reciprocal obligations toward modern ones based on impersonal contracts and cash transactions. As the market economy expands, traditional service ties weaken and are replaced by functional, market-driven interactions. This transformation reflects the broader modernization and commercialization of the rural economy and social structure.

245. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rural leadership has transformed from traditional ascriptive forms to modern achieved forms, a process significantly aided by democratic elections. The introduction of the Panchayati Raj system provided new institutional avenues for individuals to gain power based on electoral success and skills rather than birth status. This democratic process has encouraged a more diverse and competitive leadership within the contemporary village community.

246. (D) The land, the market, and the state.
A primary focus of peasant studies is understanding the complex interactions between peasants and their broader environment. This includes their relationship with the land as a means of production, with the market as a source of inputs and income, and with the state as an authority that makes demands. Analyzing these relationships is essential for understanding the specific pressures and dynamics of peasant life.

247. (A) Review the financial position of the Panchayats and recommend principles for resource sharing.
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body established under the 73rd Amendment specifically to ensure the financial viability of Panchayats. It reviews the fiscal status of local bodies and recommends principles for the sharing of tax revenues between the state government and Panchayats. This institution is vital for providing rural local governments with the necessary financial autonomy to perform their duties.

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248. (B) All of the above
When an entire family moves from a village to a city for a better livelihood, they engage in rural-to-urban migration. This movement is also an attempt at economic mobility through higher wages and social mobility through a change in status and lifestyle. Thus, the phenomenon simultaneously represents geographical movement, economic advancement, and a shift in social standing within the broader national structure.

249. (B) Bonded labor
Bonded labor is a severe social issue that directly results from extreme agrarian distress and household indebtedness. When vulnerable individuals are unable to repay loans, they may be forced into servitude to their creditors under exploitative conditions. This practice reflects the lack of economic alternatives and the persistence of traditional power dynamics that allow for the extreme exploitation of the rural poor.

250. (A) Creating structures and processes that enable people to exercise control over their own lives and development.
Empowerment in rural development involves establishing the institutional frameworks that allow people to take charge of their own progress. This means providing the resources, knowledge, and authority for local communities to participate in decision-making and manage their own affairs. By enhancing their collective agency, empowerment strategies aim to transform rural citizens into active participants rather than passive beneficiaries of development.

251. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While caste and class often overlap in rural India, they are analytically distinct concepts. The agrarian class structure is specifically based on economic relations to land and agricultural production rather than on traditional ritual status. Therefore, the assertion that they are synonymous is false, as class refers to economic hierarchy while caste pertains to a complex system of ritual and social status.

252. (D) A predominance of primary groups and relationships.
Rural social structure is characterized by a predominance of primary groups and close-knit relationships. In these small, homogeneous communities, interactions are mostly face-to-face and encompass whole personalities rather than segmented roles. This personal social environment contrasts with the more impersonal and diverse structure of urban societies, where secondary relationships and formal means of control are more prominent features of social organization.

253. (C) Root causes of agrarian unrest and migration.
Pauperization and de-peasantisation represent significant economic distress and structural displacement in rural areas. These processes, which involve the loss of land and livelihoods, are often the root causes of agrarian unrest and the increase in migration toward cities. When people lose their traditional means of survival, they are forced to either organize in protest or seek alternative employment in urban centers.

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254. (B) A shift in rural leadership and social mobility.
When a lower-caste trader gains wealth and successfully challenges traditional landlord dominance, it represents both social mobility and a shift in rural leadership. This change shows that economic success can facilitate a move from ascriptive to achieved status and alter traditional power structures. Analyzing such shifts helps in understanding the dynamic nature of contemporary village politics and social transformation.

255. (D) The economic and social aspect related to land
Agrarian relations primarily deal with the social and economic interactions that arise from the ownership and cultivation of land. This includes the relationships between various groups, such as landlords, tenants, and agricultural laborers. Understanding these dynamics is essential for analyzing the distribution of power, the nature of economic exploitation, and the overall socio-economic organization of the contemporary rural and agrarian community.

256. (A) It mandated the reservation of not less than one-third of seats and offices of chairpersons in Panchayats for women.
The most significant change for women's empowerment brought by the 73rd Amendment was the mandatory reservation of at least

various dynamic processes currently shaping rural Indian society.

190. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The mode of production refers to the combination of forces and relations of production in a society. However, the claim that the debate is irrelevant because all agriculture is capitalist is false. Scholars continue to debate the nature of Indian agriculture, with many arguing that feudal or semi-feudal relations persist in many regions, making the discussion highly relevant for understanding rural change.

191. (A) Pauperization and out-migration.
Economic challenges like land loss and indebtedness are significant factors that contribute to both pauperization and out-migration. As individuals become increasingly impoverished, they may lose all assets, reaching a state of destitution. Simultaneously, the lack of local livelihood options compels many to migrate to cities or other regions in search of work, illustrating the link between agrarian distress and demographic movement.

192. (B) 2 and 3 only
Migrant laborers face numerous challenges, with poor working conditions and a significant lack of social security being two of the most prominent issues. These problems make them highly vulnerable to exploitation in their destination areas. While low wages are also common, the lack of institutional protections and harsh environments are particularly critical problems that define the difficult reality for many migrant workers.

193. (B) Human and social relationships built around land.
Agrarian relations focus on the complex web of social and economic interactions that center on the ownership and use of land. This includes the relationships between landlords, tenants, and agricultural laborers. Understanding these dynamics is essential for analyzing the distribution of wealth, the nature of power, and the overall social organization of the rural community in terms of production.

194. (A) Political empowerment and inclusion in decision-making.
The reservation of seats for women in Panchayats is a strategic measure designed for their political empowerment. By guaranteeing them a formal role in local governance, the policy ensures that women are included in the decision-making processes of their communities. This institutional space allows them to influence development plans and advocate for their specific interests and needs within the village.

195. (C) Guaranteed high profits for all farmers.
Agrarian unrest typically stems from systemic problems like exploitation, debt, and low prices rather than from prosperity. If high profits were guaranteed for all farmers, there would be no reason for the widespread dissatisfaction and protests that characterize unrest. Therefore, guaranteed profits are not a reason for unrest; they would instead lead to stability and contentment within the agricultural sector.

196. (D) The agrarian class structure
Classifying the rural population into categories like landlords, peasants, and laborers is the fundamental method for studying the agrarian class structure. This analysis focuses on the hierarchical arrangement of people based on their relationship to land and its produce. By examining these categories, sociologists can understand the distribution of economic power and the nature of social inequality within the rural community.

197. (C) The commercialization and modernization of the rural economy.
The transition from traditional, reciprocal exchanges to monetary and contractual transactions is a key feature of the commercialization and modernization of the rural economy. This process integrates villages into the market system and replaces personal obligations with impersonal, cash-driven relations. This shift fundamentally alters the economic and social dynamics of the village, reflecting broader trends of agricultural development and structural change.

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distinction is important for analyzing the specific social and economic changes occurring.

265. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The 73rd Amendment established a uniform constitutional framework for Panchayati Raj across India, ensuring consistency in the structure of local governance. At the same time, it provided state governments with the flexibility to determine the specific powers and functions to be devolved to these bodies. This balance allows for a national standard while accommodating regional differences in administrative and developmental needs.

266. (A) Peasant Studies - Focus on small-scale agricultural producers.
Peasant studies is the sociological field that specifically focuses on the social and economic lives of small-scale agricultural producers. These individuals are part of larger societies but maintain a distinct subsistence-oriented production logic. Other pairs are incorrect; ruralism focuses on homogeneity rather than anonymity, agrarian relations focus on rural land use, and the 73rd Amendment aimed at the decentralization of power.

267. (C) Inter-generational debt and coercion
Bonded labor is most closely linked to the cycle of inter-generational debt and systemic coercion. It occurs when individuals are forced to work for a creditor to repay a loan, often under conditions where the debt is passed from one generation to the next. This exploitative practice represents a severe violation of freedom and is rooted in the extreme economic vulnerability of the poor.

268. (D) Trends of changes in rural society.
Studying the shift in occupational patterns from farm-based to non-farm activities is a study of the broader trends of change in rural society. This diversification reflects the modernization of the village economy and the declining absolute dependence on agriculture for survival. Analyzing these occupational shifts helps sociologists understand the structural transformation of rural life and its integration into wider markets.

269. (C) Green Revolution and increasing commercialization.
The mode of production debate became particularly prominent in the wake of the Green Revolution and the rapid commercialization of Indian agriculture. As new technologies and market influences transformed the agrarian landscape, scholars sought to characterize the resulting economic structure. They debated whether these changes indicated a transition to capitalism or the persistence of semi-feudal relations, seeking to understand the nature of change.

270. (B) Traditional, ascriptive leadership
A leader whose authority is derived from family status and hereditary land ownership represents traditional, ascriptive leadership. In this system, power is based on birth and established social hierarchy rather than personal achievement or democratic election. While modern institutions have introduced new leadership forms, ascriptive authority remains an influential factor in the social and political dynamics of many rural communities.

271. (D) Approaches to the study of Rural Society
The topic of 'Approaches to the study of Rural Society' is the most encompassing as it provides the overarching theoretical and methodological frameworks for rural sociology. It includes various specific themes like the Jajmani system, migration, and Panchayati Raj as components of a broader analysis. Understanding these diverse approaches allows for a comprehensive study of the various structural, functional, and dynamic aspects of rural life.

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272. (A) Devolution of powers, functions, and finances to local elected bodies.
Empowerment in the post-73rd Amendment era is achieved through the systematic devolution of authority, responsibilities, and financial resources to local elected bodies. This decentralization allows Panchayats to function as effective units of self-governance. By providing the tools for local decision-making, the system aims to increase the agency of rural citizens and ensure that development projects are tailored to their needs.

17. Which of the following is an example of the impact of industry on society?
(A) The reinforcement of traditional agrarian values
(B) The emergence of new social classes based on economic roles
(C) The decline in urbanization and migration
(D) The strengthening of the joint family system

18. The "Hawthorne Studies" are famously associated with the discovery of the importance of:
(A) The informal social system at work
(B) Formal bureaucratic rules
(C) The technical division of labour
(D) Surplus value extraction

19. Which statement best describes the relationship between formal and informal organization?
(A) They are mutually exclusive systems that cannot occupy the same organizational space.
(B) The informal organization is a deliberately planned component of the formal organization.
(C) The informal organization inevitably arises from the social interactions within the formal structure.
(D) The formal organization's primary systemic goal is to eliminate the informal organization.

20. A factory manager notices that workers from a particular region tend to form a close-knit group, helping each other and sometimes covering for each other's mistakes. This is an instance of the:
(A) Formal division of labour
(B) Process of rationalization
(C) Bureaucratic hierarchy
(D) Impact of social structure on industry

21. Match List I with List II regarding industrial relations mechanisms.
List I: (Mechanism)
P. Conciliation
Q. Adjudication
R. Arbitration
S. Collective Bargaining
List II: (Characteristic)
1. A neutral third party is chosen by both parties to give a binding decision.
2. A third party facilitates discussion but does not impose a decision.
3. Direct negotiation between employer and employee representatives.
4. A dispute is referred to a statutory body like a Labour Court or Tribunal for a binding decision.
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

22. What does 'collective bargaining' in industrial relations primarily refer to?
(A) A process where individual workers negotiate their contracts separately.
(B) A negotiation process between an employer and a group of employees (usually through a union).
(C) A legal process where a judge decides on a wage dispute.
(D) A system where the government sets all wages and working conditions.

23. The 'changing profile of labour' in recent decades includes a rise in:
(A) The number of permanent, full-time jobs in the manufacturing sector.
(B) The dominance of agricultural labour over industrial labour.
(C) The power of traditional, large-scale trade unions.
(D) Workers with higher educational and technical skills.

24. Consider the following statements about industrial dispute resolution.
Statement I: Adjudication is a voluntary process where the decision is not legally binding.
Statement II: Conciliation is a compulsory process where a third party imposes a final settlement.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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282. (A) The establishment of a constitutional foundation for Panchayati Raj Institutions.
The most direct and significant consequence of the 73rd Amendment was the establishment of a firm constitutional foundation for Panchayati Raj Institutions across India. This reform ensured that local self-governance became a permanent and mandatory feature of the democratic structure, with a uniform three-tier system, regular elections, and devolved powers. It effectively institutionalized grassroots democracy as the third tier of government.

283. (C) Mode of Production debate
The discussion about whether the agrarian economy is essentially feudal or capitalist is at the heart of the mode of production debate. Scholars use these theoretical categories to analyze the nature of economic organization and class relations in agriculture. This debate is crucial for understanding the trajectory of rural development and the specific mechanisms of exploitation and wealth accumulation in the countryside.

284. (D) Upward social mobility
When a family moves from being landless laborers to small landowners, they experience upward social mobility. This change represents an improvement in their economic status and their standing within the community's social hierarchy. Upward mobility highlights the potential for status changes in rural society, often driven by hard work, economic opportunities, or systemic reforms that provide land or resources.

285. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
A bonded laborer is tied to a creditor through debt, while a migrant laborer moves between places for work. A Jajman is the landowning patron in the traditional service-exchange system, and a peasant is a small-scale cultivator who maintains control over their land. These various roles and statuses provide a comprehensive look at the complex social and economic relations in rural India.

286. (B) Migration
The concepts of push and pull factors are fundamental for analyzing the process of migration. Push factors are the negative conditions in the home region that compel people to leave, such as poverty. Pull factors are the positive attributes of destination areas that attract people, such as better jobs. Together, these forces drive the movement of individuals and groups across different geographical regions.

287. (D) It is completely homogeneous with no internal differentiation.
Rural society is not completely homogeneous; it is characterized by significant internal differentiation based on factors like caste, class, gender, and religion. While villages may appear uniform from the outside, they contain complex social hierarchies and competing groups. Therefore, the assertion that rural society lacks internal differentiation is factually incorrect and ignores the diverse and stratified nature of contemporary village life.

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288. (A) Pauperization and bonded labor.
Strategies for rural development aim to address severe social issues like pauperization and bonded labor, which represent extreme economic vulnerability and exploitation. By implementing policies that promote asset creation and legal protection, development agencies seek to improve the quality of life and opportunities for the rural poor. Addressing these issues is essential for achieving a more equitable and inclusive society in the countryside.

289. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Factionalism is often a major obstacle to community development because it creates deep divisions that hamper cooperation. Rival groups may actively work to sabotage projects started by their opponents, prioritizing group interests and local power struggles over the collective welfare of the village. This internal conflict leads to inefficient resource use and persistent social tensions, significantly slowing the progress of developmental initiatives.

290. (A) Agrarian class structure
The hierarchical ordering of groups in the countryside based on their control over land is known as the agrarian class structure. This sociological framework categorizes individuals into groups like landlords, peasants, and laborers according to their relationship to the primary means of production. Analyzing this structure

273. (C) The degree of openness and stratification in a society.
The concept of social mobility is a vital tool for sociologists to analyze the degree of openness and the nature of stratification in a society. It measures the extent to which individuals can move between different status positions based on wealth, education, or politics. High levels of mobility indicate a more fluid social structure, while low mobility suggests a more rigid and closed hierarchy.

274. (D) A false but R is true.
The assertion that the Jajmani system was symmetrical and equal is incorrect; instead, it was an asymmetrical relationship embedded in the caste hierarchy. Landowning patrons, or Jajmans, held a dominant position over the service-providing castes, or Kamins. While the relationship involved reciprocal obligations, it was fundamentally hierarchical, with the distribution of power and resources heavily favoring the landowning upper castes.

275. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Agrarian unrest is an indicator of underlying tensions within the agricultural sector, often caused by economic exploitation or social distress. Peasant movements represent the organized expression of this unrest, as rural producers collectively demand reforms and justice. Recognizing both the signs of unrest and the organized movements that follow is essential for understanding the dynamics of social conflict and change in the countryside.

276. (B) Rural-to-Rural migration
Rural-to-rural migration describes the movement of people between different village environments, often for seasonal agricultural work. This process is driven by regional disparities in agricultural productivity, such as when laborers from dry areas move to irrigated zones during harvest seasons. This movement is a vital strategy for rural households to diversify their income and manage economic distress without permanently leaving rural life.

277. (C) The agrarian class structure.
Classifying the rural population into groups such as landlords, peasants, and laborers is the fundamental basis for studying the agrarian class structure. This analysis examines how economic relations to land create and maintain social hierarchies in the countryside. By categorizing people this way, sociologists can analyze the distribution of wealth, power, and the nature of exploitation and inequality within rural society.

278. (D) Religious syncretism
While processes like migration, social mobility, and economic advancement are central to rural development and structural change, religious syncretism is a cultural or theological process. It involves the blending of different religious beliefs and practices. While it may occur in rural areas, it is generally not classified as a primary sociological process of development or structural change in the agrarian context.

279. (A) Rural Leadership and Factionalism
The study of conflicts over community resources led by rival groups falls under the theme of rural leadership and factionalism. These factions are often centered on powerful individuals or families and engage in competition that significantly influences local politics and development. Analyzing these internal divisions is essential for understanding the dynamics of power and why collective action can be difficult in a village.

280. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
De-peasantisation and pauperization are distinct but related processes of rural decline. De-peasantisation refers specifically to the structural loss of land and status as an independent producer. Pauperization refers to the process of becoming extremely poor and destitute. Together, these terms help sociologists analyze the severe economic vulnerability and the downward mobility experienced by many small-scale cultivators and rural households.

281. (B) Peasant Studies
Peasant studies is the academic field dedicated to the formal study of small-scale agricultural producers who are integrated into larger state societies. This discipline analyzes the specific social, economic, and political dynamics of peasant life, including their relationship to the market and the state. By focusing on this group, researchers can understand the unique challenges and resilience of subsistence-oriented producers.

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economy and the nature of class relations. This debate is essential for understanding the specific mechanisms of exploitation, wealth accumulation, and the overall trajectory of development in the countryside.

300. (D) Make local governance more inclusive and representative.
The empowerment of marginalized groups through reservations in the Panchayati Raj system is a direct attempt to create a more inclusive and representative local governance. By guaranteeing seats for women and members of SC/ST, the system ensures that diverse voices are included in decision-making. This structural reform aims to challenge traditional power monopolies and ensure that development projects address the needs of the entire community.

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CHAPTER 07
Industry and Society

1. Who among the classical sociologists extensively analyzed the concept of 'Division of Labour' in his work "The Division of Labor in Society"?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) Max Weber
(D) Auguste Comte

2. Consider the following statements regarding Max Weber's concept of bureaucracy.
Statement I: Bureaucracy is characterized by a clear hierarchy of authority and a system of rules.
Statement II: Positions within a bureaucracy are typically based on personal loyalty and kinship rather than technical competence.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

3. In the context of Marxian analysis, what is the term for the value produced by a worker over and above the value of their own labour-power, which is appropriated by the capitalist?
(A) Use Value
(B) Exchange Value
(C) Surplus Value
(D) Commodity Value

4. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an ideal-type bureaucracy as described by Max Weber?
(A) A well-defined hierarchy of authority
(B) A system of abstract rules
(C) Impersonal orientation in decision-making
(D) Appointments based on patronage and personal favoritism

5. Match List I with List II regarding concepts from classical sociological tradition.
List I: (Concept)
P. Alienation
Q. Anomie
R. Rationality
S. Production Relations
List II: (Thinker)
1. Émile Durkheim
2. Max Weber
3. Karl Marx
4. Karl Marx
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

6. According to Karl Marx, what defines the relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in a capitalist society?
(A) Cooperative partnership
(B) Relations of production
(C) Social solidarity
(D) Functional interdependence

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7. A worker in a large automobile factory is responsible only for fitting the left-front wheel on cars. He feels disconnected from the final product and has no creative input. Which Marxian concept best describes his situation?
(A) Surplus Value
(B) Class Consciousness
(C) Rationality
(D) Alienation

8. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Max Weber argued that rationality is a key feature of modern industrial societies.
Reason (R): The rise of bureaucracy, with its emphasis on efficiency, calculability, and rules, is a prime example of the process of

rationalization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. According to Durkheim, the division of labour in industrial society leads to:
(A) Mechanical Solidarity
(B) Collective Consciousness
(C) Organic Solidarity
(D) Segmental Society

10. Which statement incorrectly describes the concept of surplus value in Marx's theory?
(A) It is a fair compensation given to workers for their extra effort.
(B) It is the source of profit for the capitalist.
(C) It represents the unpaid labour of the worker.
(D) It is created because labour-power is sold for its exchange value, which is less than the value it creates.

11. Consider the following statements about alienation.
1. Alienation refers to the separation of individuals from their work, the product of their work, their fellow beings, and their own human potential.
2. Émile Durkheim saw alienation as a primary consequence of organic solidarity.
3. For Marx, alienation is a defining feature of life under capitalism.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

12. The idea of the factory as a 'social system' implies that it is:
(A) purely a technical unit for production.
(B) an interconnected network of social roles, statuses, and norms.
(C) a place completely devoid of social interactions.
(D) a system governed only by economic motives.

13. What is the primary difference between formal and informal organization within a factory?
(A) Formal organization deals with production, while informal organization deals with sales.
(B) Formal organization is composed of workers, while informal organization is composed of managers.
(C) Formal organization is planned and documented, while informal organization emerges spontaneously.
(D) Formal organization is temporary, while informal organization is permanent.

14. The existence of friendship groups, cliques, and social gatherings among workers in a factory represents the:
(A) Formal organization
(B) Bureaucratic structure
(C) Division of labour
(D) Informal organization

15. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The informal organization within a factory can sometimes work against the goals of the formal organization.
Reason (R): Informal groups may develop norms that restrict output or resist changes introduced by management.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. How does the social structure, such as the caste system in India, impact industry?
(A) It has minimal impact on the evolution of modern industrial organizational practices.
(B) It can influence recruitment, promotion, and the formation of informal networks.
(C) It primarily affects religious observations and traditional practices on factory premises.
(D) It ensures a perfectly functioning meritocracy in all contemporary industrial settings.

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2. Industrialization generally leads to a decline in social mobility.
3. The emergence of a working class is a direct consequence of the industrialization process.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

35. The concept of 'class conflict' in an industrial society, as per Marxian theory, primarily refers to the struggle between:
(A) Different religious groups
(B) Skilled and unskilled workers
(C) The bourgeoisie (owners) and the proletariat (workers)
(D) Rural and urban populations

36. Which statement accurately describes the impact of industrialization on education in India?
(A) It decreased the importance of formal education.
(B) It led to a focus solely on traditional and religious learning.
(C) It resulted in the closure of universities and colleges.
(D) It created a demand for vocational and technical training to supply a skilled workforce.

37. The 'Indianisation of Sociology' is a call to:
(A) Reject all Western sociological theories and concepts.
(B) Translate all major sociological works into Indian languages.
(C) Apply sociological concepts and methods that are relevant to the Indian social context.
(D) Argue for the superiority of Indian society over others.

38. Which of the following is a major challenge associated with the privatization of education?
(A) Decreased competition among educational institutions.
(B) Potential for increased inequality in access to quality education.
(C) A decline in the quality of education due to lack of innovation.
(D) Reduced choice for students and parents.

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39. What is a key objective of India's Science and Technology Policy?
(A) To discourage scientific research and innovation.
(B) To rely exclusively on imported technology.
(C) To focus scientific development only on agriculture.
(D) To promote indigenous technology development and link it to national goals.

40. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Globalization presents both opportunities and challenges for the Indian industry.
Reason (R): While it opens up global markets, it also exposes domestic industries to intense international competition.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. The shift from solidarity based on likeness (mechanical) to solidarity based on interdependence (organic) is a central theme in the work of:
(A) Max Weber on rationality
(B) Karl Marx on alienation
(C) Émile Durkheim on the division of labour
(D) G.S. Ghurye on Indianisation

42. Consider the following statements.
Statement I: 'Rationality', in Weberian terms, refers to the replacement of tradition and emotion as motivators of behavior with calculations based on efficiency and consequences.
Statement II: Substantive rationality involves decision-making based on a specific value system, which may not be 'efficient' in a formal sense.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is

25. What is the primary purpose of a 'Quality Circle' in an industrial setting?
(A) To negotiate wage increases for workers.
(B) To act as a formal grievance redressal body.
(C) To involve a small group of employees in identifying and solving work-related problems.
(D) To organize social and cultural events for the workforce.

26. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of a trade union?
(A) To appoint the Chief Executive Officer of the company.
(B) To secure better wages and working conditions for its members.
(C) To represent workers in disputes with management.
(D) To provide welfare services and legal advice to members.

27. 'Worker Participation in Management' through mechanisms like Joint Management Councils (JMCs) aims to:
(A) Replace the management entirely with worker representatives.
(B) Eliminate the need for trade unions.
(C) Focus solely on increasing production targets.
(D) Give workers a voice in decision-making processes that affect them.

28. The process in which an impartial third party is appointed by a government authority to hear a dispute and deliver a binding judgement is known as:
(A) Arbitration
(B) Adjudication
(C) Conciliation
(D) Collective Bargaining

29. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): In recent years, there has been a shift in labour-management relations from confrontation to cooperation.
Reason (R): The rise of a more educated workforce and new management philosophies have emphasized mutual goals and problem-solving over adversarial tactics.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

30. Which term describes a form of dispute resolution where both parties agree to submit their case to a neutral third party and abide by that party's decision?
(A) Adjudication
(B) Conciliation
(C) Litigation
(D) Voluntary Arbitration

31. Industrialization in India has led to a significant impact on the family structure, most notably:
(A) A trend towards nuclear families, especially in urban areas.
(B) The strengthening and expansion of the traditional joint family system.
(C) A complete disappearance of kinship ties.
(D) A decrease in the economic role of family members.

32. How has industrialization impacted the stratification system in India?
(A) It has completely eradicated caste-based inequalities.
(B) It has created a new system of class stratification alongside the existing caste hierarchy.
(C) It has reinforced the traditional jajmani system.
(D) It has led to a society with no social stratification.

33. Which of the following is considered an obstacle to industrialization in India?
(A) A large and young workforce
(B) Inadequate infrastructure, such as power and transport
(C) High levels of literacy and technical education
(D) A stable and democratic political system

34. Consider the following statements about the impact of industrialization.
1. Industrialization increases the demand for specialized and technical education.

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is essential for understanding the distribution of wealth and the nature of economic and social power in rural society.

291. (D) Five years
Under the 73rd Amendment, the tenure of a Panchayat at all levels is fixed at five years. This provision ensures the stability of local governance and mandates the holding of regular elections to maintain democratic accountability. By establishing this fixed term, the amendment prevents state governments from indefinitely delaying elections and ensures that the local representative bodies are periodically refreshed through the democratic process.

292. (B) Agrarian unrest and peasant movements
The study of why and how peasants protest falls under the theme of agrarian unrest and peasant movements. This topic analyzes the causes of collective dissatisfaction, the patterns of mobilization, and the resulting demands for structural change. By examining these protests, sociologists can gain insights into the underlying tensions of the agrarian system and the struggle for social and economic justice.

293. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Social mobility is not exclusively an upward movement; it can also be downward. Individuals or groups can experience a decline in their status and economic standing, such as through pauperization or loss of property. Recognizing both upward and downward mobility is essential for a complete understanding of the dynamic and sometimes precarious nature of social and economic life within the contemporary rural structure.

294. (A) 3, 2, 1
The institutional development of rural governance in India began with the Community Development Programme in 1952. This was followed by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee's report in 1957, which introduced the concept of democratic decentralization. The process culminated in 1992 with the granting of constitutional status to Panchayats, marking the final stage in the formalization of rural local self-governance.

295. (A) Trend of change in rural society.
The weakening of traditional patron-client relations and the rise of market-based ones is a major trend of change in rural society. This shift reflects the broader integration of villages into the national and global economy, where personal ties of reciprocity are replaced by impersonal, cash-driven contracts. This transformation fundamentally changes the social and economic organization of the village and the nature of individual livelihoods.

296. (B) Economic mobility
Economic mobility refers specifically to the improvement or decline in the financial status of an individual or family. In a rural context, positive economic mobility involves gaining wealth, purchasing land, or increasing income through better jobs. This process is a key objective of development and can lead to broader changes in social status and political influence, highlighting the importance of economic success.

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297. (B) Corporate stock ownership
Traditional agrarian institutions recognize land ownership systems like Zamindari, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari, which involve individual, community, or state rights. Corporate stock ownership, which refers to the ownership of shares in a private company, is not a traditional land ownership system within the context of rural and agrarian sociology. Instead, it is an urban and industrial form of asset ownership and investment.

298. (C) Bonded labor
Bonded labor is a form of forced servitude that arises from extreme indebtedness and involves the loss of personal freedom. It occurs when individuals are compelled to work for a creditor to repay a loan, often under exploitative and coercive conditions. This practice is a severe violation of rights and a manifestation of the extreme economic vulnerability and power imbalances present in many rural areas.

299. (C) Mode of Production debate
The theoretical discussion about whether rural India is feudal, semi-feudal, or capitalist is known as the mode of production debate. Scholars use these categories to analyze the underlying structural dynamics of the agrarian

incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

43. Match List I with List II concerning Marxian concepts.
List I: (Term)
P. Alienation from the product
Q. Alienation from the process
R. Alienation from species-being
S. Alienation from others
List II: (Description)
1. Worker has no control over the production activity itself.
2. Worker is separated from their innate human creativity and potential.
3. Social relationships are reduced to market transactions.
4. Worker does not own the object they produce.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

44. Which of the following is an incorrect representation of a bureaucratic characteristic?
(A) Official business is conducted on a continuous, rule-bound basis.
(B) Officials are subject to personal and arbitrary commands from superiors.
(C) Every official has a clearly defined sphere of competence.
(D) Written documents (files) are preserved as records of official actions.

45. The "impersonal orientation" of a bureaucracy, according to Weber, means that officials should:
(A) Be unfriendly and unapproachable to the public.
(B) Ignore the established rules and regulations.
(C) Act without personal feelings and favoritism.
(D) Make decisions based on their personal relationships.

46. Place the following stages of industrialization's impact in a logical sequence.
1. Emergence of a factory system
2. Growth of urban centers
3. Decline of agrarian economy
4. Development of new class structures
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

47. The idea that a factory can be analyzed in terms of its constituent parts like the technological system, the administrative system, and the social system, is an application of:
(A) Structural-Functionalism
(B) Conflict Theory
(C) Symbolic Interactionism
(D) Post-modernism

48. What is a potential positive function of the informal organization in a factory?
(A) It always leads to strikes and lockouts.
(B) It can improve communication and teamwork among employees.
(C) It eliminates the need for formal management.
(D) It ensures that production targets are always exceeded.

49. An industrial town experiencing high levels of pollution, overcrowding, and a breakdown in traditional social norms is an example of:
(A) The positive impact of industry on society.
(B) The factory as a formal organization.
(C) The dysfunctional impact of industry on society.
(D) The process of rationalization.

50. The changing profile of labour from 'blue-collar' manual work to 'white-collar' knowledge-based work reflects:
(A) A quantitative decline in the overall process of global industrialization.
(B) The sociological transition from industrial to post-industrial society.
(C) The systemic failure of traditional trade unions to adapt to change.
(D) The ultimate success of long-term collective bargaining processes.

51. Consider the following statements about industrial dispute mechanisms.
1. Conciliation is a process of persuasion and is not binding on the parties.
2. Adjudication by a Labour Court results in a legally binding award.

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traditional lifestyles.
(C) Promote the import of all technological goods.
(D) Restrict scientific research to government laboratories only.

89. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Impact of Industrialization)
P. Emergence of nuclear families
Q. Rise of a new class structure
R. Increased demand for technical skills
S. Growth of urban centers
List II: (Area of Impact)
1. Stratification
2. Education
3. Urbanization
4. Family
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

90. An industrial dispute is referred to a Labour Court for a final and binding decision. This process is:
(A) Conciliation
(B) Adjudication
(C) Collective Bargaining
(D) Arbitration

91. Which classical theorist saw the modern world as an "iron cage" of rationality?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) Max Weber
(D) Herbert Spencer

92. The surplus value theory is central to Marx's explanation of:
(A) Social integration
(B) Capitalist exploitation
(C) Religious belief
(D) Bureaucratic efficiency

93. Consider the following statements.
1. Informal organization is a necessary and unavoidable part of any formal organization.
2. The goals of the informal organization are always in conflict with the goals of the formal organization.
3. The Hawthorne studies highlighted the importance of the informal organization.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

94. The shift in labour-management relations from a purely adversarial model to one that may include cooperation is driven by:
(A) The complete and final political victory of labour over corporate management.
(B) Recognition of shared interests in productivity and survival in a competitive market.
(C) Rigorous government legislation that outlaws all forms of industrial dispute.
(D) The strategic elimination of all administrative and management positions.

95. In the context of industrialization's impact on stratification, what is the primary basis of the 'class' system?
(A) Ritual purity and pollution
(B) Hereditary status
(C) Economic position and relationship to the means of production
(D) Regional and linguistic affiliation

96. A major limitation of industrialization in India has been its:
(A) Tendency to create too many jobs.
(B) Failure to produce any consumer goods.
(C) Uneven regional development, creating pockets of prosperity and backwardness.
(D) Complete rejection by the Indian population.

97. The concept of 'Indianisation of Sociology' is closely associated with which of the following sociologists?
(A) M.N. Srinivas
(B) G.S. Ghurye
(C) A.R. Desai
(D) Yogendra Singh

98. Which of the following represents a potential conflict arising from the privatization of education?
(A) The goal of social equity versus the motive of private profit.
(B) The mandated uniformity of curriculum in

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theoretical models with limited practical utility.
(D) Discouraging private sector collaboration in large-scale research and development.

61. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Sociologist)
P. Karl Marx
Q. Max Weber
R. Émile Durkheim
S. Elton Mayo
List II: (Associated Concept/Study)
1. Bureaucracy and Rationality
2. Division of Labour and Anomie
3. Hawthorne Studies
4. Surplus Value and Alienation
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

62. In Durkheim's view, a state of 'anomie' can arise from a rapid division of labour when:
(A) There is excessive and restrictive moral regulation in a given society.
(B) Social norms and regulations fail to keep pace with rapid social changes.
(C) Individuals are too deeply integrated into cohesive social and local groups.
(D) Mechanical solidarity becomes overwhelmingly strong in industrial sectors.

63. Which statement about Weber's concept of 'rationality' is incorrect?
(A) It is a central feature of the modernization process.
(B) It involves calculability, predictability, and control.
(C) It is synonymous with being reasonable or moral.
(D) Bureaucracy is the epitome of formal rationality.

64. A manager who strictly follows company rules and procedures, even when a more compassionate or practical solution is available, is demonstrating:
(A) Charismatic authority
(B) Bureaucratic rationality
(C) Informal organizational behavior
(D) Anomic behavior

65. According to Marx, the fundamental basis of any society is its:
(A) Religious beliefs
(B) Political system
(C) Mode of production
(D) Legal framework

66. Consider the following statements.
Statement I: The factory as a social system includes norms, values, and status-role relationships, not just machinery and buildings.
Statement II: The informal organization is officially designed by the management to supplement the formal structure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

67. The "grapevine" is a well-known example of:
(A) A formal communication channel
(B) A bureaucratic rule
(C) An informal communication network
(D) A collective bargaining agreement

68. Which of the following best illustrates the impact of industry on social stratification?
(A) The continuation of the jajmani system in villages.
(B) The emergence of a professional middle class and an industrial working class.
(C) The reduction of all citizens to a single, undifferentiated economic status.
(D) The strengthening of caste as the sole determinant of social status.

69. The main difference between adjudication and arbitration is that:
(A) Adjudication is voluntary, while arbitration is compulsory.
(B) The adjudicator is a government-appointed judicial authority, while an arbitrator is often chosen by the parties themselves.
(C) An arbitrator's decision is not binding, while an adjudicator's is.
(D) Adjudication deals with wages, while arbitration deals with working conditions.

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3. Arbitration is always compulsory and imposed by the government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

52. The establishment of Joint Management Councils (JMCs) in India was a policy initiative to promote:
(A) Collective Bargaining
(B) Worker Participation in Management
(C) Adjudication of disputes
(D) The growth of trade unions

53. A factory in India gives preference in hiring to people from the owner's native village and caste. This practice illustrates:
(A) The formal rules of bureaucracy.
(B) The principle of collective bargaining.
(C) The functioning of a Quality Circle.
(D) The impact of social structure on industry.

54. The process by which workers and management jointly negotiate terms and conditions of employment is called:
(A) Conciliation
(B) Arbitration
(C) Collective Bargaining
(D) Adjudication

55. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The traditional power of trade unions in many sectors has been declining.
Reason (R): Factors like the growth of the unorganized sector, changing nature of work (e.g., gig economy), and legislative changes have contributed to this decline.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

56. The impact of industrialization on the family in India is best characterized as:
(A) A uniform and rapid transition toward the Western nuclear family model.
(B) The complete disintegration of all traditional and modern family forms.
(C) A complex process involving nuclearization and joint family adaptation.
(D) The absolute strengthening of patriarchal authority in modern households.

57. One of the primary limitations to rapid industrialization in post-independence India was:
(A) An over-reliance on the private sector from the beginning.
(B) A lack of a potential workforce.
(C) The absence of any science and technology policy.
(D) The "license-permit raj" and a restrictive regulatory environment.

58. The call for 'Indianisation of Sociology' criticizes the uncritical application of Western theories because they:
(A) Present concepts that are intellectually too difficult to comprehend.
(B) May not adequately explain realities structured by caste and kinship.
(C) Are inherently flawed and possess no analytical value for researchers.
(D) Were originally not written or published in major Indian languages.

59. Which of the following is a potential consequence of the privatization of higher education in India?
(A) Education becomes more affordable for all sections of society.
(B) The quality of all private institutions is guaranteed to be superior to public ones.
(C) It may lead to commercialization and compromise academic standards for profit.
(D) It ensures equal access for students from all socio-economic backgrounds.

60. India's Science and Technology Policy often emphasizes the need for 'frugal innovation'. What does this concept imply?
(A) Investing substantial capital in the acquisition of sophisticated imported technology.
(B) Developing high-quality, low-cost solutions relevant to the needs of a large population.
(C) Directing scientific research toward

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(B) Marx's theory of surplus value
(C) Weber's model of bureaucracy
(D) The functioning of informal organizations

80. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The social structure of a society, including its values and norms, can either facilitate or hinder industrial development.
Reason (R): A society that values entrepreneurship and technical skill is more likely to industrialize successfully than one that prioritizes traditional, hereditary occupations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. The concept of 'organic solidarity' is based on:
(A) Similarity and likeness among individuals
(B) A strong collective conscience
(C) Interdependence and specialization of roles
(D) Repressive laws and punishment

82. What is the most appropriate description of a 'Joint Management Council' (JMC)?
(A) A statutory body composed of major shareholders that directly runs the company.
(B) A local trade union that focuses primarily on organizing strikes and protests.
(C) A form of worker participation for consultation and information sharing.
(D) A government tribunal established for settling complex industrial wage disputes.

83. The growth of slums, increased pollution, and traffic congestion in cities are often cited as negative consequences of:
(A) The Green Revolution
(B) Rural development programs
(C) Rapid and unplanned industrialization
(D) The privatization of education

84. The 'changing profile of labour' does NOT include which of the following trends?
(A) An increase in female labour force participation across various sectors.
(B) A growing informal or unorganized sector within the national economy.
(C) A shift from highly skilled work toward entirely unskilled manual labour.
(D) The rise of new work forms like freelancing and the emerging gig economy.

85. Consider the following statements about industrialization and social change in India.
Statement I: Industrialization has weakened the influence of caste in the urban, formal employment sector but its influence persists in social relations.
Statement II: The joint family system has completely disappeared in India due to industrialization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

86. A key argument against the privatization of education is that it may lead to:
(A) A persistent focus on 'education as a public good' rather than a commodity.
(B) A significant and observable decrease in the cost of higher education for all.
(C) The exclusion of meritorious disadvantaged students due to high fees.
(D) An oversupply of highly qualified and experienced teachers in the local system.

87. Which of the following is a potential consequence of the privatization of higher education in India?
(A) Decreased competition among educational institutions.
(B) Potential for increased inequality in access to quality education.
(C) A decline in the quality of education due to lack of innovation.
(D) Reduced choice for students and parents.

88. The main objective of a Science and Technology Policy in a developing country like India is to:
(A) Foster a scientific temper and use science and technology for socio-economic development.
(B) Limit the use of technology to preserve

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(D) A decline in the need for education.

109. Consider the following statements.
Statement I: A conciliator has the authority to impose a legally binding settlement on the disputing parties.
Statement II: An arbitrator's award is typically binding on both labour and management, provided they agreed to the arbitration process.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

110. The establishment of Quality Circles was inspired by management practices developed in which country?
(A) United States
(B) Germany
(C) Japan
(D) India

111. What is the primary purpose of collective bargaining?
(A) To replace management with a worker's cooperative.
(B) To arrive at a formal agreement (contract) covering wages, hours, and other conditions of employment.
(C) To have a judge settle all workplace issues.
(D) To create informal social groups in the workplace.

112. The persistence of caste-based networks in securing jobs in modern industries in India is an example of:
(A) The ideal functioning of bureaucracy.
(B) The impact of the pre-existing social structure on industry.
(C) A successful implementation of worker participation in management.
(D) The process of collective bargaining.

113. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Industrialization in India has been a major driver of urbanization.
Reason (R): The establishment of industries creates employment opportunities that attract migrants from rural to urban areas.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

114. The term 'class consciousness', in a Marxian sense, refers to:
(A) An individual's awareness of their social class.
(B) The awareness by a social class of its shared interests and its opposition to other classes.
(C) A feeling of superiority over other social classes.
(D) The belief that class divisions are natural and unchangeable.

115. A significant obstacle to the success of worker participation in management schemes in India has been:
(A) The exceptionally high level of education observed among all factory workers.
(B) The complete absence of registered trade unions in many industrial sectors.
(C) Apathy or resistance from both management and some established trade unions.
(D) The over-enthusiastic and uncoordinated participation of all employees.

116. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Challenge)
P. Indianisation of Sociology
Q. Privatization of Education
R. Linking R&D to national needs
S. Balancing competition and domestic protection
List II: (Associated Area)
1. Globalization
2. Academic Discipline
3. Science and Technology Policy
4. Education Policy
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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all educational institutions.
(C) The steady decline in student enrollment across all academic courses.
(D) The mandatory hiring of exclusively government-approved teaching staff.

99. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Industrialization fundamentally alters the educational landscape of a society.
Reason (R): It creates a demand for a literate and technically skilled workforce that the traditional, agrarian educational system cannot supply.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

100. A trade union's primary strength in collective bargaining comes from:
(A) The personal wealth of its leaders.
(B) Its ability to control production through collective action like a strike.
(C) Its affiliation with a political party.
(D) The number of lawyers it employs.

101. Durkheim's concept of 'mechanical solidarity' is characteristic of:
(A) Modern, industrial societies with a high degree of specialization.
(B) Traditional, pre-industrial societies with little division of labour.
(C) Societies experiencing high levels of anomie.
(D) Bureaucratic organizations.

102. According to Max Weber, the authority of a bureaucratic official is based on:
(A) Personal charisma
(B) Traditional or inherited status
(C) Legally defined and rational rules
(D) Popular consensus among subordinates

103. A worker on an assembly line who performs the same repetitive task all day without any understanding of the overall production process is a classic example of:
(A) Alienation from the process of labour
(B) High job satisfaction
(C) Worker participation in management
(D) Organic solidarity

104. What is the correct definition of 'relations of production' in Marxian terms?
(A) The technical methods and machinery used in production.
(B) The social relationships people enter into to produce and exchange goods.
(C) The informal social networks within a factory.
(D) The trade agreements between different countries.

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105. Chronologically arrange the emergence of these concepts in classical sociology.
1. The Division of Labor in Society (Durkheim)
2. The Communist Manifesto (Marx & Engels)
3. Economy and Society (Weber)
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1

106. The factory viewed as a 'social system' means that it has internal sub-systems that are:
(A) Completely independent of each other.
(B) Interrelated and interdependent.
(C) Purely mechanical and non-human.
(D) Unrelated to the external social environment.

107. Which statement accurately distinguishes formal from informal organization?
(A) Formal organization is emotional and affective; informal is rational and instrumental.
(B) Formal organization is explicitly created for a purpose; informal organization arises from spontaneous social interaction.
(C) Formal organization is found in industry; informal organization is found in families.
(D) Formal organization is always small-scale; informal organization is always large-scale.

108. The increasing participation of women in the industrial workforce is an example of:
(A) The impact of industry on the family and gender roles.
(B) The failure of industrialization.
(C) The persistence of traditional stratification.

70. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Collective bargaining strengthens the position of workers in negotiations with management.
Reason (R): By negotiating as a group, workers can exert more pressure than they could as individuals, leading to better terms of employment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. A small group of employees from the same work area who meet voluntarily and regularly to identify, analyze, and solve work-related problems are known as a:
(A) Joint Management Council
(B) Trade Union Executive Committee
(C) Quality Circle
(D) Board of Directors

72. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of industrialization in India.
1. It led to a decline in the importance of agriculture in the national economy.
2. It was uniformly distributed across all regions of the country.
3. It created new forms of social inequality based on class.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

73. The term 'class conflict' in industrial society implies that the interests of the capital-owning class and the wage-earning class are:
(A) Structurally identical in their long-term economic and social goals.
(B) Fundamentally irreconcilable within the existing capitalist framework.
(C) Easily mediated by government intervention and state-led policy measures.
(D) Socially irrelevant to the broader evolution of the modern social structure.

74. The "privatization of education" under globalization refers to:
(A) The government taking over all private schools and colleges.
(B) The increasing role of private, for-profit entities in providing educational services.
(C) Making all education free for all citizens.
(D) The introduction of a uniform curriculum across all institutions.

75. The debate on the 'Indianisation of Sociology' is fundamentally a debate about:
(A) Selecting the most appropriate language of instruction in university departments.
(B) Universal applicability versus contextual relevance of sociological knowledge.
(C) Balancing the number of native Indian sociologists against foreign researchers.
(D) Identifying the specific historical and regional origins of sociology as a discipline.

76. Arrange the following industrial dispute resolution methods in increasing order of external control and binding authority.
1. Collective Bargaining
2. Conciliation
3. Adjudication
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 2, 1

77. According to Marx, what is the primary source of alienation under capitalism?
(A) The complexity of modern technology
(B) The decline of religion
(C) The bureaucratic nature of the state
(D) The private ownership of the means of production

78. Which of the following is NOT one of the four types of alienation identified by Karl Marx?
(A) Alienation from the product of labour
(B) Alienation from the process of labour
(C) Alienation from the state and government
(D) Alienation from fellow human beings

79. A government official's position and authority are tied to the office they hold, not to their person. This principle is a key part of:
(A) Durkheim's concept of anomie

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117. The transition from a situation where workers own their own tools and control their work (craftsman) to one where they work for a wage using tools owned by others (factory worker) is central to the concept of:
(A) Anomie
(B) Alienation
(C) Rationalization
(D) Mechanical Solidarity

118. Which statement about a bureaucracy's 'rules' is correct according to Weber?
(A) Rules are temporary and change daily.
(B) Rules are abstract, stable, and exhaustive, and can be learned.
(C) Rules are applied differently based on the official's personal preference.
(D) There are no rules in a true bureaucracy, only the leader's commands.

119. Consider the following statements about classical sociological concepts.
1. For Marx, the 'relations of production' are the key to understanding all other social institutions.
2. For Durkheim, 'anomie' is a positive state of freedom from social constraints.
3. For Weber, 'rationalization' is a process that is unique to the economic sphere and does not affect other areas of life.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

120. The concept that workers are paid a wage equivalent to the cost of maintaining them, while the extra value they produce is taken by the capitalist, is the core of:
(A) Weber's theory of bureaucracy
(B) Durkheim's theory of solidarity
(C) Marx's theory of surplus value
(D) Pareto's theory of elite circulation

121. The "grapevine" or informal communication channel within an organization can be beneficial because it:
(A) Always transmits accurate and official information.
(B) Can sometimes disseminate information faster than formal channels.
(C) Eliminates the need for managers to communicate with employees.
(D) Is the basis for all formal decision-making.

122. Industrialization's impact on education is primarily seen in the:
(A) Decline in literacy rates.
(B) Shift in curriculum towards skills required by industry.
(C) Promotion of religious education over secular education.
(D) Complete state withdrawal from the education sector.

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123. Which industrial relations mechanism is essentially a negotiation between two parties without the involvement of a third party?
(A) Conciliation
(B) Arbitration
(C) Adjudication
(D) Collective Bargaining

124. The 'changing profile of labour' in the context of globalization includes:
(A) A steady and observable decrease in contractual and temporary work.
(B) A workforce that is increasingly located in one permanent regional factory.
(C) An increase in the systemic importance of multi-skilling and adaptability.
(D) A significant decline in the total number of women in the workforce.

125. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The impact of industrialization on the family structure in India is complex and not a simple one-way process.
Reason (R): While there is a trend towards nuclear families in urban areas, the joint family often adapts, performing new functions like providing support to migrant members.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

126. A primary concern regarding the privatization of education is its potential to turn education into a:
(A) Public good
(B) Fundamental right
(C) Marketable commodity
(D) Charitable service

127. The development of indigenous technologies and self-reliance are key goals of:
(A) India's industrial relations policy
(B) India's Science and Technology Policy
(C) The process of collective bargaining
(D) The concept of alienation

128. What is a key difference between 'class' and 'caste' in the context of Indian social stratification?
(A) Class is based on birth, while caste is based on achievement.
(B) Class allows for social mobility, while caste is traditionally ascriptive and rigid.
(C) Class is a feature of rural society, while caste is a feature of urban society.
(D) There is no difference between the two concepts.

129. The main aim of a trade union is to:
(A) Promote the interests of the management.
(B) Maximize the company's profits.
(C) Protect and advance the interests of its member workers.
(D) Take over the ownership of the factory.

130. A group of five machine operators and their supervisor meet weekly to discuss ways to reduce machine downtime and improve product finish. This is an example of a:
(A) Collective bargaining session
(B) Quality Circle
(C) Joint Management Council
(D) Strike committee

131. The concept of 'bureaucracy' as an ideal type was systematically developed by:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) Max Weber
(D) A. R. Desai

132. The feeling of normlessness and a breakdown of social regulation in a modern industrial society is termed as:
(A) Alienation
(B) Anomie
(C) Rationality
(D) Bureaucracy

133. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Industrial Relations Term)
P. Conciliation
Q. Adjudication
R. Collective Bargaining
S. Worker Participation in Management
List II: (Definition)
1. A statutory body gives a binding judgement on a dispute.
2. An institutional arrangement for consultation between labour and management.
3. A third party helps disputing parties to reach a mutual agreement.
4. Representatives of labour and management negotiate a contract.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

134. Which of the following correctly identifies a feature of the changing profile of industrial labour?
(A) A significant and steady decline in the average age of the total workforce.
(B) A persistent decrease in the structural need for advanced technical skills.
(C) An increase in absolute job security and permanent lifelong employment.
(D) A shift from a largely uneducated to a more highly educated workforce.

135. The argument that sociology in India needs to develop its own concepts and theories rooted in Indian social reality is known as the call for:
(A) Privatization of Sociology
(B) Globalization of Sociology
(C) Indianisation of Sociology
(D) Rationalization of Sociology

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136. The social relationships between those who own the means of production and those who sell their labour power are termed by Marx as:
(A) Division of labour
(B) Production relations
(C) Bureaucratic relations
(D) Informal organization

137. Which of the following is an example of the impact of social structure on industry?
(A) The adoption of a new manufacturing technology.
(B) The appointment of a manager based on his caste rather than his qualifications.
(C) The implementation of a new quality control system.
(D) The decision to export goods to a new country.

138. Consider the following statements.
Statement I: Industrialization in India has led to the growth of a new, educated, urban middle class.
Statement II: Industrialization has had no effect on the traditional caste-based system of stratification.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

139. A major obstacle to rapid industrialization in many regions of India is:
(A) Lack of human resources
(B) Poor infrastructural facilities
(C) Absence of a market for goods
(D) Overly powerful trade unions

140. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The informal organization within a workplace can have a significant impact on productivity.
Reason (R): Group norms within the informal structure can either encourage higher output or enforce a "go-slow" attitude among workers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The process of rationalization, according to Weber, leads to:
(A) The enhancement of magical and religious thinking.
(B) The 'disenchantment of the world'.
(C) A society based on personal loyalty and tradition.
(D) A decrease in efficiency and predictability.

142. In Marxian theory, 'alienation from species-being' refers to the separation of individuals from:
(A) Their immediate nuclear family and close personal friends.
(B) The tangible and physical products they create during work.
(C) Their essential human nature and inherent creative potential.
(D) The formal state apparatus and existing political processes.

143. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of organic solidarity?
(A) High degree of division of labour.
(B) Interdependence between individuals.
(C) Primacy of the collective conscience.
(D) Pre-eminence of restitutive law.

144. A factory is considered a 'social system' because:
(A) It is located within a society.
(B) People interact within it in structured ways, with defined roles and statuses.
(C) It provides social welfare facilities to its workers.
(D) Sociologists study it.

145. Consider the following statements regarding industrial relations.
1. Collective bargaining is a method of unilateral decision-making by management.
2. Adjudication involves a third-party intervention that results in a binding decision.
3. Conciliation aims to bring the two parties

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together to reach a mutually agreeable solution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

146. A 'Joint Management Council' is an example of:
(A) A trade union
(B) A form of worker participation in management
(C) A conciliation board
(D) A quality circle

147. One of the significant effects of industrialization on the social stratification in India is:
(A) The complete and final replacement of the caste system by the class system.
(B) The reinforcement and expansion of the traditional agrarian jajmani system.
(C) The creation of new hierarchies of class and status that often overlap with caste.
(D) The total and irreversible elimination of all known forms of social inequality.

148. The increasing cost of higher education and concerns about equity of access are major issues related to:
(A) The Indianisation of sociology
(B) The privatization of education
(C) The Science and Technology Policy of India
(D) The functioning of quality circles

149. The primary goal of India's Science and Technology Policy is to build a knowledge-based society by:
(A) Encouraging scientific temper and innovation.
(B) Restricting access to scientific information.
(C) Focusing only on importing foreign technology.
(D) Discouraging research and development.

150. Arrange the following thinkers based on the primary focus of their work on industrial society, starting from the earliest.
1. Max Weber (Rationality, Bureaucracy)
2. Karl Marx (Capitalism, Alienation)
3. Émile Durkheim (Division of Labour, Solidarity)

(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

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151. According to Marx, the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of:
(A) Social integration
(B) Class struggles
(C) Rationalization
(D) Population growth

152. "A social condition in which there is a disintegration or disappearance of the norms and values that were previously common to the society." This is the definition of:
(A) Alienation
(B) Bureaucracy
(C) Anomie
(D) Surplus Value

153. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Max Weber was pessimistic about the increasing rationalization of the modern world.

Reason (R): He feared that the spread of bureaucracy would trap individuals in an "iron cage" of rational calculation, stifling human creativity and freedom.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

154. What is the key element of 'surplus value' in Marxian theory?
(A) It is the profit shared equally between worker and capitalist.
(B) It is the portion of the worker's labour that is unpaid.
(C) It is the wage paid to the worker.
(D) It is the cost of raw materials.

155. The unofficial and informal network of communication among employees in an organization is popularly known as:
(A) The formal channel

(B) The hierarchy
(C) The grapevine
(D) The quality circle

156. The impact of industry on society is reflected in all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Growth of cities and urbanism
(B) Emergence of new social classes
(C) Increased importance of kinship over merit in formal jobs
(D) Changes in family structure and functions

157. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Conciliation - Binding decision
(B) Adjudication - Voluntary negotiation
(C) Arbitration - Third-party binding decision agreed upon by parties
(D) Collective Bargaining - Government-imposed settlement

158. The concept of 'Quality Circles' is based on the principle of:
(A) Management unilaterally imposing quality standards.
(B) Employee involvement and participation in problem-solving.
(C) Outsourcing quality control to an external agency.
(D) Using technology to replace human quality inspectors.

159. The transition from agricultural to industrial work has led to a change in the profile of labour, marked by:
(A) A significant and steady decrease in organizational discipline and time-consciousness.
(B) An observable emphasis on technical skills, punctuality, and factory discipline.
(C) A quantitative and qualitative reduction in the systemic division of labour.
(D) The observable strengthening of traditional community ties within the modern workplace.

160. A major consequence of industrialization on the stratification system is the rise of a new 'middle class' composed of:
(A) Traditional landed aristocrats who maintain their influence in rural sectors.
(B) Agricultural labourers who have migrated to urban centers for work.
(C) Salaried professionals, managers, and diverse white-collar workers.
(D) The industrial proletariat who perform manual labour in factory settings.

161. Which of the following is a limitation of the industrialization process in India?
(A) It has been too labour-intensive, creating too many jobs.
(B) Its benefits have not been evenly distributed, leading to regional and social disparities.
(C) It has failed to produce goods for the global market.
(D) It has led to a decline in the education levels of the population.

162. The 'Indianisation of Sociology' debate argues for:
(A) Development of context-free sociology applicable to all human societies globally.
(B) Framerworks sensitive to Indian historical and cultural specificities.
(C) The complete and final rejection of all forms of academic sociological theory.
(D) The study of Indian society exclusively by foreign and non-resident sociologists.

163. A key criticism of the privatization of education is that it may prioritize:
(A) Principles of social justice and equity over absolute academic quality.
(B) Private profit motives over the primary achievement of educational goals.
(C) Advanced teacher training initiatives over physical infrastructural development.
(D) Theoretical scientific research over practical classroom teaching and learning.

164. Consider the following statements.
Statement I: India's Science and Technology Policy aims to isolate the country from global scientific advancements.
Statement II: The policy seeks to leverage science and technology for inclusive and sustainable growth.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

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(C) Social stratification
(D) Religion

223. The argument that Indian sociology should use concepts from indigenous texts and traditions is a key aspect of the debate on:
(A) Privatization
(B) Globalization
(C) Indianisation
(D) Rationalization

224. A potential social cost of the privatization of education is:
(A) The enhanced and centralized role of the state in providing education.
(B) The deepening of social inequalities based on economic background.
(C) A quantitative decrease in the total number of educational institutions.
(D) The promotion of a uniform and standardized education for all citizens.

225. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): India's Science and Technology Policy is not just about science, but also about its application for national development.
Reason (R): The policy aims to connect scientific research with the needs of the economy and society, such as health, agriculture, and industry.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. According to Durkheim, societies with a simple division of labour are characterized by:
(A) Organic solidarity and restitutive law
(B) Mechanical solidarity and repressive law
(C) Anomie and individualism
(D) Formal rationality and bureaucracy

227. The essence of Marx's concept of alienation in a capitalist society is:
(A) A feeling of loneliness
(B) A loss of control over one's own labour and its products
(C) A disagreement with government policy
(D) A lack of religious faith

228. Which of the following is NOT part of Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy?
(A) Impersonality
(B) Hierarchy
(C) Written records
(D) Charismatic leadership

229. The Hawthorne experiments famously demonstrated the importance of:
(A) Economic incentives alone
(B) The physical conditions of work
(C) The social and psychological factors at the workplace
(D) The strictness of supervision

230. The process of negotiation between representatives of a company's management and a trade union is called:
(A) Adjudication
(B) Arbitration
(C) Conciliation
(D) Collective Bargaining

231. A 'Quality Circle' is best described as:
(A) A mandatory management committee
(B) A voluntary group of workers solving work-related problems
(C) A negotiating team for collective bargaining
(D) A government body for quality inspection

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232. Consider the following statements.
1. Industrialization in India has led to a significant increase in urbanization.
2. The impact of industrialization on the family has been the uniform adoption of the nuclear family model everywhere.
3. Industrialization has created a new class structure in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

233. In the context of India, 'class conflict' is often complicated by:
(A) The total and observable absence of any defined social classes.
(B) The overlapping and persistence of

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

173. The term 'production relations' in Marxian thought refers to the relationship between:
(A) The worker and the machine
(B) The factory and the market
(C) The social classes involved in production
(D) The finished product and the consumer

174. Which of these is a defining characteristic of Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy?
(A) Personal loyalty to the leader
(B) A hierarchy of authority
(C) Arbitrary decision-making
(D) Hereditary positions

175. Consider the following statements about classical concepts.
1. Durkheim argued that the division of labour in modern society creates organic solidarity.
2. Marx defined alienation as a state of normlessness.
3. Weber's concept of rationality emphasizes decision-making based on efficiency and calculability.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

176. The factory as a 'social system' implies that it has:
(A) Only machines and raw materials
(B) A structure of roles, statuses, and expected behaviours
(C) No connection with the outside society
(D) Only economic functions and no social functions

177. The existence of cliques and social groups that do not appear on any official organization chart is evidence of:
(A) The formal organization
(B) The informal organization
(C) Bureaucratic failure
(D) Rationalization

178. The term 'adjudication' in industrial relations refers to the process of:
(A) Settling a dispute through direct negotiations.
(B) A neutral third party facilitating a settlement.
(C) A court or tribunal making a legally binding decision.
(D) Workers voting to go on strike.

179. A change in the profile of the labour force from predominantly male to a mix of male and female workers is a significant aspect of:
(A) The systemic and observable failure of modern global industry.
(B) The sociological concept of the changing profile of labour.
(C) The quantifiable and steady decline of established trade unions.
(D) The formal process of industrial and legal adjudication.

180. The impact of industrialization on the stratification system is most evident in the:
(A) Strengthening of the caste system
(B) Emergence of a class system based on economic criteria
(C) Disappearance of all social inequality
(D) Perfect social mobility for everyone

181. Which of the following is NOT an obstacle to industrialization in India?
(A) Bureaucratic red tape
(B) Infrastructural bottlenecks
(C) A large domestic market
(D) Shortage of capital

182. The term 'Indianisation of Sociology' implies:
(A) Transforming sociology into an exclusive and isolated Indian academic discipline.
(B) Critically evaluating the applicability of Western concepts to Indian society.
(C) Translating all global sociology textbooks into major regional Indian languages.
(D) Theoretically arguing that Indian society is fundamentally superior to others.

183. One of the main concerns with the privatization of education is that it may:
(A) Uniformly improve academic access and affordability for the rural poor.

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(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

165. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Book)
P. The Division of Labor in Society
Q. Das Kapital
R. Economy and Society
S. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism
List II: (Author)
1. Karl Marx
2. Max Weber
3. Émile Durkheim
4. Max Weber
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

166. A system of social relations in a factory that emerges from the personal and group needs of the employees, rather than from the formal charts of the organization, is known as:
(A) The bureaucratic system
(B) The informal organization
(C) The technical system
(D) The division of labour

167. The shift from 'status' (ascribed) to 'contract' (achieved) as the basis of social organization is a key theme in the transition to:
(A) Feudal society
(B) Tribal society
(C) Industrial society
(D) Ancient society

168. Consider the following industrial relations practices.
1. The management of a company and the trade union negotiate a new wage agreement.
2. A government-appointed officer tries to mediate a dispute between workers and management.
3. A dispute is sent to a Labour Court for a final verdict.
These practices correspond to which sequence?
(A) Adjudication, Conciliation, Collective Bargaining
(B) Collective Bargaining, Conciliation, Adjudication
(C) Conciliation, Adjudication, Collective Bargaining
(D) Collective Bargaining, Adjudication, Conciliation

169. What does 'Worker Participation in Management' aim to achieve?
(A) To give workers' representatives a say in corporate decision-making.
(B) To abolish the management structure entirely.
(C) To increase the number of working hours.
(D) To limit the power of trade unions.

170. Which statement best describes the impact of industrialization on the family in India?
(A) It has uniformly strengthened the joint family system across the country.
(B) It has led to the emergence of nuclear families while the ideal of the joint family often persists.
(C) It has caused the complete breakdown of all family ties.
(D) It has had no discernible impact on family structure.

171. A major challenge for industrialization in India is the need to create jobs for a large and growing population, often referred to as harnessing the:
(A) Systematic and large-scale brain drain toward developed Western nations.
(B) Potential economic growth provided by the current demographic dividend.
(C) Agrarian surplus resulting from modern agricultural and irrigation techniques.
(D) Digital divide existing between the urban elite and the rural poor.

172. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Globalization has led to a debate on the 'Indianisation of Sociology'.
Reason (R): The increased flow of global ideas has heightened the awareness of the need to test the relevance of Western concepts in the specific socio-cultural context of India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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2. The class position of an individual is primarily determined by their economic status.
3. In India, class and caste hierarchies often overlap and interact in complex ways.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

193. A key limitation of India's industrialization has been its 'jobless growth' phase, which means:
(A) GDP from industry grew, but employment generation was not proportional.
(B) Local industries were shut down, leading to massive regional job losses.
(C) No new industrial units were established during this developmental phase.
(D) All industrial workers engaged in a coordinated national strike action.

194. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of globalization for Indian industry?
(A) Increased competition from multinational corporations.
(B) Access to new technologies and global markets.
(C) Complete insulation from global economic trends.
(D) Pressure to improve quality and efficiency.

195. The concept of the 'factory as a social system' was significantly highlighted by:
(A) The Scientific Management school of F.W. Taylor
(B) The Human Relations school, following the Hawthorne studies
(C) Karl Marx's analysis of capitalism
(D) Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy

196. The separation of a worker from the object he produces, which is then owned and sold by someone else, is termed by Marx as:
(A) Alienation from the product
(B) Alienation from the self
(C) Anomie
(D) Rationalization

197. Which of the following correctly identifies a thinker with their core concept related to industrial society?
(A) Durkheim – Rationality
(B) Weber – Alienation
(C) Marx – Division of Labour
(D) Weber – Bureaucracy

198. Consider the following statements.
Statement I: The formal organization in a factory is defined by its official structure, rules, and hierarchy.
Statement II: The informal organization is a network of personal and social relations that is not established or required by the formal organization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

199. A primary function of a trade union is to engage in:
(A) Appointing company directors
(B) Setting production targets
(C) Collective bargaining on behalf of its members
(D) Deciding the company's marketing strategy

200. Arrange the following stages of a hypothetical industrial dispute in logical order.
1. Collective bargaining fails.
2. A conciliation officer is appointed.
3. The dispute is referred to a Labour Tribunal for adjudication.

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2

201. The impact of industrialization on education in India has been a greater emphasis on:
(A) Religious and moral instruction
(B) Arts and humanities
(C) Science, technology, engineering, and management
(D) Traditional crafts and skills

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(B) Lead to a decline in educational standards due to a focus on profit.
(C) Significantly reduce the overall cost of higher education for everyone.
(D) Increase government control over the local school and college curriculum.

184. The Science and Technology Policy of India emphasizes creating an ecosystem for:
(A) Promoting indigenous innovation and research and development initiatives.
(B) Relying entirely on the systematic import of all foreign technology.
(C) Limiting the use of computers and modern digital technology in rural areas.
(D) Focusing scientific development exclusively on traditional farming methods.

185. In Durkheim's terminology, a society where individuals are highly similar and share a strong common morality is held together by:
(A) Organic Solidarity
(B) Mechanical Solidarity
(C) Anomie
(D) Division of Labour

186. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Karl Marx argued that alienation is an inevitable feature of work under capitalism.
Reason (R): The worker is separated from the product, the process of production, their own creative potential, and their fellow workers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

187. "A continuous organization of official functions bound by rules." This is a key feature of which Weberian concept?
(A) Charismatic Authority
(B) Traditional Authority
(C) Bureaucracy
(D) Social Action

188. Which of the following is the best example of the impact of industry on society?
(A) The reinforcement of caste endogamy.
(B) The decline of literacy rates.
(C) The growth of large, anonymous urban centers.
(D) The strengthening of the jajmani system.

189. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Process)
P. Conciliation
Q. Adjudication
R. Arbitration
S. Collective Bargaining
List II: (Description)
1. Direct negotiation between employer and union
2. A court-like proceeding with a binding verdict
3. A neutral facilitator helps parties find common ground
4. A private, neutral party chosen by both sides gives a binding decision
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

190. The concept of 'Quality Circles' originated as part of a management philosophy emphasizing:
(A) Strict hierarchical control
(B) Continuous improvement and employee involvement
(C) Confrontation between labour and management
(D) Increased automation to reduce workforce

191. The gradual shift from an adversarial to a more cooperative relationship between labour and management is driven by:
(A) Stringent government laws that mandate and force industrial cooperation.
(B) The catastrophic and observable decline of all modern global industries.
(C) Mutual recognition of the need to survive in a competitive global market.
(D) The absolute and total political elimination of all existing trade unions.

192. Consider the following statements about industrialization's impact on social stratification.
1. Industrialization introduces a new principle of stratification: class.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

213. Industrialization's impact on the family often involves a shift in functions, where:
(A) The family becomes the primary and central unit of production.
(B) Production functions decline while socialization functions become prominent.
(C) The family ceases to perform any social or economic function at all.
(D) The state takes over all internal and external functions of the family.

214. One of the main limitations of industrialization in India has been its concentration in:
(A) Rural areas
(B) All states equally
(C) A few specific regions and urban centers
(D) The agricultural sector

215. The concept of 'privatization' in the context of the challenges of globalization refers to:
(A) The transfer of ownership from private to public sector.
(B) The transfer of ownership or management from the public (government) to the private sector.
(C) The government taking over all private enterprises.
(D) The banning of all private companies.

216. Which of the following is NOT a form of alienation described by Marx?
(A) Alienation from the product
(B) Alienation from the act of producing
(C) Alienation from one's "species-being"
(D) Alienation from political parties

217. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Rationality
Q. Organic Solidarity
R. Surplus Value
S. Informal Organization
List II: (Brief Description)
1. Interdependence through specialization
2. Unofficial social structure at workplace
3. Unpaid labour of the worker
4. Action based on calculation and efficiency
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

218. The process by which traditions, values, and emotions are displaced by calculation, efficiency, and control in society is called:
(A) Alienation
(B) Anomie
(C) Rationalization
(D) Industrialization

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219. Consider the following statements about the impact of social structure on industry.
Statement I: The caste system has had no influence on employment practices in Indian industries.
Statement II: Regional and kinship ties can play a significant role in recruitment and the formation of work groups within a factory.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

220. The purpose of a 'conciliation' proceeding is to:
(A) Issue a binding legal order.
(B) Facilitate a voluntary agreement between the disputing parties.
(C) Represent the workers in a court case.
(D) Organize a strike vote.

221. 'Worker Participation in Management' is a concept that promotes:
(A) Industrial conflict
(B) Industrial democracy
(C) Managerial autocracy
(D) The elimination of trade unions

222. The rise of a new class of industrial entrepreneurs and a large property-less working class is a direct consequence of industrialization on:
(A) The family
(B) Education

202. The emergence of conflicts between the owners of capital and the industrial workforce is termed:
(A) Social solidarity
(B) Class conflict
(C) Rationalization
(D) Anomie

203. A major obstacle to industrialization can be social-structural, such as:
(A) A culture that discourages risk-taking and entrepreneurship.
(B) A highly skilled and mobile labour force.
(C) Strong legal protection for property rights.
(D) High levels of public investment in infrastructure.

204. The call for an 'Indianisation of Sociology' stems from the concern that:
(A) Indian sociology is too focused on empirical research.
(B) Western sociological concepts may not be universally applicable and can be ethnocentric.
(C) There are too many sociologists in India.
(D) Sociology is not a scientific discipline.

205. Globalization challenges national economies by:
(A) Isolating them from the rest of the world.
(B) Increasing the need for competitiveness and efficiency.
(C) Reducing the flow of capital and technology.
(D) Making all economies identical.

206. A potential negative outcome of the privatization of education is the:
(A) Drastic and observable improvement in academic quality in all institutions.
(B) Significant and systemic reduction of tuition fees for all students.
(C) Creation of a stratified system with quality linked to ability to pay.
(D) Substantial increase in government funding for major public universities.

207. A key tenet of India's Science and Technology Policy is to build:
(A) A dependency on foreign technology
(B) National self-reliance in critical areas of technology
(C) A society that rejects modern science
(D) A system focused only on agricultural science

208. The difference between the value a worker produces and the value of their wages is called:
(A) Use-value
(B) Profit
(C) Surplus value
(D) Exchange-value

209. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The division of labour in industrial society, according to Durkheim, is a source of social cohesion.
Reason (R): It creates interdependence among individuals and groups, binding them together in a system of mutual obligations, which he called organic solidarity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

210. The 'ideal type' of bureaucracy as formulated by Weber is:
(A) A description of the most common form of bureaucracy.
(B) A political manifesto for creating bureaucracies.
(C) An analytical construct or a measuring rod to assess real-world bureaucracies.
(D) A critique of all forms of organization.

211. The informal friendships and alliances that employees form at work constitute the:
(A) Formal organization
(B) Division of labour
(C) Informal organization
(D) System of adjudication

212. Consider the following statements.
1. Trade unions are primarily social clubs with no economic objectives.
2. Collective bargaining is a key function of trade unions.
3. Worker participation in management aims to give workers a voice in company affairs.

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traditional caste identities.
(C) The complete and final harmony between all existing social groups.
(D) The lack of any significant industrial development in the country.

234. One of the principal arguments for the privatization of education is that it can:
(A) Ensure absolute and final equality of access for all social groups.
(B) Bring in more investment and offer more diverse institutional choices.
(C) Reduce the overall cost of academic education for the general population.
(D) Strengthen the existing public education system through state support.

235. The term 'Indianisation' in sociology refers to a need for:
(A) A single, universal, and globally applicable sociological theory.
(B) Contextually relevant sociological analysis of Indian social reality.
(C) The absolute and final rejection of all forms of empirical research.
(D) The study of Indian society exclusively by native Indian sociologists.

236. The policy of developing indigenous technological capabilities to reduce reliance on other nations is a cornerstone of:
(A) Privatization policy
(B) Labour relations policy
(C) Science and Technology policy
(D) Educational policy

237. The 'Division of Labour' was seen by Durkheim as the primary source of:
(A) Social conflict in modern society
(B) Social solidarity in modern society
(C) Alienation in modern society
(D) Bureaucracy in modern society

238. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The social structure of a community can influence the functioning of an industry located within it.
Reason (R): Pre-existing social networks, like those based on caste or kinship, can influence hiring practices and workplace interactions, sometimes overriding formal rules.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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239. Which pair is incorrectly matched?
(A) Joint Management Council - Worker Participation
(B) Collective Bargaining - Negotiation
(C) Conciliation - Compulsory Verdict
(D) Adjudication - Labour Court

240. The 'changing profile of labour' does NOT imply:
(A) An increase in the gig economy
(B) A greater need for upskilling and reskilling
(C) A universal return to permanent, lifelong employment
(D) A rise in the number of white-collar and service workers

241. Arrange the following societal forms in the order that Durkheim conceptualized their evolution.
1. Society based on Organic Solidarity
2. Society based on Mechanical Solidarity
3. Anomic society due to unregulated change
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

242. The main critique of unbridled privatization of essential services like education is that it may undermine the principle of:
(A) Corporate profit maximization in the private service sector.
(B) Unregulated market competition between academic institutions.
(C) Social equity and fair access to quality academic opportunities.
(D) Diverse consumer choice among various private school providers.

243. The growth of a large industrial working class (proletariat) that owns nothing but its labour power is a key feature of:
(A) Feudal society

283. One significant limitation of the industrial development in India has been:
(A) The lack of a large domestic market.
(B) The issue of 'jobless growth' in certain periods.
(C) The over-emphasis on agriculture.
(D) The absence of any private sector participation.

284. Globalization presents a challenge to Indian sociology by:
(A) Making it impossible to study Indian society.
(B) Forcing a re-evaluation of local realities in a global context.
(C) Proving all Western theories to be universally correct.
(D) Eliminating the need for the discipline altogether.

285. A key pillar of India's Science and Technology Policy is to foster:
(A) A culture of scientific thinking and innovation.
(B) A complete reliance on imported technology.
(C) The separation of science from industrial needs.
(D) The restriction of scientific knowledge.

286. Durkheim used the term 'anomie' to describe a condition of:
(A) Perfect social integration
(B) Strong collective conscience
(C) Normlessness
(D) High social density

287. Which sociological concept best explains the structure of a modern government department with its clear rules, hierarchy, and specialized roles?
(A) Alienation
(B) Bureaucracy
(C) Mechanical solidarity
(D) Informal organization

288. According to Marx, the proletariat is alienated from the product of its labour because:
(A) The product is too complex to understand.
(B) The product does not belong to the worker but to the capitalist.
(C) The product is of poor quality.
(D) The worker dislikes the consumer.

289. Consider the following statements.
1. The factory's formal organization is represented by the organization chart.
2. The informal organization can satisfy workers' social needs not met by the formal structure.
3. The formal and informal organizations are always in conflict.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

290. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Industrial relations in the era of globalization have become more complex.
Reason (R): Issues like outsourcing, automation, and the rise of a flexible workforce have introduced new dimensions to the relationship between labour and management.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

291. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Division of Labour
Q. Class Conflict
R. Privatization
S. Joint Management Council
List II: (Example/Meaning)
1. Struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat
2. Specialization of tasks in a factory
3. A body for worker participation in management
4. Transfer of a public sector company to private hands
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

292. The shift from extended or joint families to smaller, nuclear families in urban industrial areas is a major impact of industrialization on:

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(B) It can create a divide between those who can afford quality education and those who cannot.
(C) It leads to greater government spending on education.
(D) It reduces the number of available educational choices.

254. The Science and Technology Policy of India aims to achieve 'inclusive development' by:
(A) Focusing advanced technology exclusively on the needs of the elite.
(B) Using S&T interventions to solve problems faced by all sections.
(C) Importing required technology without developing any domestically.
(D) Restricting the use of modern technology exclusively to urban areas.

255. In the classical sociological tradition, who is most associated with the concept of 'rationality' as the defining feature of modernity?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) Max Weber
(D) Vilfredo Pareto

256. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Industrialization leads to a transformation of the social stratification system.
Reason (R): It replaces a rigid, ascriptive system like caste with a more fluid, achievement-based system of class, although remnants of the old system persist.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

257. A factory worker feels powerless and estranged from his work because he is just a 'cog in the machine'. This feeling is best described as:
(A) Anomie
(B) Alienation
(C) Solidarity
(D) Rationality

258. The 'impersonality' of a bureaucracy means that:
(A) Officials should be unfriendly.
(B) The rules apply equally to everyone, regardless of personal status.
(C) The organization has no human members.
(D) Decisions are made randomly.

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259. What did the Hawthorne studies reveal about the factory as a social system?
(A) That workers are only motivated by money.
(B) That informal social relations and group norms significantly affect productivity.
(C) That the formal organizational chart is the only thing that matters.
(D) That workers perform best in complete isolation.

260. Which of the following is a mechanism for worker participation in management?
(A) Collective Bargaining
(B) Joint Management Council
(C) Adjudication
(D) Conciliation

261. Consider the following statements regarding industrialization in India.
1. Industrialization has led to a significant migration from rural to urban areas.
2. It has had a profound impact on traditional family structures.
3. The benefits of industrialization have been equally distributed among all social groups and regions.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

262. The conflict between the capitalist class and the working class over wages, working hours, and control over production is known as:
(A) Anomic conflict
(B) Class conflict
(C) Generational conflict
(D) Status conflict

263. A major challenge of globalization for a country like India is:
(A) Balancing economic openness with

domestic industry protection.
(B) The complete and observable lack of foreign investment capital.
(C) A structural and permanent inability to access new technology.
(D) The quantitative and qualitative isolation from the global community.

264. The move towards privatization in sectors like education is often justified by the argument that it promotes:
(A) Universal principles of social equality and distributive justice.
(B) Centralized government control and restrictive state regulation.
(C) Structural efficiency and enhanced market-based competition.
(D) A qualitative reduction in available academic student choices.

265. The primary focus of a Science and Technology Policy is to:
(A) Create a strategic framework for leveraging S&T for national objectives.
(B) Discourage scientific inquiry among the youth.
(C) Increase the country's dependence on imported goods.
(D) Preserve traditional knowledge by rejecting modern science.

266. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of mechanical solidarity?
(A) Low division of labour
(B) High degree of individualism
(C) Strong collective conscience
(D) Homogeneity among individuals

267. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Thinker)
P. Émile Durkheim
Q. Karl Marx
R. Max Weber
S. Elton Mayo
List II: (Key Idea on Industrial Society)
1. Alienation is inherent in the capitalist mode of production.
2. The division of labour creates a new form of social cohesion.
3. The discovery of the 'informal organization' and its importance.
4. Rationalization and bureaucracy are the keys to modernity.
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

268. According to Marx, the relations of production are determined by:
(A) The political superstructure.
(B) The level of development of the forces of production.
(C) The dominant religious ideology.
(D) The will of the ruling class alone.

269. A key feature of the formal organization of a factory is:
(A) Its spontaneous and unplanned nature.
(B) Its basis in friendship and personal ties.
(C) A clearly defined structure of authority and responsibility.
(D) Its focus on the emotional needs of workers.

270. The process by which labour and management meet to negotiate and administer a contract is:
(A) Adjudication
(B) Arbitration
(C) Collective bargaining
(D) A quality circle

271. Which statement best describes the change in labour-management relations over time?
(A) A consistent and linear move toward more conflict and strikes.
(B) No change has occurred; relations remain identical to a century ago.
(C) A trend from adversarial relations toward complex cooperation.
(D) A complete takeover of management functions by labour unions.

272. A significant impact of industrialization on Indian society has been the:
(A) Systematic and observable decline in the importance of education.
(B) Quantitative weakening of the various existing urban economies.
(C) Creation of new forms of social mobility and stratification.
(D) Structural guarantee of universal prosperity for all citizens.

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273. The problem of 'regional imbalance' is a major limitation of India's:
(A) Family system
(B) Educational system
(C) Industrialization process
(D) Science policy

274. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Globalization forces domestic firms to become more competitive.
Reason (R): The removal of trade barriers exposes them to competition from foreign firms, compelling them to improve quality, efficiency, and innovation to survive and grow.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

275. The 'Indianisation of Sociology' movement argues against the:
(A) Use of quantitative and qualitative empirical data in research.
(B) Detailed academic study of traditional caste and religion.
(C) Uncritical borrowing of Western theoretical models and logic.
(D) Publication of academic sociological research work in English.

276. The concept of "surplus value" is most central to the work of which theorist?
(A) Max Weber
(B) Émile Durkheim
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Talcott Parsons

277. The replacement of traditional, affective, and sacred bases of social action with methodical, calculated, and profane ones is known as:
(A) Alienation
(B) Anomie
(C) Solidarity
(D) Rationalization

278. Which of the following is an example of the informal organization within a company?
(A) The official organogram showing reporting lines.
(B) A group of employees who play cricket together every weekend.
(C) The company's code of conduct manual.
(D) The board of directors.

279. Consider the following statements about dispute resolution.
Statement I: In voluntary arbitration, both parties agree to submit their dispute to an arbitrator and accept the decision as binding.
Statement II: In conciliation, the conciliator's role is to force a settlement upon the parties.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

280. The primary purpose of trade unions is to:
(A) Increase company profits.
(B) Represent the collective interests of workers.
(C) Manage the day-to-day operations of the factory.
(D) Provide technical training to new employees.

281. The introduction of new technologies in industry often requires a change in the profile of labour, specifically a need for:
(A) An increase in the number of unskilled manual labourers.
(B) Workers with higher technical skills and adaptability.
(C) A significantly younger and less experienced workforce.
(D) A qualitative decline in female participation in industry.

282. The impact of industrialization on social stratification is primarily the emergence of:
(A) A society without any inequality.
(B) A class structure based on economic position.
(C) A rigid caste system in urban areas.
(D) A system based solely on religious status.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Émile Durkheim
Durkheim analyzed how the transition from mechanical to organic solidarity occurs through the division of labour. He argued that in modern societies, specialization creates interdependence among individuals, fostering social cohesion. This process moves society away from likeness-based solidarity toward a more complex structure where diverse roles necessitate cooperation, forming the basis of organic solidarity.

2. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Weberian bureaucracy is defined by hierarchical authority and formalized rules that ensure organizational efficiency. Unlike traditional systems based on kinship or personal loyalty, modern bureaucracies prioritize technical competence and merit-based appointments. This rational-legal framework aims for predictability and impersonality, ensuring that positions are filled by qualified individuals rather than through patronage or hereditary connections.

3. (C) Surplus Value
Surplus value represents the difference between the value generated by workers during the production process and the wages they receive. In a capitalist system, labour power is treated as a commodity. Capitalists appropriate this excess value as profit, which forms the basis of capital accumulation. This mechanism is central to the Marxian critique of exploitation within industrial capitalism.

4. (D) Appointments based on patronage and personal favoritism
An ideal-type bureaucracy is characterized by a formal hierarchy, abstract rules, and an impersonal orientation. It specifically rejects patronage, personal favoritism, or subjective decision-making. Instead, it relies on standardized procedures and technical qualifications to maintain efficiency and objective administration. Appointments are based on professional expertise rather than personal connections, ensuring the rational functioning of the organization.

5. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Sociological traditions associate specific concepts with key thinkers. Alienation and relations of production are core components of the Marxian analysis of capitalism. Anomie describes Durkheim's view of normlessness in rapidly changing societies. Rationality and the growth of bureaucratic structures are central to Weber's study of modern industrial life, highlighting the shift toward efficient, calculated social actions.

6. (B) Relations of production
Relations of production define the structural link between the bourgeoisie, who own the means of production, and the proletariat, who sell their labour power. This relationship is inherently characterized by conflict and exploitation under capitalism. The economic base of society dictates how these classes interact, with the appropriation of surplus value creating a fundamental tension.

7. (D) Alienation
Repetitive, specialized tasks in factory settings lead to alienation by disconnecting workers from the final product and their creative potential. When individuals have no input into the production process and perform fragmented roles, they experience a sense of powerlessness. This Marxian concept highlights the dehumanizing effects of the industrial division of labour under private ownership.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rationalization is a pervasive process in modern industrial societies where tradition is replaced by efficiency and calculability. Bureaucracy serves as the primary organizational expression of this trend, utilizing rules and hierarchies to achieve specific goals. This transformation ensures predictability in social and economic life, making bureaucracy a quintessential example of the shift toward formal authority structures.

9. (C) Organic Solidarity
The division of labour in modern industrial societies results in organic solidarity, which is

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(A) Stratification
(B) Education
(C) Family
(D) Politics

293. The uneven geographical spread of industries in India, leading to the development of some regions while others lag behind, is known as:
(A) Class conflict
(B) Regional imbalance
(C) Social mobility
(D) Privatization

294. The Indianisation of sociology is a debate primarily about:
(A) Language
(B) Epistemology and relevance
(C) Funding
(D) University administration

295. Which of the following is a key feature of Durkheim's concept of organic solidarity?
(A) High degree of similarity among individuals
(B) Strong collective conscience
(C) Interdependence based on specialization
(D) Repressive laws

296. The process of making decisions based on efficiency, calculability, and predictability, rather than on tradition or emotion, is termed:
(A) Alienation
(B) Rationality
(C) Solidarity
(D) Anomie

297. The phenomenon of workers restricting their output to a level that the informal work group considers appropriate is an example of:
(A) The power of the informal organization.
(B) The success of formal management controls.
(C) The process of collective bargaining.
(D) The functioning of a quality circle.

298. In industrial relations, which process involves a quasi-judicial authority?
(A) Conciliation
(B) Collective Bargaining
(C) Adjudication
(D) Quality Circle

299. The growth of a professional, salaried middle class is a direct impact of industrialization on:
(A) Family structure
(B) Social stratification
(C) Religious practices
(D) Political parties

300. The challenge of 'privatization of education' revolves around the tension between:
(A) Education as a public good and education as a private commodity.
(B) Implementation of standardized domestic versus diverse international curricula.
(C) Strategic prioritization of science-based versus liberal arts-based education.
(D) Regulatory balance between teachers' remunerations and student tuition fees.

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18. (A) The informal social system at work
The Hawthorne Studies shifted management focus from purely physical and economic factors to the social and psychological aspects of work. These research findings highlighted that the informal social system and group norms have a profound impact on worker productivity. It demonstrated that being part of a supportive social group can motivate employees more than just changes in illumination.

19. (C) The informal organization inevitably arises from the social interactions within the formal structure.
Informal organization inevitably develops within the formal structure as a result of constant social interaction among members. It is not a planned component but a natural byproduct of people working together over time. These two systems are inextricably linked, with the informal network providing social support and unofficial communication channels that complement or sometimes challenge management.

20. (D) Impact of social structure on industry
When workers from the same region form close-knit groups to help each other, it demonstrates the impact of pre-existing social structures on industrial life. These regional and kinship ties provide a basis for informal networks that influence workplace behavior and cooperation. This shows that workers do not enter factories as isolated individuals but carry their social identities.

21. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Industrial relations involve various mechanisms for dispute resolution. Conciliation involves a neutral third party facilitating discussion without imposing decisions. Adjudication refers to binding judgements by statutory bodies like labour courts. Arbitration involves a chosen third party providing a binding decision, while collective bargaining is direct negotiation between employers and unions to reach an agreement on employment.

22. (B) A negotiation process between an employer and a group of employees (usually through a union).
Collective bargaining is a negotiation process where employers and a group of employees, typically represented by a trade union, discuss terms and conditions of employment. The goal is to reach a formal agreement or contract that governs wages, working hours, and benefits. This process balances the power between individual workers and management through unified group action.

23. (D) Workers with higher educational and technical skills.
The modern labour profile is increasingly characterized by workers with higher educational and technical qualifications. As industries adopt sophisticated technologies and move toward service-oriented models, the demand for specialized knowledge grows. This shift reflects a move away from purely manual, unskilled labour toward a workforce that must be adaptable, literate, and capable of handling information.

24. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
Adjudication is a formal, legally binding process where a judicial body resolves an industrial dispute. In contrast, conciliation is a voluntary and persuasive process where a third party helps the disputing sides reach an agreement but lacks the power to impose a settlement. Both statements in the question are incorrect descriptions of the legal nature of these mechanisms.

25. (C) To involve a small group of employees in identifying and solving work-related problems.
Quality Circles involve small groups of employees who meet voluntarily to identify and solve work-related problems. This mechanism aims to improve production quality and efficiency while increasing worker engagement. By involving the workforce in decision-making at the shop-floor level, organizations can leverage the practical knowledge of employees to enhance performance and foster a sense of participation.

26. (A) To appoint the Chief Executive Officer of the company.
Trade unions primarily focus on securing better wages, representing workers in disputes, and providing welfare services to their members. Appointing the Chief Executive Officer is a function of the company's board of directors and shareholders, not the labour union. The union's role is to act as a countervailing power

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characterized by high specialization and mutual interdependence. Unlike mechanical solidarity found in traditional societies, this form of social cohesion relies on the functional necessity of diverse roles. Individuals are bound together because they require the products and services provided by others to survive.

10. (A) It is a fair compensation given to workers for their extra effort.
Surplus value represents the unpaid labour of workers that is captured by capitalists as profit. It is not a form of fair compensation but rather the source of capitalist accumulation. This value arises because the exchange value of labour power, paid as wages, is less than the total value created during the entire working day.

11. (B) 1 and 3 only
Alienation is a defining feature of capitalism where workers are separated from their products, processes, and human potential. While Marx extensively theorized this concept, Durkheim focused more on anomie rather than seeing alienation as a primary consequence of organic solidarity. Therefore, alienation remains a critical Marxian tool for analyzing the estrangement of the individual in modern industry.

12. (B) an interconnected network of social roles, statuses, and norms.
Analyzing a factory as a social system reveals that it is not just a technical or economic unit but an interconnected network of roles, statuses, and norms. Social interactions between employees and managers create a structure that influences behavior and productivity. This perspective emphasizes that human relationships and social expectations are as vital to industrial functioning as machinery.

13. (C) Formal organization is planned and documented, while informal organization emerges spontaneously.
Formal organization consists of the officially documented structure, rules, and hierarchies designed by management to achieve production goals. In contrast, informal organization emerges spontaneously from social interactions among employees. These unplanned networks of friendships and cliques exist alongside the formal structure, often influencing communication and workplace morale without being part of the official company blueprint.

14. (D) Informal organization
Spontaneous social groups, such as friendships and cliques, constitute the informal organization within an industrial setting. These groups develop their own norms and communication channels that are not dictated by the official hierarchy. Understanding these informal networks is crucial because they can significantly impact employee satisfaction, cooperation, and the overall social atmosphere within the formal bureaucratic structure.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Informal organizations can develop norms that conflict with the official objectives of the formal organization. For instance, a group of workers might collectively decide to restrict output or resist management's technological changes to protect their own interests. This tension occurs because informal groups prioritize social solidarity and mutual protection, which may not always align with corporate efficiency.

16. (B) It can influence recruitment, promotion, and the formation of informal networks.
Social structures like the caste system significantly influence industrial practices in India by affecting recruitment and promotion. Informal networks based on shared caste identities often facilitate job placement and provide social support within the factory. While modern industry emphasizes merit, traditional social hierarchies continue to shape workplace dynamics, career progression, and the formation of groups.

17. (B) The emergence of new social classes based on economic roles
Industrialization fundamentally reshapes society by creating new social classes based on economic roles, such as the industrial proletariat and the professional middle class. This shift moves society away from traditional agrarian hierarchies toward a system defined by one's relationship to the means of production. Consequently, economic position becomes a primary determinant of social status and chances.

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(B) Tribal society
(C) Capitalist industrial society
(D) Post-industrial society

244. In Marx's framework, what are the two main classes in a capitalist industrial society?
(A) Lords and Serfs
(B) Patricians and Plebeians
(C) Bourgeoisie and Proletariat
(D) Clergy and Laity

245. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Sociological Tradition)
P. Marxian
Q. Weberian
R. Durkheimian
S. Human Relations
List II: (Core Idea about Industry)
1. Source of anomie or organic solidarity
2. Arena of class conflict and alienation
3. Embodiment of rationality and bureaucracy
4. A social system of formal and informal groups
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

246. Which of the following statements about 'surplus value' is correct?
(A) It is the wage paid to the worker for their labour.
(B) It is the value created by the worker beyond the cost of their own labour power.
(C) It is the value of the raw materials used in production.
(D) It is a bonus given for good performance.

247. The concept of bureaucracy is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) A clear hierarchy of offices
(B) A system of rational-legal rules
(C) Recruitment based on technical competence
(D) Decisions based on personal and emotional considerations

248. The "impact of industry on society" is most clearly seen in the process of:
(A) Ruralization
(B) Urbanization
(C) De-globalization
(D) Traditionalization

249. Consider the following statements.
Statement I: Arbitration is a process where the decision of the third party (arbitrator) is binding on the disputants.
Statement II: Conciliation is a process where the third party (conciliator) makes a recommendation that is not legally binding.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

250. The main objective of Worker Participation in Management schemes like Joint Management Councils is to:
(A) Increase industrial strife.
(B) Foster a sense of belongingness and cooperation.
(C) Abolish the role of managers.
(D) Make the trade union the sole decision-maker.

251. An 'obstacle and limitation' to industrialization in India is the challenge of:
(A) Balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability.
(B) Having an exceptionally large surplus of highly skilled workers.
(C) A complete lack of domestic demand for industrial products.
(D) An excessively efficient and modernized national bureaucracy.

252. The debate on the 'Indianisation of Sociology' is essentially a call for:
(A) Greater intellectual self-reliance and contextual relevance.
(B) Rejecting all forms of sociological theory.
(C) Making sociology a branch of Indology.
(D) Banning the study of Western societies.

253. Which of the following best represents the challenge of 'privatization of education'?
(A) It guarantees an improvement in educational standards.

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to management rather than performing core leadership appointments.

27. (D) Give workers a voice in decision-making processes that affect them.
Worker Participation in Management, through bodies like Joint Management Councils, aims to give employees a meaningful voice in decision-making processes. This initiative seeks to improve industrial relations by fostering transparency and collaboration between labour and management. It encourages workers to contribute their perspectives on matters affecting their working lives, thereby promoting industrial democracy and reducing workplace conflict.

28. (B) Adjudication
Adjudication occurs when a government-appointed authority, such as a labour court or tribunal, hears an industrial dispute and delivers a legally binding judgement. This process is typically a last resort when voluntary negotiations and conciliation fail. The statutory nature of adjudication ensures that both parties must comply with the final award, providing a formal legal resolution to the conflict.

29. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Modern labour-management relations have increasingly shifted from confrontation to cooperation due to a more educated workforce and new management philosophies. Both parties recognize that mutual goals, such as productivity and market survival, are better achieved through collaboration than through adversarial tactics. This trend emphasizes problem-solving and shared interests, leading to more stable and productive environments.

30. (D) Voluntary Arbitration
Voluntary arbitration is a dispute resolution method where both parties agree to submit their case to a neutral third party and pledge to abide by the resulting decision. Unlike adjudication, which is often mandatory, this process relies on the mutual consent of labour and management. It provides a faster and less formal alternative to court proceedings.

31. (A) A trend towards nuclear families, especially in urban areas.
Industrialization in India has facilitated a trend toward nuclear families, particularly in urban centers. The requirements of geographic mobility and the shift from family-based production to individual wage labour often make large joint families less practical. While kinship ties remain culturally significant, the structure of the household increasingly adapts to the economic demands of modern industrial employment.

32. (B) It has created a new system of class stratification alongside the existing caste hierarchy.
Industrialization has introduced a new system of class stratification based on economic roles and achievement, which exists alongside the traditional caste hierarchy. While caste remains influential in social life, class position determined by education and occupation creates new avenues for status. This dual system results in a complex social structure where ritual status and economic position interact.

33. (B) Inadequate infrastructure, such as power and transport
Inadequate infrastructure, including power shortages and poor transport networks, serves as a significant obstacle to industrialization in India. Efficient production and distribution require reliable energy and modern logistics. Without these foundational elements, industries face high costs and operational delays, which hinder the overall pace of economic development and reduce the competitiveness of manufacturing in markets.

34. (B) 1 and 3 only
Industrialization increases the demand for specialized education to manage modern technologies and leads to the emergence of a distinct working class. Contrary to decreasing mobility, industrialization generally enhances social mobility by creating new occupational roles based on merit rather than birth. Therefore, statements regarding the need for technical skills and the formation of class structures are accurate.

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35. (C) The bourgeoisie (owners) and the proletariat (workers)
In Marxian theory, class conflict in an industrial society is the fundamental struggle between the bourgeoisie, who own the means of production, and the proletariat, who own only their labour power. This conflict arises from the exploitation of workers through the appropriation of surplus value. This structural tension is seen as the primary driver of social change.

36. (D) It created a demand for vocational and technical training to supply a skilled workforce.
Industrialization creates a specific demand for vocational and technical training to supply a workforce capable of operating complex machinery and managing industrial processes. This leads to a shift in educational priorities from traditional learning toward skills that have direct market utility. Consequently, the educational system evolves to support the technical requirements of the growing manufacturing and service sectors.

37. (C) Apply sociological concepts and methods that are relevant to the Indian social context.
The Indianisation of Sociology refers to the effort to apply and develop sociological concepts and methods that are relevant to the unique social context of India. It critiques the uncritical use of Western theories that may overlook local realities like caste and kinship. This approach seeks to make the discipline more authentic and effective in explaining local phenomena.

38. (B) Potential for increased inequality in access to quality education.
A major challenge of the privatization of education is the potential for increased inequality in access to high-quality learning. As private institutions operate on profit motives and charge higher fees, students from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds may be excluded. This can lead to a stratified educational system where quality is a privilege rather than a right available to all.

39. (D) To promote indigenous technology development and link it to national goals.
A key objective of India's Science and Technology Policy is to promote the development of indigenous technology and link it to national socio-economic goals. This involves fostering innovation to achieve self-reliance in critical sectors and using scientific advancements to address local challenges. By focusing on home-grown solutions, the policy aims to enhance development and reduce dependence on imports.

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40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization provides Indian industries with access to vast global markets and new technologies, representing a significant opportunity for growth. However, it also presents the challenge of intense international competition from multinational corporations. Domestic firms must improve their efficiency and product quality to survive in this open economic environment, making the assertion and reason both true and logically connected.

41. (C) Émile Durkheim on the division of labour
Émile Durkheim theorized the transition from mechanical solidarity, based on likeness and common values in simple societies, to organic solidarity, based on interdependence in complex industrial societies. This shift is driven by the increasing division of labour, which necessitates cooperation among specialized individuals. His work remains a foundational analysis of how social cohesion evolves as societies become advanced.

42. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Weberian rationality involves the shift from traditional or emotional motivators to calculations based on efficiency and consequences. Substantive rationality refers to actions guided by a specific value system, which might not always prioritize formal efficiency. Both statements correctly capture different dimensions of Weber's complex conceptualization of the rationalization process that characterizes the development of modern Western civilization.

43. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Marx identified four types of alienation under capitalism. Alienation from the product means workers do not own what they make. Alienation from the process refers to a lack of control over work activities. Alienation from species-being signifies a separation from human creativity. Alienation from others occurs when social

relationships are reduced to market transactions. These concepts describe workers' estrangement.

44. (B) Officials are subject to personal and arbitrary commands from superiors.
In a bureaucracy, officials are subject to impersonal and stable rules rather than the personal or arbitrary commands of superiors. Each position has a clearly defined sphere of competence, and official business is conducted continuously based on established regulations. The preservation of written records ensures accountability and consistency, making arbitrary personal authority contrary to the fundamental principles of organization.

45. (C) Act without personal feelings and favoritism.
The impersonal orientation of a bureaucracy requires officials to perform their duties without personal feelings, favoritism, or enthusiasm. Decisions must be based on objective criteria and established rules rather than personal relationships or subjective biases. This principle ensures that all individuals are treated equally and that administrative actions are predictable and standardized across the entire organizational structure.

46. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The logical sequence of industrialization's impact begins with the decline of the agrarian economy, which triggers the emergence of a factory system. This new mode of production attracts people to centralized locations, leading to the growth of urban centers. Finally, these changes result in the development of new class structures based on industrial roles rather than traditional land ownership.

47. (A) Structural-Functionalism
Analyzing a factory as a system composed of interrelated parts like technology, administration, and social relations is an application of structural-functionalism. This perspective views organizations as complex systems where each component must function effectively to maintain the stability of the whole. It emphasizes how different sub-systems work together to ensure the overall success and industrial continuity.

48. (B) It can improve communication and teamwork among employees.
The informal organization can improve communication and teamwork by providing a flexible social network that complements the formal structure. It allows for the quick dissemination of information and fosters a sense of belonging among employees. By satisfying social needs, informal groups can enhance job satisfaction and cooperation, which ultimately benefits the efficiency and morale of the workplace.

49. (C) The dysfunctional impact of industry on society.
High levels of pollution, overcrowding, and the breakdown of social norms in industrial towns represent the dysfunctional impacts of industry on society. While industrialization brings economic growth, it can also lead to negative social and environmental consequences if not managed properly. These issues highlight the side effects of rapid development that can degrade the quality of life.

50. (B) The sociological transition from industrial to post-industrial society.
The shift from manual blue-collar work to knowledge-based white-collar work reflects the transition from an industrial to a post-industrial society. In this phase, the economy is increasingly dominated by services, information technology, and professional expertise. This sociological change signifies a transformation in the nature of labour, where intellectual skills and technical knowledge become more important than manufacturing.

51. (A) 1 and 2 only
Conciliation is a persuasive, non-binding process intended to help parties find common ground. Adjudication by a labour court results in a legally binding award that must be followed. Arbitration is not always compulsory; it is often a voluntary choice where parties agree to a third party's decision. Therefore, the statements regarding the non-binding nature of conciliation are correct.

52. (B) Worker Participation in Management
The establishment of Joint Management Councils in India was a strategic policy initiative aimed at promoting worker participation in management.

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building domestic research capabilities and applying innovations to national problems. The policy aims to make India a knowledge-driven economy by promoting indigenous innovation and self-reliance in various technical fields.

89. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Industrialization's impacts are categorized into specific social areas. The rise of nuclear families relates to family structure. The emergence of new class systems pertains to social stratification. The need for technical skills impacts the educational system. The growth of urban centers is a primary feature of urbanization. These connections illustrate the far-reaching consequences of industrial development.

90. (B) Adjudication
Adjudication is the legal process where an industrial dispute is referred to a statutory body, like a labour court, for a final and binding decision. It is used when other voluntary methods fail to resolve the conflict. The court hears the arguments and issues an award that is legally enforceable, providing a compulsory resolution to the industrial dispute.

91. (C) Max Weber
Max Weber described the modern world as an iron cage of rationality. He feared that the increasing rationalization and bureaucratization of life would trap individuals in a system of cold calculation and rigid rules. In this environment, human spontaneity, creativity, and spiritual values would be stifled by an overwhelming emphasis on efficiency, calculability, and technical control.

92. (B) Capitalist exploitation
Marx's surplus value theory is the cornerstone of his explanation of capitalist exploitation. It posits that the value created by workers above their wages is appropriated by the capitalist as profit. This inherent structural theft is seen as the basis of the power imbalance in capitalism, leading to the accumulation of wealth by the bourgeoisie and continued worker impoverishment.

93. (B) 1 and 3 only
Informal organization is an unavoidable part of any formal structure, as employees will always form social bonds. The Hawthorne studies were instrumental in highlighting its importance for productivity and morale. However, it is incorrect to say that informal goals are always in conflict with formal ones; they can sometimes support and enhance official organizational objectives through better teamwork.

94. (B) Recognition of shared interests in productivity and survival in a competitive market.
The shift toward cooperation in industrial relations is driven by the recognition that both labour and management have a shared interest in organizational productivity and survival. In a competitive global market, constant conflict can lead to business failure, harming both owners and workers. Therefore, cooperative models like joint problem-solving and worker participation have emerged to balance competing interests.

95. (C) Economic position and relationship to the means of production
In an industrial society, the primary basis of the class system is an individual's economic position and their relationship to the means of production. Unlike caste, which is based on birth and ritual purity, class is theoretically more fluid and is determined by wealth, income, and occupational status. This economic stratification is a defining feature of modernity.

96. (C) Uneven regional development, creating pockets of prosperity and backwardness.
A major limitation of industrialization in India has been its uneven regional development. Industrial growth has often been concentrated in specific urban clusters and coastal regions, leaving large parts of the interior and rural areas backward. This disparity creates pockets of prosperity alongside regions of stagnation, contributing to internal migration and deepening socio-economic inequalities across the entire country.

97. (B) G.S. Ghurye
G.S. Ghurye is closely associated with the early development of sociology in India and is a key figure in the debate over the Indianisation of the discipline. He emphasized the importance of studying Indian social reality through its unique institutions like caste and religion, advocating for a sociology that is grounded in the country's specific cultural context.

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61. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Foundational sociologists are linked to distinct industrial concepts. Karl Marx analyzed surplus value and alienation under capitalism. Max Weber explored bureaucracy and the rationalization of modern life. Émile Durkheim studied the division of labour and the condition of anomie. Elton Mayo is famously associated with the Hawthorne Studies, which highlighted the importance of social factors in the workplace.

62. (B) Social norms and regulations fail to keep pace with rapid social changes.
Anomie arises when rapid social or economic changes outpace the development of norms and regulations. In Durkheim's view, a fast-paced division of labour can leave individuals without clear moral guidance, leading to a state of normlessness. This condition occurs when the collective conscience weakens and society fails to provide the necessary integration to regulate individual desires.

63. (C) It is synonymous with being reasonable or moral.
For Weber, rationality refers to a methodical and calculated approach to achieving goals through efficiency and control. It is a formal process and does not necessarily imply being reasonable or moral in a humanistic sense. A process can be highly rationalized—like a bureaucracy—even if it produces outcomes that are perceived as morally questionable or personally cold.

64. (B) Bureaucratic rationality
A manager who strictly adheres to rules even when a compassionate solution exists is demonstrating bureaucratic rationality. This behavior prioritizes formal procedures and impersonality over individual circumstances. This is a core characteristic of Weber's model, where the consistent application of abstract rules ensures predictability and organizational efficiency, even if it appears rigid or insensitive to needs.

65. (C) Mode of production
Karl Marx argued that the mode of production constitutes the fundamental basis or infrastructure of any society. It includes the forces of production, like technology and labour, and the relations of production, which are social roles. This economic foundation determines the superstructure, which encompasses the legal and political systems. Changes in the economic base drive the transformation.

66. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
A factory is a social system because it contains a network of roles and norms, not just machinery. However, informal organization is not officially designed by management; it arises spontaneously from social interactions. While management may try to influence it, the informal structure exists independently of official plans, making the second statement in the question incorrect.

67. (C) An informal communication network
The grapevine is the informal communication network that exists within every organization. It operates outside of official channels and carries news, rumors, and social information through personal interactions. While it is not part of the formal hierarchy, the grapevine is a powerful tool for information sharing and can influence employee morale and the social workplace climate.

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68. (B) The emergence of a professional middle class and an industrial working class.
Industrialization fundamentally impacts social stratification by creating new economic groups, specifically a professional middle class and an industrial working class. These groups are defined by their education, skills, and roles within the industrial economy rather than by traditional hereditary status. This creates a more complex and dynamic stratification system based increasingly on economic achievement and occupational position.

69. (B) The adjudicator is a government-appointed judicial authority, while an arbitrator is often chosen by the parties themselves.
The primary difference lies in the authority involved: an adjudicator is typically a government-appointed judicial official in a statutory court, while an arbitrator is often a neutral third party chosen by the disputants themselves. Both processes result in binding decisions, but arbitration is often perceived as less formal and more flexible than the statutory process of adjudication.

70. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Collective bargaining strengthens the position of workers by allowing them to negotiate as a unified group rather than as individuals. This collective action provides significant leverage, as the threat of withdrawing labour can compel management to offer better wages and working conditions. The group's combined pressure is the fundamental source of bargaining power for employees.

71. (C) Quality Circle
A Quality Circle consists of a small group of employees from the same work area who meet voluntarily and regularly to solve job-related problems. This mechanism promotes employee involvement and utilizes the shop-floor expertise of workers to improve efficiency and quality. It is a participative management tool that empowers workers and fosters responsibility toward organizational outcomes.

72. (A) 1 and 3 only
Industrialization in India has significantly reduced the relative economic dominance of agriculture and created new forms of class-based inequality. However, it has not been uniformly distributed across the country, leading to regional disparities. Therefore, statements regarding the decline of agricultural importance and the creation of class hierarchies are correct, while the claim of uniform distribution is inaccurate.

73. (B) Fundamentally irreconcilable within the existing capitalist framework.
In Marxian thought, class conflict implies that the interests of the capital-owning bourgeoisie and the wage-earning proletariat are fundamentally irreconcilable within a capitalist system. The capitalist seeks to maximize profit by minimizing costs, while the worker seeks to maximize their income. This structural contradiction creates an inherent tension that cannot be permanently resolved without systemic change.

74. (B) The increasing role of private, for-profit entities in providing educational services.
Privatization of education refers to the increasing role of private, for-profit entities in providing educational services. This trend is driven by globalization and the shift toward market-based solutions for public services. It involves a move away from state-funded education toward a model where educational opportunities are purchased in a competitive market, raising questions about access and equity.

75. (B) Universal applicability versus contextual relevance of sociological knowledge.
The debate over the Indianisation of Sociology focuses on whether sociological knowledge should be universally applicable or contextually relevant. Critics argue that purely Western concepts may not fully capture the complexities of Indian society, such as the persistence of caste and traditional kinship. The goal is to develop frameworks that are sensitive to India's unique historical conditions.

76. (A) 1, 2, 3
Methods of industrial dispute resolution increase in external control and binding authority from collective bargaining to adjudication. Collective bargaining is direct and voluntary between parties. Conciliation introduces a third party to facilitate, but without binding power. Adjudication involves an external judicial body that imposes a legally binding decision, representing the highest level of external intervention and authority.

77. (D) The private ownership of the means of production
For Karl Marx, the private ownership of the means of production is the fundamental source of alienation in capitalist society. Because workers do not own the tools or the products they create, their labour becomes a commodity sold for a wage. This separation from the means of producing their own livelihood leads to a profound sense of estrangement.

78. (C) Alienation from the state and government
Marx identified four types of alienation: from the product of labour, from the process of production, from one's own species-being, and from fellow human beings. While he criticized the state as a tool of the ruling class, he did not list alienation from the state as one of the four specific types of alienation experienced by workers.

79. (C) Weber's model of bureaucracy
In Max Weber's model of bureaucracy, authority is tied to the office or position a person holds,

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not to the individual themselves. This ensures that power is exercised through rational-legal rules and remains impersonal. When an official leaves their post, the authority remains with the position, to be exercised by the next qualified person who occupies it.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The values and norms of a society can significantly facilitate or hinder industrial development. A social structure that prioritizes entrepreneurship, technical skill, and innovation is more conducive to successful industrialization than one bound by traditional, hereditary occupational roles. Both the assertion and the reasoning are correct, highlighting the cultural prerequisites for economic transformation in different societies.

81. (C) Interdependence and specialization of roles
Organic solidarity is based on the functional interdependence and specialization of roles within complex societies. As the division of labour increases, individuals become more reliant on one another for survival, similar to how organs in a biological body depend on each other. This form of cohesion is held together by mutual needs and restitutive law rather than likeness.

82. (C) A form of worker participation for consultation and information sharing.
A Joint Management Council is an institutional arrangement designed for consultation and information sharing between labour and management. It provides a platform for workers to be informed about the company's performance and to offer suggestions on matters like welfare and safety. JMCs do not typically engage in collective bargaining but aim to foster partnership.

83. (C) Rapid and unplanned industrialization
The growth of slums, traffic congestion, and increased pollution are common negative consequences of rapid and unplanned industrialization. When urban infrastructure fails to keep pace with the influx of workers and the demands of factory operations, the quality of life in industrial centers deteriorates. These issues highlight the need for balanced planning to manage industrial growth sustainably.

84. (C) A shift from highly skilled work toward entirely unskilled manual labour.
The changing profile of labour is marked by an increase in female participation, the growth of the unorganized sector, and the rise of the gig economy. It does not include a shift toward unskilled manual labour; instead, modern industry increasingly demands higher technical and educational skills. The trend is moving away from manual tasks toward adaptability.

85. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Industrialization has weakened caste's role in formal employment where merit is prioritized, but caste continues to influence social relations and informal hiring networks. However, it is incorrect to say the joint family has completely disappeared; it has instead adapted to modern conditions. While nuclear households are common, joint family values and support systems often persist across spaces.

86. (C) The exclusion of meritorious disadvantaged students due to high fees.
A major criticism of the privatization of education is that the high cost of tuition can exclude meritorious students from disadvantaged backgrounds. When education becomes a marketable commodity, financial capacity often dictates access rather than academic potential. This can lead to a loss of human capital and reinforce social inequalities by limiting the opportunities available to talented individuals.

87. (B) Potential for increased inequality in access to quality education.
Privatization in higher education often leads to increased inequality in access to quality learning. Institutions driven by profit may charge fees that only the wealthy can afford, creating a stratified system. This shift can undermine the goal of education as a public good and a vehicle for social mobility, making high-quality instruction a privilege for some.

88. (A) Foster a scientific temper and use science and technology for socio-economic development.
The main objective of India's Science and Technology Policy is to foster a scientific temper and leverage science and technology for overall socio-economic development. This involves

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107. (B) Formal organization is explicitly created for a purpose; informal organization arises from spontaneous social interaction.
Formal organization is explicitly created by management to achieve specific production goals through official structures and rules. In contrast, informal organization arises spontaneously from social interactions of employees who seek to satisfy social needs. While the formal structure is rational and instrumental, the informal network is based on personal relationships, shared norms, and unplanned communication channels throughout the factory.

108. (A) The impact of industry on the family and gender roles.
The increasing participation of women in the industrial workforce represents the significant impact of industry on family life and gender roles. As women take on economic responsibilities outside the home, traditional domestic structures and authority patterns undergo change. This shift promotes greater economic independence for women and leads to a redefinition of their social status within the household.

109. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
A conciliator lacks the authority to impose a binding settlement; their role is to facilitate a voluntary agreement between the parties. However, an arbitrator's award is typically binding on both labour and management if they have agreed to the process. This legal distinction means that while conciliation relies on persuasion, arbitration provides a definitive and enforceable resolution.

110. (C) Japan
The establishment of Quality Circles was inspired by management practices developed in Japan after World War II. These practices emphasized continuous improvement and employee involvement at all levels of the production process. The success of Japanese manufacturing in the global market led many industries worldwide to adopt Quality Circles as a way to enhance productivity, quality, and engagement.

111. (B) To arrive at a formal agreement (contract) covering wages, hours, and other conditions of employment.
The primary purpose of collective bargaining is for labour and management to arrive at a formal agreement that covers wages, hours, and other employment conditions. This process institutionalizes conflict resolution and ensures that both parties have clear expectations regarding their rights. It provides a stable framework for industrial relations by replacing individual negotiations with a collective process.

112. (B) The impact of the pre-existing social structure on industry.
The persistence of caste-based networks in securing industrial jobs is a clear example of how pre-existing social structures influence modern industry. Despite formal bureaucratic rules, traditional identities continue to play a role in recruitment. This demonstrates that the industrial system does not operate in a social vacuum but is intertwined with the traditional cultural and social hierarchies.

113. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Industrialization has been a major driver of urbanization in India because the establishment of factories creates numerous employment opportunities. This economic pull attracts migrants from rural areas who seek better livelihoods and social mobility in industrial centers. Both the assertion and the reason are true, highlighting the close historical link between manufacturing growth and city expansion.

114. (B) The awareness by a social class of its shared interests and its opposition to other classes.
Class consciousness, in a Marxian sense, refers to the awareness by a social class of its shared interests and its position in opposition to other classes. For the proletariat, this involves moving from a class in itself to a class for itself, where workers recognize their common exploitation and organize for collective action to challenge the capitalist system.

115. (C) Apathy or resistance from both management and some established trade unions.
A significant obstacle to worker participation in management has been apathy or resistance from

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98. (A) The goal of social equity versus the motive of private profit.
A major conflict in the privatization of education is the tension between the goal of social equity and the motive of private profit. While the state aims to provide equal opportunities for all, private entities are driven by financial returns. This often leads to higher costs and the exclusion of disadvantaged groups, potentially widening the socio-economic gap.

99. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Industrialization fundamentally changes the educational landscape by creating a demand for a literate and technically skilled workforce. Traditional, agrarian educational systems, which focus on local knowledge or religious training, cannot provide the specialized expertise needed for modern manufacturing. Consequently, the formal educational system evolves to emphasize science, technology, and management skills to support growth and development.

100. (B) Its ability to control production through collective action like a strike.
A trade union's primary strength in collective bargaining comes from its ability to organize collective action, such as a strike. By threatening to halt production, the union can exert significant pressure on management to agree to worker demands. This collective power is the most effective tool that workers have to balance the economic influence of employers.

101. (B) Traditional, pre-industrial societies with little division of labour.
Mechanical solidarity is characteristic of traditional, pre-industrial societies with a simple division of labour. In these societies, social cohesion is based on the similarity of individuals, shared beliefs, and a strong collective conscience. Because people perform similar tasks and hold common values, they are bound together by likeness, with social order enforced through repressive and punitive laws.

102. (C) Legally defined and rational rules
According to Max Weber, the authority of a bureaucratic official is based on legally defined and rational-legal rules. Officials exercise power because they hold a specific office that grants them certain responsibilities within a legal framework. This type of authority is impersonal and objective, contrasting with traditional authority based on custom or charismatic authority based on personal qualities.

103. (A) Alienation from the process of labour
A worker performing a repetitive task without understanding the overall production process is experiencing alienation from the process of labour. In this Marxian concept, the individual has no control over how they work or what they produce. This fragmentation of work into meaningless segments denies the worker opportunity for creative expression and reduces them to a tool.

104. (B) The social relationships people enter into to produce and exchange goods.
Relations of production in Marxian terms refer to the social relationships that people are forced to enter into to produce and exchange goods. These relationships are defined by who owns the means of production and who must work for them. Under capitalism, this is primarily the relationship between the capital-owning bourgeoisie and the wage-earning proletariat.

105. (A) 2, 1, 3
The chronological emergence of key sociological works starts with The Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels, followed by Durkheim's The Division of Labor in Society. Weber's Economy and Society was published posthumously later. This sequence reflects the historical progression of thought regarding the nature of capitalism, social solidarity, and rational-legal organization in modern industrial society.

106. (B) Interrelated and interdependent.
Viewing a factory as a social system implies that its internal sub-systems, such as the technical, administrative, and social structures, are interrelated and interdependent. Changes in one part, like the introduction of new technology, inevitably affect the other parts, such as work roles and social interactions. This systemic view emphasizes that the organization functions as a whole.

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These councils were designed to involve employees in consultations regarding various aspects of factory operations, excluding collective bargaining issues. The goal was to improve industrial relations, increase productivity, and foster a more collaborative work environment through shared information.

53. (D) The impact of social structure on industry.
Hiring based on regional or caste ties instead of formal merit illustrates how pre-existing social structures influence industrial practices. This behavior shows that traditional identities and social networks can bypass formal bureaucratic rules in recruitment. It highlights the persistence of traditional social hierarchies within modern industrial settings, demonstrating that factories are deeply embedded in their broader cultural environments.

54. (C) Collective Bargaining
Collective bargaining is the process where representatives of workers and management jointly negotiate the terms and conditions of employment. This mechanism allows for the peaceful resolution of interests and the creation of a formal agreement governing the workplace. It is a central feature of modern industrial relations that balances power and institutionalizes the negotiation of wages and hours.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The traditional power of trade unions has been declining due to structural changes like the growth of the unorganized sector and the rise of the gig economy. Additionally, legislative shifts and the changing nature of work have made traditional unionizing more difficult. Both the assertion of decline and the reasons provided are factually correct and logically linked.

56. (C) A complex process involving nuclearization and joint family adaptation.
The impact of industrialization on the Indian family is a complex process involving both the trend toward nuclear households and the adaptation of joint family ties. It is not a uniform transition, as joint families often persist in spirit or modify their functions to support migrant members. This demonstrates how traditional social institutions adapt to modern economic pressures.

57. (D) The "license-permit raj" and a restrictive regulatory environment.
The license-permit raj and its restrictive regulatory environment were major limitations to rapid industrialization in post-independence India. Excessive government control over production quotas and business entries stifled private entrepreneurship and slowed down economic growth. This bureaucratic complexity created bottlenecks that hindered the efficiency and expansion of the industrial sector until the economic reforms of the early nineties.

58. (B) May not adequately explain realities structured by caste and kinship.
The call for the Indianisation of Sociology argues that Western theories may fail to adequately explain social realities structured by unique factors like caste and kinship. Because these theories were developed in Western contexts, their uncritical application might overlook specific historical and cultural nuances. This perspective emphasizes the need for contextually relevant and authentic conceptual frameworks.

59. (C) It may lead to commercialization and compromise academic standards for profit.
Privatization of higher education can lead to the commercialization of learning, where academic standards might be compromised for the sake of profit. While it increases the number of institutions, the focus on revenue generation can sometimes overshadow educational quality. This trend also raises concerns about the accessibility of education, as profit-driven models typically involve higher fees.

60. (B) Developing high-quality, low-cost solutions relevant to the needs of a large population.
Frugal innovation involves developing high-quality, low-cost solutions that address the specific needs of a large population with limited resources. In India, this concept is central to science and technology policy, aiming to create affordable products and services. It focuses on doing more with less and leveraging indigenous ingenuity to provide sustainable and accessible technological advancements.

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both management and established trade unions. Management may fear a loss of control, while some unions may view such schemes as a threat to their traditional role in collective bargaining. Without the genuine commitment of both parties, these initiatives often fail to achieve impact.

116. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Modern sociological challenges are linked to specific policy areas. The Indianisation of sociology is a debate within the academic discipline. Privatization of education is a core concern of education policy. Linking R&D to national needs is a goal of Science and Technology Policy. Balancing domestic protection with international competition is a primary challenge arising from globalization processes.

117. (B) Alienation
The transition from a situation where craftsmen own their tools to one where factory workers use tools owned by others is central to the concept of alienation. In this shift, workers lose control over the production process and the final product. This economic separation is the structural basis for the estrangement of labour, as theorized by Karl Marx.

118. (B) Rules are abstract, stable, and exhaustive, and can be learned.
According to Max Weber, the rules of a bureaucracy are abstract, stable, and exhaustive, and they can be learned by officials. These regulations are designed to be applied consistently to all relevant cases, ensuring predictability and impersonality. The systematic nature of these rules distinguishes a rational-legal bureaucracy from more arbitrary forms of organization based on personal whim.

119. (A) 1 only
For Karl Marx, the relations of production are the fundamental base that shapes all other social institutions. Contrary to the other statements, Durkheim viewed anomie as a negative state of normlessness, and Weber saw rationalization as a pervasive process affecting all areas of social life, not just the economy. Therefore, only the statement regarding Marxian production relations is correct.

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120. (C) Marx's theory of surplus value
The core of Marx's theory of surplus value is that workers are paid a wage equivalent to the cost of their subsistence, while the extra value they produce during the workday is taken by the capitalist. This difference is the source of profit and capital accumulation, representing the structural exploitation of labour by the owners of production.

121. (B) Can sometimes disseminate information faster than formal channels.
The informal grapevine can be beneficial because it often disseminates information much faster than official, formal communication channels. While it may sometimes carry rumors, it provides managers with insight into employee concerns and morale. In many cases, it helps fill information gaps during times of uncertainty, facilitating social cohesion and interaction among employees within the broader organizational structure.

122. (B) Shift in curriculum towards skills required by industry.
The impact of industrialization on education is primarily seen in the shift of the curriculum toward the skills required by industry, such as technical, scientific, and management expertise. Education becomes more instrumental, focusing on preparing students for specific roles in the industrial workforce. This leads to the growth of professional and vocational institutions that align training.

123. (D) Collective Bargaining
Collective bargaining is the mechanism of industrial relations where negotiations occur directly between two parties—labour and management—without the intervention of a third party. This direct dialogue allows the parties to settle their differences and reach a mutual agreement on employment terms. It is distinguished from conciliation, arbitration, and adjudication, all of which involve third-party involvement.

124. (C) An increase in the systemic importance of multi-skilling and adaptability.
Globalization has led to a changing profile of labour where there is an increased systemic importance on multi-skilling and adaptability.

177. (B) The informal organization
The existence of cliques and social groups that do not appear on any official organization chart is clear evidence of the informal organization. These networks develop spontaneously as employees interact and seek to fulfill social needs. While unofficial, these groups play a powerful role in communication and morale, often influencing how work is actually performed despite formal management plans.

178. (C) A court or tribunal making a legally binding decision.
Adjudication in industrial relations refers to the process where a court or tribunal, such as a labour court, makes a legally binding decision to resolve a dispute. This statutory process is usually a last resort when voluntary negotiations and conciliation have failed. The final award issued by the judicial authority is enforceable by law and must be obeyed by both parties.

179. (B) The sociological concept of the changing profile of labour.
The shift in the labour force from being predominantly male to a mix of male and female workers is a significant aspect of the sociological concept of the changing profile of labour. This transition reflects broader societal changes in gender roles and increasing educational opportunities for women. It also indicates the modernization of the industrial workforce, where adaptability becomes more important.

180. (B) Emergence of a class system based on economic criteria
The impact of industrialization on the stratification system is most evident in the emergence of a class system based on economic criteria like income, education, and occupation. While traditional hierarchies like caste may persist, class position provides new avenues for status and social mobility. This shift reflects the transition toward a society where individuals are increasingly ranked based on their economic roles.

181. (C) A large domestic market
A large domestic market is an advantage rather than an obstacle to industrialization, as it provides a ready demand for manufactured goods. In contrast, bureaucratic red tape, infrastructural bottlenecks, and a shortage of capital are significant factors that can hinder growth and efficiency. A large internal market encourages investment and production, facilitating the overall economic development of the entire national industrial sector.

182. (B) Critically evaluating the applicability of Western concepts to Indian society.
The Indianisation of Sociology refers to the critical evaluation of the applicability of Western concepts to Indian society. It advocates for the development of theories and methods grounded in India's unique historical, cultural, and social context. The goal is to ensure that sociological research in India is contextually relevant and effectively explains local realities such as caste and traditional institutions.

183. (B) Lead to a decline in educational standards due to a focus on profit.
A significant concern with the privatization of education is that it may lead to a decline in educational standards due to a primary focus on profit. When institutions prioritize revenue over learning outcomes, academic rigor and the quality of instruction may suffer. This commercialization can compromise the integrity of education, making financial gain more important than intellectual development and national educational goals.

184. (A) Promoting indigenous innovation and research and development initiatives.
India's Science and Technology Policy emphasizes creating an ecosystem for promoting indigenous innovation and research and development initiatives. By fostering local talent and research capabilities, the policy aims to achieve national self-reliance in technology and drive socio-economic growth. This approach focuses on developing solutions that are specifically relevant to India's unique challenges, thereby contributing to sustainable development for the nation.

185. (B) Mechanical Solidarity
In Durkheim's terminology, a society where individuals are highly similar and share a strong common morality is held together by mechanical solidarity. This form of cohesion is typical of traditional societies with a low division of labour. Because individuals perform similar

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arrangement for consultation between labour and management. These mechanisms provide different pathways for resolving industrial conflicts.

134. (D) A shift from a largely uneducated to a more highly educated workforce.
A key feature of the changing profile of industrial labour is the shift from a largely uneducated workforce to one that is more highly educated. Modern industry requires workers who can handle sophisticated technology, follow complex instructions, and adapt to changing environments. This educational transformation is essential for maintaining productivity and competitiveness in the global economy and technical roles.

135. (C) Indianisation of Sociology
The argument for developing sociological concepts rooted in Indian social reality is known as the call for the Indianisation of Sociology. Proponents believe that the discipline should move beyond the uncritical application of Western theories and create frameworks that accurately reflect the unique cultural conditions of India. This approach seeks to make sociology more relevant to local structures.

136. (B) Production relations
Marx termed the social relationships between those who own the means of production and those who sell their labour power as production relations. These relations are the core of the economic base of society and are inherently characterized by conflict and exploitation under capitalism. They define how work is organized and how the resulting wealth is distributed.

137. (B) The appointment of a manager based on his caste rather than his qualifications.
Appointing a manager based on caste rather than qualifications is a clear example of how traditional social structures impact industry. This practice demonstrates that traditional identities can override formal bureaucratic principles of merit and competence. It highlights the influence of pre-existing hierarchies on modern organizational processes, showing how factories are deeply embedded in their local cultural and social environments.

138. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Industrialization in India has led to the growth of a new, educated, urban middle class based on professional achievement. However, it is incorrect to say that it had no effect on the caste system. While caste has evolved, its influence persists in social and marital relations even within urban industrial settings. Therefore, only the statement regarding the middle class is correct.

139. (B) Poor infrastructural facilities
Poor infrastructural facilities, such as inadequate power and transport networks, are major obstacles to rapid industrialization in many Indian regions. Efficient manufacturing requires reliable energy and a smooth flow of raw materials. Without these foundational elements, industries face high operational costs and reduced competitiveness, which hampers the overall economic growth and development of these specific regions and industrial centers.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The informal organization within a workplace can significantly impact productivity because group norms influence how much work individuals perform. These unofficial social networks can either encourage higher output through teamwork or enforce a go-slow attitude to protect workers from perceived pressure. Both the assertion and reasoning are correct, reflecting the powerful role of social factors in the factory system.

141. (B) The 'disenchantment of the world'.
Max Weber argued that the process of rationalization leads to the disenchantment of the world. As traditional, magical, and religious beliefs are replaced by calculation, efficiency, and scientific explanation, the sense of wonder in social life declines. This shift results in a modern world governed by rigid rules and logical structures, where human action is increasingly instrumental and less spiritual.

142. (C) Their essential human nature and inherent creative potential.
In Marxian theory, alienation from species-being refers to the separation of individuals from their essential human nature and inherent creative

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194. (C) Complete insulation from global economic trends.
Globalization leads to increased competition, access to global markets, and pressure to improve efficiency. It does not lead to complete insulation from global economic trends; on the contrary, it makes domestic industries more sensitive to international market shifts. Globalization integrates the national economy into the global system, making insulation impossible as firms must adapt to global standards of quality and price.

195. (B) The Human Relations school, following the Hawthorne studies
The concept of the factory as a social system was significantly highlighted by the Human Relations school, following the Hawthorne studies. This perspective shifted focus from purely technical aspects to social and psychological factors affecting worker behavior. It emphasized the importance of informal groups, leadership styles, and employee morale, showing that a factory is a complex social entity that functions through human interaction.

196. (A) Alienation from the product
The separation of a worker from the object they produce, which is then owned and sold by someone else for profit, is termed by Marx as alienation from the product. In this Marxian concept, the fruits of the worker's labour become an alien power used to further exploit them. This economic estrangement is a central feature of capitalist mode production.

197. (D) Weber – Bureaucracy
Max Weber is correctly identified with the concept of bureaucracy, which he analyzed as a hallmark of modern rational-legal authority. While other options incorrectly pair sociologists with concepts, Weber's systematic study of bureaucratic organization remains a foundational contribution to understanding how power and administration are structured in modern industrial and governmental systems, emphasizing formal rules, hierarchy, and impersonal administrative decision-making processes.

198. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The formal organization is defined by its official structure, rules, and hierarchy as set by management. The informal organization consists of the network of personal and social relations that arises spontaneously among employees. Both statements are correct, illustrating the two coexisting systems within any organization. While formal structure provides the blueprint, the informal network satisfies workers' personal social needs.

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199. (C) Collective bargaining on behalf of its members
A primary function of a trade union is to engage in collective bargaining on behalf of its members. This involves negotiating with management to secure better wages, benefits, and working conditions. By acting as a unified representative body, the union provides workers with the collective power necessary to reach a formal contract, ensuring that their rights and interests are protected.

200. (A) 1, 2, 3
A hypothetical industrial dispute logically follows a sequence where collective bargaining first fails between the parties. Next, a conciliation officer is appointed by the government to mediate and help reach a voluntary settlement. If conciliation is unsuccessful, the dispute is then referred to a labour tribunal for adjudication, where a legally binding decision is made by a judicial authority.

201. (C) Science, technology, engineering, and management
The impact of industrialization on education in India has resulted in a much greater emphasis on science, technology, engineering, and management. As industries require a specialized workforce, the educational system has shifted toward providing technical training and professional skills. This Instrumental focus prioritizes subjects that directly support industrial productivity and economic development, leading to the growth of technical vocational institutions.

202. (B) Class conflict
The emergence of conflicts between the owners of capital and the industrial workforce over economic interests is termed class conflict. In Marxian theory, this struggle is inherent in the

struggles. He argued that social change is driven by the ongoing conflict between oppressed and oppressing classes, such as slaves and masters or workers and capitalists. This struggle over the control of the means of production is the fundamental engine of historical development.

152. (C) Anomie
Anomie is a social condition characterized by the disintegration or disappearance of the norms and values that were previously common to a society. It often occurs during periods of rapid economic or social change, when old regulations no longer apply and new ones have not yet been established. This state of normlessness can lead to social instability and confusion.

153. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Max Weber was pessimistic about the increasing rationalization of the modern world, fearing it would lead to an iron cage. He believed that the spread of bureaucracy and calculated efficiency would trap individuals in a rigid system of rules, stifling human creativity and freedom. Both the assertion and the reason are true, reflecting Weber's concern about the potential for dehumanization.

154. (B) It is the portion of the worker's labour that is unpaid.
The key element of surplus value in Marxian theory is that it represents the portion of the worker's labour that remains unpaid. While workers produce value during their entire working day, they only receive wages equivalent to a part of that value. The excess value is appropriated by the capitalist as profit, which Marx viewed as the core mechanism of exploitation.

155. (C) The grapevine
The grapevine is the unofficial and informal network of communication that exists among employees in an organization. It carries information outside of the formal hierarchy and is driven by personal interactions and social needs. While it can transmit rumors, it is a vital part of the social system within the workplace, reflecting informal social ties that exist alongside structure.

156. (C) Increased importance of kinship over merit in formal jobs
The impact of industry includes city growth, new classes, and changes in family structure. In formal industrial jobs, the trend is toward prioritizing merit over traditional kinship ties. While kinship still influences some recruitment, the fundamental principles of industrial organization emphasize achieved status and specialized skills rather than inherited connections. Meritocracy becomes more central to modern organizational functioning than traditional ties.

157. (C) Arbitration - Third-party binding decision agreed upon by parties
In industrial relations, arbitration is correctly matched with a third-party binding decision that both labour and management have agreed to accept. Conciliation is not binding, and collective bargaining is a mutual agreement rather than a government-imposed settlement. Arbitration provides a definitive resolution through a neutral party whose authority is derived from the mutual consent of the parties involved.

158. (B) Employee involvement and participation in problem-solving.
The concept of Quality Circles is based on the principle of employee involvement and participation in problem-solving. It assumes that workers on the shop floor have valuable insights into improving quality. By meeting regularly to solve work-related issues, these small groups empower employees and leverage their practical knowledge to enhance organizational performance and foster a more participative industrial work environment.

159. (B) An observable emphasis on technical skills, punctuality, and factory discipline.
The transition from agricultural to industrial work is marked by a shift toward higher technical skills, punctuality, and factory discipline. Industrial labor requires individuals to operate complex machinery and coordinate their activities within a rigid, time-conscious framework. This transformation demands a change in work habits and an emphasis on organizational discipline, which differs significantly from the seasonal rhythms of traditional farming.

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potential. Under capitalism, work becomes a mere means of survival rather than a way to express one's humanity. This estrangement prevents individuals from fulfilling their natural desire for purposeful activity, reducing them to an animal-like existence focused on physical needs.

143. (C) Primacy of the collective conscience.
Organic solidarity is characterized by a high division of labour, interdependence, and the pre-eminence of restitutive law. In contrast to mechanical solidarity, the collective conscience is weaker, as individual differences and specialization are more pronounced. In complex industrial societies, social cohesion is maintained by mutual functional needs rather than by a shared and overwhelming common belief system among individuals.

144. (B) People interact within it in structured ways, with defined roles and statuses.
A factory is considered a social system because people within it interact in structured ways, occupying defined roles and statuses like manager, supervisor, and worker. These interactions are governed by social norms that influence behavior and productivity. This perspective highlights that an industrial organization is a complex social entity where human relationships are as important as technical processes.

145. (C) 2 and 3 only
In industrial relations, adjudication involves a third party making a binding decision, and conciliation aims to bring parties together to reach a mutually agreeable settlement. However, collective bargaining is not a method of unilateral decision-making by management; it is a process of joint negotiation. Therefore, the statements regarding adjudication and conciliation are accurate representations of these conflict-resolution mechanisms.

146. (B) A form of worker participation in management
A Joint Management Council (JMC) is a specific example of worker participation in management. JMCs are designed to provide a forum for consultation between labour and management on various operational and welfare issues. This mechanism seeks to improve industrial relations by giving workers a voice in company affairs and fostering a sense of partnership, although they typically avoid collective bargaining.

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147. (C) The creation of new hierarchies of class and status that often overlap with caste.
A significant effect of industrialization on social stratification in India is the creation of new hierarchies of class and status that often overlap with traditional caste identities. While industrial roles are based on economic criteria, traditional social networks still influence opportunities. This results in a complex stratification system where ritual status and modern economic status interact and frequently intersect.

148. (B) The privatization of education
The increasing cost of higher education and concerns about equity of access are major issues directly related to the privatization of education. As private institutions charge higher fees to generate profit, students from lower-income families face significant barriers. This trend raises important social questions about the accessibility of high-quality education and the potential for widening the socio-economic divide.

149. (A) Encouraging scientific temper and innovation.
The primary goal of India's Science and Technology Policy is to build a knowledge-based society by encouraging scientific temper and innovation. This involves promoting research and development and applying scientific advancements to national challenges. By fostering an environment conducive to inquiry, the policy aims to drive inclusive growth and enhance the quality of life for all sections of the population.

150. (A) 2, 3, 1
The chronological focus of classical sociological work on industrial society begins with Karl Marx, who analyzed capitalism and alienation. He was followed by Émile Durkheim, who focused on the division of labour and solidarity. Finally, Max Weber examined the processes of rationality and bureaucracy. This sequence reflects the historical development of social theory during the industrial transformation of Europe.

151. (B) Class struggles
Karl Marx famously stated that the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class

mediates the dispute. Finally, if no agreement is reached, the dispute is sent for adjudication by a labour tribunal, resulting in a binding verdict. This progression represents an increasing level of external intervention and formal judicial control.

169. (A) To give workers' representatives a say in corporate decision-making.
Worker Participation in Management aims to give representatives of the workforce a meaningful voice in corporate decision-making. This involvement seeks to improve industrial relations by fostering transparency and collaboration. By including workers in discussions about operational issues, organizations can enhance employee commitment, reduce conflict, and benefit from the practical insights of those directly involved in the production process.

170. (B) It has led to the emergence of nuclear families while the ideal of the joint family often persists.
Industrialization in India has led to the emergence of nuclear families in urban areas, but the ideal and functional aspects of the joint family often persist. Many individuals maintain strong social and financial ties with their extended kin, providing support during migration. This reflects a process of adaptation where family structures evolve to meet modern economic demands while retaining cultural functions.

171. (B) Potential economic growth provided by the current demographic dividend.
A major challenge for industrialization in India is the need to create jobs for its large and growing young population, known as the demographic dividend. If these individuals are provided with adequate education and employment opportunities, they can drive significant economic growth. However, failure to create enough industrial jobs could turn this potential benefit into a major social and economic challenge.

172. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization has intensified the debate on the Indianisation of Sociology because the increased flow of global ideas has made sociologists more aware of the need to test the relevance of Western concepts locally. This heightened consciousness encourages scholars to develop frameworks that accurately reflect the specific socio-cultural context of India. Both assertion and reason are true, reflecting ongoing responses.

173. (C) The social classes involved in production
In Marxian thought, the term production relations refers to the relationship between the various social classes involved in the production process. This primarily concerns the relationship between those who own the means of production and those who sell their labour power. These relations are the basis of the social hierarchy and define how resources and wealth are distributed and contested.

174. (B) A hierarchy of authority
A defining characteristic of Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is a clear hierarchy of authority. Each lower office is under the control and supervision of a higher one, creating a well-defined chain of command. This structure ensures accountability and facilitates the orderly coordination of complex organizational tasks. It is a rational way to manage large-scale administration through specialized roles and reporting.

175. (A) 1 and 3 only
Durkheim correctly identified that the division of labour in modern society creates organic solidarity. Weber's concept of rationality emphasizes decision-making based on efficiency and calculability. However, Marx did not define alienation as normlessness; that term is associated with Durkheim's concept of anomie. Therefore, the statements regarding Durkheim and Weber are correct, while the Marxian definition provided is inaccurate.

176. (B) A structure of roles, statuses, and expected behaviours
Viewing a factory as a social system implies that it consists of a structured network of roles, statuses, and expected behaviors. Interactions among employees and management are not merely technical but are governed by social norms and relationships. This perspective emphasizes that human and social aspects of an organization are as fundamental to its operation as the machines and raw materials used.

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160. (C) Salaried professionals, managers, and diverse white-collar workers.
Industrialization has led to the rise of a new middle class composed of salaried professionals, managers, and various white-collar workers. Unlike the traditional middle class of small merchants, these individuals derive their status from specialized education and roles within the industrial hierarchy. This group plays a crucial role in modern societies, providing the technical expertise necessary for managing complex organizations.

161. (B) Its benefits have not been evenly distributed, leading to regional and social disparities.
A primary limitation of the industrialization process in India is that its benefits have not been evenly distributed, leading to significant regional and social disparities. Industrial growth has often focused on specific urban centers, leaving rural areas behind. This inequality creates a divide between pockets of modern industrial prosperity and widespread areas of economic backwardness, which remains a major developmental challenge.

162. (B) Framerworks sensitive to Indian historical and cultural specificities.
The Indianisation of Sociology debate argues for conceptual frameworks that are sensitive to the historical and cultural specificities of Indian society. Proponents believe that the uncritical use of Western models may not adequately explain local realities like caste and religion. The goal is to develop a contextually relevant sociology that provides a more accurate and meaningful understanding of the unique Indian institutions.

163. (B) Private profit motives over the primary achievement of educational goals.
A key criticism of the privatization of education is that it may prioritize private profit motives over the primary achievement of educational goals. When institutions focus on generating revenue, academic standards and the pursuit of knowledge can be compromised. This commercialization can lead to a situation where the quality of education is dictated by market demand rather than intellectual objectives.

164. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
India's Science and Technology Policy does not aim to isolate the country; rather, it seeks to leverage science and technology for inclusive and sustainable growth. The second statement correctly reflects the policy's focus on using innovation to address national challenges and improve livelihoods. Therefore, the statement about isolation is incorrect, while the focus on inclusive growth is central.

165. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Major sociological works are linked to their authors. The Division of Labor in Society was written by Émile Durkheim. Das Kapital is the foundational work of Karl Marx. Both Economy and Society and The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism were authored by Max Weber. These texts are essential for understanding classical perspectives on industrialization, capitalism, and rational-legal organization.

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166. (B) The informal organization
A system of social relations in a factory that emerges from the personal and group needs of employees is known as the informal organization. It exists alongside the formal hierarchy but is not defined by official charts. These unplanned networks satisfy workers' needs for social interaction and can significantly influence communication and morale within the broader formal organizational structure of the factory.

167. (C) Industrial society
The shift from status based on birth to contract based on achievement is a key theme in the transition to industrial society. In traditional societies, social position was often fixed and ascriptive. In modern industrial systems, relationships are increasingly governed by formal agreements and achieved status. This transition reflects the greater emphasis on individual achievement and rational-legal roles in modern social organization.

168. (B) Collective Bargaining, Conciliation, Adjudication
Industrial dispute practices follow a logical sequence starting with collective bargaining, where parties negotiate directly. If this fails, conciliation is used, where a government officer

tasks and hold common beliefs, the social order is maintained by likeness, and the collective conscience is enforced through repressive laws.

186. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Karl Marx argued that alienation is an inevitable feature of work under capitalism because workers are separated from their product, the process of production, their creative potential, and fellow humans. In a system where labour is a commodity, workers lose control over their essential human activity. Both the assertion and the reason are true, reflecting Marx's critique of the dehumanizing effects.

187. (C) Bureaucracy
A continuous organization of official functions bound by rules is a key feature of Max Weber's concept of bureaucracy. This characteristic ensures that administration is consistent, predictable, and impersonal. Rules define the responsibilities and authority of each office, ensuring that the organization functions methodically regardless of the individual holding the position. This rational-legal structure is the hallmark of modern bureaucratic organization.

188. (C) The growth of large, anonymous urban centers.
The growth of large, anonymous urban centers is the best example of the impact of industry on society. Industrialization attracts massive numbers of people from rural areas to factory locations, leading to rapid urbanization. This shift transforms social life, as traditional community ties in villages are replaced by more impersonal and diverse interactions characteristic of modern cities, reshaping the social structure.

189. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Industrial relations processes are linked to their descriptions. Conciliation involves a neutral facilitator helping parties find common ground. Adjudication is a court-like proceeding that results in a binding verdict. Arbitration is when a chosen private neutral party gives a binding decision. Collective bargaining consists of direct negotiations between an employer and a union. These methods provide different degrees of formality.

190. (B) Continuous improvement and employee involvement
The concept of Quality Circles originated as part of a management philosophy emphasizing continuous improvement and employee involvement. By encouraging workers to identify and solve work-related problems, this approach seeks to enhance productivity and quality while increasing worker commitment. It is based on the idea that those closest to the work process have the best insights into how it can be improved.

191. (C) Mutual recognition of the need to survive in a competitive global market.
The gradual shift from adversarial to cooperative relationships between labour and management is driven by a mutual recognition of the need to survive in a competitive global market. Both parties realize that constant conflict harms organizational productivity and long-term viability. Therefore, models emphasizing collaboration, joint problem-solving, and shared goals have emerged as an effective way to manage interests.

192. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Industrialization introduces class as a principle of stratification, where an individual's position is primarily determined by their economic status. In India, these class hierarchies often overlap and interact with traditional caste identities in complex ways. All these statements are correct, reflecting how industrial development reshapes social status by adding economic achievement to existing ascriptive systems, resulting in dual structures.

193. (A) GDP from industry grew, but employment generation was not proportional.
The jobless growth phase in India's industrialization refers to a period where industrial GDP increased, but employment generation did not grow proportionally. This occurs when growth is driven by increased productivity or capital-intensive technology rather than by hiring more workers. While the economy expands, the benefits in terms of job opportunities are limited, posing a challenge for inclusive development and labor.

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In a rapidly changing market, workers must be able to perform diverse tasks and learn new technologies quickly. This trend reflects the shift toward a more flexible workforce that can respond to the shifting demands of production.

125. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The impact of industrialization on the family in India is complex because traditional joint family systems often adapt to modern pressures rather than simply disappearing. While urban migration encourages nuclear households, family members often maintain strong supportive links and perform new functions for their migrant kin. Both the assertion and reasoning are correct, reflecting non-linear social change.

126. (C) Marketable commodity
A primary concern regarding the privatization of education is that it may turn learning into a marketable commodity available only to those who can pay. This commercialization shifts the focus from education as a public good to a service provided for profit. This trend raises questions about social justice and the widening gap in opportunities across economic classes.

127. (B) India's Science and Technology Policy
Developing indigenous technologies and achieving self-reliance are key goals of India's Science and Technology Policy. By reducing dependence on foreign imports in critical areas, the policy aims to strengthen national security and economic independence. Fostering local innovation ensures that technological advancements are tailored to the specific needs of the Indian population, contributing to sustainable and inclusive development.

128. (B) Class allows for social mobility, while caste is traditionally ascriptive and rigid.
A key difference between class and caste is that class allows for social mobility based on individual achievement, whereas caste is traditionally ascriptive and rigid, determined by birth. While caste positions are fixed, class positions can change through education and economic success. In modern India, these two systems coexist, with class providing new avenues for mobility within traditional structures.

129. (C) Protect and advance the interests of its member workers.
The primary aim of a trade union is to protect and advance the interests of its member workers. This involves securing better wages, improving working conditions, and representing employees in disputes with management. Unions act as a collective voice for workers, providing them with the bargaining power necessary to negotiate effectively and ensure their rights are maintained.

130. (B) Quality Circle
A weekly meeting of operators and a supervisor to solve machine downtime and improve product finish is an example of a Quality Circle. This voluntary and regular problem-solving session involves shop-floor workers directly in improving production quality and efficiency. It is a hallmark of participative management that leverages practical experience to achieve organizational goals and enhance worker engagement.

131. (C) Max Weber
The concept of bureaucracy as an ideal type was systematically developed by Max Weber. He conceptualized it as the most efficient and rational form of organization, characterized by a hierarchy of authority, specialized roles, and written rules. Weber used this analytical construct to study how modern societies organize power, highlighting the shift toward rational-legal authority.

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132. (B) Anomie
Anomie is the term used to describe a state of normlessness and the breakdown of social regulation in a society. In the context of industrialization, Émile Durkheim argued that rapid social change can leave individuals without clear moral guidance, leading to a loss of social cohesion. This condition occurs when existing social norms fail to effectively regulate individual behaviors.

133. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Industrial relations terms are linked to specific definitions. Conciliation involves a third party helping parties reach mutual agreement. Adjudication refers to a statutory body giving a binding judgement. Collective bargaining consists of representatives negotiating a contract. Worker participation in management is an institutional

capitalist mode of production, as the interests of the two classes are structurally opposed. This ongoing tension over wages and control is seen as the primary source of social and political transformation.

203. (A) A culture that discourages risk-taking and entrepreneurship.
A major social-structural obstacle to industrialization can be a culture that discourages risk-taking and entrepreneurship. If social values prioritize traditional, stable occupations and view business activities with skepticism, the pool of industrial leaders will be limited. Economic transformation requires a supportive social environment where innovation is valued and individuals are encouraged to invest in new and uncertain industrial ventures.

204. (B) Western sociological concepts may not be universally applicable and can be ethnocentric.
The call for the Indianisation of Sociology stems from the concern that Western sociological concepts are often ethnocentric and may not be universally applicable. Critics argue that these theories, developed in Western contexts, may fail to capture nuances of Indian society, such as caste hierarchies and kinship. Developing contextually relevant concepts is essential for an authentic understanding of Indian social reality.

205. (B) Increasing the need for competitiveness and efficiency.
Globalization challenges national economies by significantly increasing the need for competitiveness and efficiency. As trade barriers are reduced, domestic industries must compete with international firms in both quality and price. This pressure forces economies to modernize technology, improve productivity, and adapt quickly to global market trends. Failure to remain competitive can lead to the decline of domestic industries and economic instability.

206. (C) Creation of a stratified system with quality linked to ability to pay.
A potential negative outcome of the privatization of education is the creation of a stratified system where quality is strictly linked to the ability to pay. This can lead to a divide between wealthy students who receive high-quality education and those from poorer backgrounds who are left with fewer options. Such a trend undermines education as a tool for social mobility.

207. (B) National self-reliance in critical areas of technology
A key tenet of India's Science and Technology Policy is to build national self-reliance in critical areas of technology. By developing indigenous research and manufacturing capabilities, the country aims to reduce its dependence on foreign imports and strengthen its economic position. This focus ensures that technological advancements are aligned with national goals and can address specific local challenges in healthcare and security.

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208. (C) Surplus value
In Marxian theory, the difference between the total value a worker produces and the value of their wages is called surplus value. The capitalist pays the worker for the exchange value of their labour power, but the worker creates more value during the workday than this cost. The capitalist appropriates this excess as profit, which forms the basis of capitalist exploitation.

209. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Émile Durkheim argued that the division of labour in industrial society is a primary source of social cohesion, which he called organic solidarity. This form of solidarity arises because individuals become specialized and thus interdependent, requiring each other's skills and products to survive. Both the assertion and the reason are true, reflecting Durkheim's positive view of modern differentiation binding society.

210. (C) An analytical construct or a measuring rod to assess real-world bureaucracies.
Max Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy is not a description of a real-world organization but an analytical construct used as a measuring rod. It represents a conceptually pure model of rational-legal organization, highlighting core characteristics like hierarchy and rules. Sociologists use this ideal type to assess and compare real bureaucracies, identifying how closely they align with the most rational organizational form.

246. (B) It is the value created by the worker beyond the cost of their own labour power.
Surplus value is the value created by a worker beyond the cost of their own labour power. This extra value is produced during the working day and is appropriated by the capitalist as profit. In Marxian theory, this is the fundamental source of capitalist accumulation and the basis of the exploitative relationship between capital and labour within the industrial capitalist system.

247. (D) Decisions based on personal and emotional considerations
Bureaucracy is characterized by a hierarchy of offices, rational-legal rules, and recruitment based on technical competence. It specifically rejects decisions based on personal considerations, emphasizing instead an impersonal orientation where rules are applied consistently. This impersonality ensures that administration is objective and predictable, distinguishing it from traditional forms of organization where personal whims and social relationships might dictate decisions.

248. (B) Urbanization
The impact of industry on society is most clearly seen in the process of urbanization. Industrialization acts as a powerful pull factor, attracting large populations from rural areas to urban centers where factories are located. This massive shift in population leads to the rapid growth of cities, the development of urban lifestyles, and the transformation of traditional social structures into impersonal environments.

249. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Both statements regarding industrial relations are correct. Arbitration is a process where the decision of a third party is binding on the disputants. Conciliation, on the other hand, is a persuasive process where a third party helps the parties reach a mutual agreement, but their recommendations are not legally binding. These mechanisms provide different degrees of authority in resolving industrial conflicts.

250. (B) Foster a sense of belongingness and cooperation.
The main objective of Worker Participation in Management schemes, such as Joint Management Councils, is to foster a sense of belongingness and cooperation between labour and management. By involving workers in consultations and information sharing, these initiatives seek to reduce industrial conflict and improve overall productivity. The goal is to create a more collaborative and stable work environment for employees.

251. (A) Balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability.
A major obstacle and limitation to industrialization in India is the challenge of balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability. As industries expand, they often contribute to pollution and resource depletion, which can have long-term negative impacts on health. Managing this tension requires effective environmental regulations and the adoption of greener technologies to ensure that industrial development is sustainable and responsible for society.

252. (A) Greater intellectual self-reliance and contextual relevance.
The debate on the Indianisation of Sociology is essentially a call for greater intellectual self-reliance and contextual relevance. It advocates for the development of concepts and theories grounded in India's unique social reality rather than adopting Western models. This approach seeks to make sociological research more effective in explaining local phenomena and contributing to an authentic understanding of Indian society and diverse institutions.

253. (B) It can create a divide between those who can afford quality education and those who cannot.
A key challenge of the privatization of education is that it can create a divide between those who can afford high-quality private education and those who cannot. This trend risks reinforcing existing inequalities by making quality learning a privilege determined by wealth rather than merit. Such a divide can limit social mobility and undermine the goal of creating a fair society.

254. (B) Using S&T interventions to solve problems faced by all sections.
India's Science and Technology Policy aims to achieve inclusive development by using S&T interventions to solve problems faced by all sections of society. This involves directing

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220. (B) Facilitate a voluntary agreement between the disputing parties.
The purpose of a conciliation proceeding is to facilitate a voluntary agreement between the disputing parties in an industrial conflict. A neutral conciliator helps the parties communicate, understand each other's positions, and find common ground. Unlike an arbitrator or an adjudicator, the conciliator has no power to impose a decision, making success entirely dependent on the willingness of parties.

221. (B) Industrial democracy
Worker Participation in Management is a concept that promotes industrial democracy by giving employees a voice in the decision-making processes that affect their working lives. This initiative seeks to bridge the gap between labour and management, foster cooperation, and improve communication. By encouraging participation, companies can enhance worker commitment and reduce industrial conflict, creating a more inclusive and stable industrial environment.

222. (C) Social stratification
The rise of a new class of industrial entrepreneurs and a large property-less working class is a direct consequence of industrialization on social stratification. This shift replaces traditional hierarchies with a new class structure based on economic position and relationship to the means of production. This transformation is fundamental to modern industrial societies, where social status and power are defined by roles.

223. (C) Indianisation
The argument that Indian sociology should use concepts from indigenous traditions is a key aspect of the debate on the Indianisation of Sociology. Proponents believe that purely Western theories may not be sufficient to explain the unique complexities of Indian society. By incorporating local perspectives, they aim to develop a contextually relevant sociology that provides a more accurate understanding of Indian institutions.

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224. (B) The deepening of social inequalities based on economic background.
A potential social cost of the privatization of education is the deepening of social inequalities based on economic background. As private institutions charge higher fees, students from poorer families may be unable to access high-quality education, limiting social mobility. This trend can create a two-tiered system where quality of learning is determined by wealth rather than merit, undermining the goal of equity.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's Science and Technology Policy is not just about scientific discovery but also about its application for national development. The policy explicitly aims to connect research with the practical needs of the economy and society, such as health and agriculture. Both assertion and reason are true, reflecting the strategic goal of using science as a tool for driving socio-economic progress.

226. (B) Mechanical solidarity and repressive law
According to Émile Durkheim, societies with a simple division of labour are characterized by mechanical solidarity and repressive law. In these traditional societies, social cohesion is based on the similarity of individuals and a strong collective conscience. Any deviation from shared norms is viewed as a threat and is met with harsh, punitive laws designed to reaffirm values and maintain homogeneity.

227. (B) A loss of control over one's own labour and its products
The essence of Marx's concept of alienation in a capitalist society is a loss of control over one's own labour and products. Because work is controlled by capitalists and results are sold for profit, the worker's activity becomes external and oppressive. This separation prevents individuals from achieving creative fulfillment and leads to a sense of estrangement from their human essence.

228. (D) Charismatic leadership
Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is characterized by impersonality, hierarchy, and written records, which are all part of a rational-legal authority structure. Charismatic leadership, based on extraordinary personal qualities, is a different

type of authority and is generally contrary to the rule-bound nature of bureaucracy. In a bureaucratic system, power resides in the office and the rules, not in personal charisma.

229. (C) The social and psychological factors at the workplace
The Hawthorne experiments famously demonstrated the importance of social and psychological factors in the workplace. The research showed that workers are not just motivated by economic incentives but also by being part of a social group and receiving attention from management. This discovery of the Hawthorne effect highlighted the role of informal social relations and group norms in determining worker productivity.

230. (D) Collective Bargaining
The process of negotiation between representatives of a company's management and a trade union to determine terms of employment is called collective bargaining. This mechanism allows workers to act collectively, increasing their bargaining power and facilitating a formal contract. It is a central feature of industrial relations that provides a structured way to resolve interests and establish workplace wages and hours.

231. (B) A voluntary group of workers solving work-related problems
A Quality Circle is best described as a voluntary group of workers who meet regularly to identify, analyze, and solve work-related problems. This participative management tool empowers employees to take responsibility for quality and efficiency. By involving those directly engaged in production, organizations can leverage practical insights to improve performance and foster a sense of belonging among the industrial workforce.

232. (A) 1 and 3 only
Industrialization in India has led to significant urbanization and the creation of a new class structure. However, it is incorrect to say it caused the uniform adoption of the nuclear family model everywhere, as traditional joint family structures have often adapted and persisted. Therefore, only the statements regarding urbanization and the new class structure are correct, reflecting major social transformations.

233. (B) The overlapping and persistence of traditional caste identities.
In the context of India, class conflict is often complicated by the overlapping and persistence of traditional caste identities. While industrialization creates economic classes, social relations and political mobilization are still frequently influenced by caste. This interaction means that industrial disputes and social tensions are often shaped by both economic interests and traditional social hierarchies, resulting in a complex social structure.

234. (B) Bring in more investment and offer more diverse institutional choices.
One of the principal arguments for the privatization of education is that it can bring in more investment and offer a wider range of institutional choices for students and parents. Proponents argue that private competition encourages efficiency and innovation, leading to a more responsive educational sector. This market-oriented approach is seen as a way to expand capacity in a globalized economy.

235. (B) Contextually relevant sociological analysis of Indian social reality.
The term Indianisation in sociology refers to the need for contextually relevant sociological analysis of Indian social reality. It advocates for the development of concepts grounded in India's unique historical and cultural conditions. This approach seeks to ensure that the discipline moves beyond the uncritical application of Western models and provides a more accurate understanding of phenomena like caste and kinship.

236. (C) Science and Technology policy
The policy of developing indigenous technological capabilities to reduce reliance on other nations is a cornerstone of India's Science and Technology policy. By fostering local research and innovation, the country aims to achieve national self-reliance and enhance its economic independence. This focus ensures that technological developments are tailored to national needs, contributing to sustainable development and strengthening India's global knowledge position.

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237. (B) Social solidarity in modern society
Émile Durkheim viewed the Division of Labour as the primary source of social solidarity in modern industrial society. As the division of labour increases, individuals become more specialized and thus interdependent, which creates a new form of cohesion known as organic solidarity. Unlike traditional societies where cohesion is based on likeness, modern society is held together by mutual functional needs and diverse roles.

238. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The social structure of a community can significantly influence the functioning of an industry located within it. Pre-existing social networks, such as those based on caste or kinship, often influence hiring practices and workplace interactions, sometimes overriding formal bureaucratic rules. Both the assertion and the reason are true, highlighting the fact that industrial organizations are deeply embedded in their environments.

239. (C) Conciliation - Compulsory Verdict
Conciliation is incorrectly matched because it is actually a voluntary and persuasive process aimed at facilitating a mutual agreement. In contrast, Joint Management Councils relate to worker participation, collective bargaining involves negotiation, and adjudication is conducted by a labour court. The conciliator's role is to help parties find common ground, but they have no power to impose a binding decision.

240. (C) A universal return to permanent, lifelong employment
The changing profile of labour does not imply a universal return to permanent employment; on the contrary, modern trends show an increase in the gig economy and flexible work arrangements. It also includes a greater need for upskilling and a rise in white-collar and service jobs. The modern workforce is characterized by greater mobility and less job security than the traditional model.

241. (B) 2, 1, 3
Durkheim conceptualized societal evolution starting from mechanical solidarity in traditional societies, moving to organic solidarity in modern industrial ones. However, he also recognized that rapid and unregulated social change during this transition could lead to an anomic state. Therefore, the sequence begins with mechanical solidarity, followed by the development of organic solidarity, with anomie appearing as a potential pathological condition.

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242. (C) Social equity and fair access to quality academic opportunities.
The main critique of unbridled privatization in essential services like education is that it may undermine the principle of social equity and fair access. When profit becomes the primary motive, those who cannot afford high fees may be excluded from quality services, reinforcing socio-economic divides. This trend challenges the idea that certain services should be provided to ensure equal opportunity.

243. (C) Capitalist industrial society
The growth of a large industrial working class that owns nothing but its labour power is a key feature of capitalist industrial society. In this economic system, workers must sell their labour for a wage to survive, while the bourgeoisie owns the means of production. This structural division is the basis of the capitalist economy, leading to massive migration to urban centers.

244. (C) Bourgeoisie and Proletariat
In Karl Marx's framework, the two main classes in a capitalist industrial society are the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The bourgeoisie are the owners of the means of production, while the proletariat are the wage labourers who sell their labour power to survive. This fundamental economic division creates a structural conflict between the two classes, seen as the primary driver of social change.

245. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Sociological traditions are linked to core ideas about industry. The Marxian tradition sees it as an arena of class conflict and alienation. The Weberian perspective views it as an embodiment of rationality and bureaucracy. The Durkheimian tradition focuses on it as a source of anomie or organic solidarity. The Human Relations school analyzes the factory as a social system of groups.

263. (A) Balancing economic openness with domestic industry protection.
A major challenge of globalization for a country like India is balancing economic openness with the protection of domestic industries. While global integration provides access to new markets and technologies, it also exposes local firms to intense international competition. Managing this balance requires strategic policies that encourage competitiveness and innovation while providing support to domestic sectors that may be vulnerable to pressure.

264. (C) Structural efficiency and enhanced market-based competition.
The move toward privatization in sectors like education is often justified by the argument that it promotes structural efficiency and enhanced market-based competition. Proponents believe that private institutions are more responsive to student needs and can offer more diverse choices than traditional government-run systems. This approach is seen as a way to improve the overall quality and accessibility of services through innovation.

265. (A) Create a strategic framework for leveraging S&T for national objectives.
The primary focus of a Science and Technology policy is to create a strategic framework for leveraging S&T for national objectives. This involves promoting research and development and applying scientific advancements to solve key problems in health, agriculture, and industry. By aligning scientific efforts with national needs, the policy aims to drive growth, enhance national competitiveness, and build a sustainable knowledge-based economy.

266. (B) High degree of individualism
Mechanical solidarity is characterized by a low division of labour, a strong collective conscience, and homogeneity among individuals. It does not involve a high degree of individualism; instead, the individual is largely submerged within the collective group, with shared beliefs being the primary basis of cohesion. High individualism is actually a feature of organic solidarity, which develops in complex industrial societies.

267. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key sociological thinkers are matched with their ideas on industrial society. Émile Durkheim theorized that the division of labour creates organic solidarity. Karl Marx argued that alienation is inherent in the capitalist mode of production. Max Weber saw rationalization and bureaucracy as keys to modernity. Elton Mayo discovered the importance of the informal organization through the Hawthorne studies. These perspectives offer frameworks.

268. (B) The level of development of the forces of production.
According to Karl Marx, the relations of production are determined by the level of development of the forces of production, such as technology and labour. As new technologies and ways of working emerge, the existing social relationships must change to accommodate them, eventually leading to a transformation of the entire social structure. This economic base is the fundamental driver.

269. (C) A clearly defined structure of authority and responsibility.
A key feature of the formal organization of a factory is a clearly defined structure of authority and responsibility. This official hierarchy, often represented by an organogram, specifies the reporting lines and duties of each position. It is designed by management to ensure that tasks are performed systematically and that goals are achieved through a rational and orderly coordination of roles.

270. (C) Collective bargaining
The process by which labour and management meet to negotiate and administer a contract is called collective bargaining. This mechanism allows workers, typically represented by a trade union, to discuss terms such as wages and working hours directly with their employer. It is a central feature of industrial relations that facilitates the peaceful resolution of conflicting interests and the creation of agreements.

271. (C) A trend from adversarial relations toward complex cooperation.
The change in labour-management relations over time is best described as a trend from purely adversarial relations toward a model of complex

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research toward areas like affordable healthcare and sustainable energy for rural areas. By ensuring that the benefits of scientific advancement reach everyone, the policy seeks to reduce disparities and improve overall well-being and economic opportunities.

255. (C) Max Weber
In the classical sociological tradition, Max Weber is most associated with the concept of rationality as the defining feature of modernity. He argued that the modern world is characterized by the increasing dominance of calculated efficiency and technical control in all areas of social and economic life. This process of rationalization leads to the growth of bureaucracy and a methodical approach.

256. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Industrialization leads to a transformation of social stratification by replacing a rigid ascriptive system like caste with a more achievement-based class system. While remnants of the old system persist, new avenues for mobility are created through education and economic success in the industrial sector. Both assertion and reason are true, reflecting the complex transition from traditional to modern forms of ranking.

257. (B) Alienation
A factory worker who feels powerless and estranged from his work as a cog in the machine is experiencing alienation. This Marxian concept describes the sense of disconnection that occurs when work is fragmented, repetitive, and controlled by others. Under these conditions, the worker loses their sense of agency, becoming a mere appendage to the machinery rather than a fulfilled human.

258. (B) The rules apply equally to everyone, regardless of personal status.
The impersonality of a bureaucracy means that rules and procedures are applied equally to everyone, regardless of personal status or background. Officials are expected to perform their duties objectively, without favoritism. This principle ensures that administrative actions are predictable and standardized, providing a rational way to manage large-scale organizations where decisions are based on objective criteria rather than subjective personal considerations.

259. (B) That informal social relations and group norms significantly affect productivity.
The Hawthorne studies revealed that informal social relations and group norms significantly affect worker productivity. The research showed that workers are influenced by their social environment and that being part of a group with its own norms can be a powerful motivator. This discovery shifted management thinking toward the human relations approach, emphasizing the importance of understanding the factory social system.

260. (B) Joint Management Council
A Joint Management Council is a specific mechanism for worker participation in management. These councils provide a platform for representatives of both labour and management to consult and share information on various operational and welfare issues. The goal is to improve industrial relations, foster cooperation, and give workers a voice in company affairs, although they typically avoid direct collective bargaining.

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261. (B) 1 and 2 only
Industrialization in India has led to significant rural-to-urban migration and has had a profound impact on traditional family structures. However, it is incorrect to say that its benefits have been equally distributed among all social groups; instead, it has often resulted in significant disparities. Therefore, only the statements regarding migration and changes in family structure are correct, reflecting major transformations.

262. (B) Class conflict
The conflict between the capitalist class and the working class over wages, working hours, and control over the production process is known as class conflict. In Marxian theory, this struggle is inherent to the capitalist system, as the interests of the two classes are structurally opposed. This ongoing tension is seen as the primary source of social change and political mobilization.

280. (B) Represent the collective interests of workers.
The primary purpose of trade unions is to represent the collective interests of workers in their relationship with management. This involves negotiating for better wages, benefits, and working conditions, as well as providing support in grievances. By acting as a unified voice, unions provide workers with the bargaining power necessary to protect their rights and improve welfare within the industrial setting.

281. (B) Workers with higher technical skills and adaptability.
The introduction of new technologies in industry often requires a change in the profile of labour, specifically a greater need for workers with higher technical skills and adaptability. As work becomes more automated and complex, the demand for manual, unskilled labour declines, while the importance of specialized knowledge increases. This shift reflects ongoing modernization and the need for a proficient workforce.

282. (B) A class structure based on economic position.
The impact of industrialization on social stratification is primarily the emergence of a class structure based on economic position, such as income, education, and occupation. While traditional status systems like caste may persist, class position provides new pathways for status and social mobility in modern society. This transition reflects the shift toward a social order where individuals are ranked based on economic achievement.

283. (B) The issue of 'jobless growth' in certain periods.
A significant limitation of industrial development in India has been the issue of jobless growth in certain periods. This refers to a phase where the economy or the industrial sector expands, but employment generation does not increase at a proportional rate. This challenge arises when growth is driven by productivity gains, making it difficult to create enough jobs for a large workforce.

284. (B) Forcing a re-evaluation of local realities in a global context.
Globalization presents a challenge to Indian sociology by forcing a re-evaluation of local social realities within a global context. The increased interconnectedness of societies means that local phenomena can no longer be understood in isolation from global trends. This requires sociologists to develop new frameworks that can analyze the complex interactions between the local and the global in modern society.

285. (A) A culture of scientific thinking and innovation.
A key pillar of India's Science and Technology Policy is to foster a culture of scientific thinking and innovation among the population. By encouraging inquiry, research, and creativity, the policy aims to build a knowledge-driven society that can effectively address national challenges. This focus on scientific temper is seen as essential for driving economic growth and sustainable development for all.

286. (C) Normlessness
Émile Durkheim used the term anomie to describe a social condition of normlessness. This occurs when rapid social change or economic transitions lead to a breakdown of the rules and values that previously guided individual behavior. In this state, the collective conscience is weakened, and individuals are left without clear moral guidance, potentially leading to social instability and a sense of confusion.

287. (B) Bureaucracy
The concept of bureaucracy best explains the structure of a modern government department with its clear rules, hierarchy of authority, and specialized roles. Max Weber identified these characteristics as the hallmarked of a rational-legal organization designed for efficiency and predictability. This impersonal structure ensures that official tasks are performed systematically, making it the most common form of organization in modern industrial states.

288. (B) The product does not belong to the worker but to the capitalist.
According to Marx, the proletariat is alienated from the product of its labour because the object produced does not belong to the worker but to the capitalist who owns the means of production. After the worker creates value through their labour, the product is taken by the owner and sold for profit. This economic separation means worker activity becomes an alien force.

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cooperation. While conflict still exists, both parties increasingly recognize shared interests in productivity and organizational survival. This shift has led to more collaborative approaches, such as joint problem-solving schemes, to manage their relationship more effectively and sustainably over time.

272. (C) Creation of new forms of social mobility and stratification.
A significant impact of industrialization on Indian society has been the creation of new forms of social mobility and stratification. The growth of industrial and service sectors has provided individuals with opportunities to move into new occupational roles based on education and skill. This shift introduces a class-based hierarchy that exists alongside traditional structures, leading to a more complex social ranking system.

273. (C) Industrialization process
The problem of regional imbalance is a major limitation of India's industrialization process. Industrial development has often been concentrated in specific urban clusters, leaving large parts of the country underdeveloped. This uneven growth leads to disparities in employment opportunities and infrastructure, driving large-scale migration and posing a significant challenge for achieving balanced national development across all states and regions of the country.

274. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization forces domestic firms to become more competitive because the removal of trade barriers exposes them to competition from foreign companies. To survive and grow in this open environment, firms must improve their quality, efficiency, and innovation. Both the assertion and the reason are true, reflecting the powerful role of global market pressures in driving industrial modernization and raising performance.

275. (C) Uncritical borrowing of Western theoretical models and logic.
The Indianisation of Sociology movement argues against the uncritical borrowing of Western theoretical models and logic. Proponents believe that these theories may not adequately capture the complexities of Indian society, such as the persistence of caste and traditional kinship systems. The movement advocates for the development of contextually relevant concepts grounded in Indian social reality, ensuring that research effectively explains unique structures.

276. (C) Karl Marx
The concept of surplus value is most central to the work of Karl Marx. It represents the value created by workers that is above their wages and is appropriated by capitalists as profit. This theory is fundamental to Marx's critique of capitalist exploitation, as it explains the mechanism through which the owners of production accumulate wealth at the expense of the labouring class.

277. (D) Rationalization
The replacement of traditional, affective, and sacred bases of social action with methodical, calculated, and profane ones is known as rationalization. Max Weber identified this process as a hallmark of modernization and industrialization, leading to the dominance of efficiency and control in social life. It results in the growth of bureaucracy and a more instrumental approach to human relationships and activities.

278. (B) A group of employees who play cricket together every weekend.
A group of employees who play cricket together every weekend is a classic example of the informal organization within a company. This network arises from the personal interests and social needs of the employees rather than from official management structures. While unofficial, such groups foster social bonds and communication among coworkers, influencing the workplace climate alongside formal bureaucratic and technical systems.

279. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
In voluntary arbitration, both parties agree to submit their dispute to a third party and accept the decision as binding, making the first statement correct. In contrast, conciliation is a persuasive process where the conciliator facilitates discussion rather than forcing a settlement, making the second statement incorrect. These mechanisms represent different approaches to dispute resolution, with arbitration providing a definitive outcome.

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211. (C) Informal organization
The informal friendships and alliances that employees form at work constitute the informal organization. This social network operates alongside the formal bureaucratic structure but is based on personal choices and social needs rather than official rules. Informal organizations are essential for satisfying workers' needs for social interaction and can significantly influence communication, morale, and the overall social climate in industrial settings.

212. (C) 2 and 3 only
Trade unions are not merely social clubs; they have vital economic and political objectives, such as securing better wages. Collective bargaining is indeed a key function of trade unions, and worker participation in management aims to give workers a voice in company affairs. Therefore, the statements regarding collective bargaining and worker participation are correct, while the description of unions as social clubs is inaccurate.

213. (B) Production functions decline while socialization functions become prominent.
Industrialization's impact on the family often involves a shift in functions where production functions decline and socialization functions become more prominent. As work moves from the home to the factory, the family ceases to be the primary unit of economic production. Instead, it focuses on providing emotional support and passing on cultural values, adapting its role to modern economic realities.

214. (C) A few specific regions and urban centers
A major limitation of industrialization in India has been its concentration in a few specific regions and urban centers. This geographic imbalance leads to the development of certain industrial belts while leaving many rural parts underdeveloped. This regional disparity contributes to large-scale migration, overcrowding in cities, and uneven progress, posing a significant challenge for achieving balanced and inclusive national growth.

215. (B) The transfer of ownership or management from the public (government) to the private sector.
Privatization refers to the transfer of ownership or management from the public sector to the private sector. In the context of globalization, this policy is often aimed at improving efficiency, attracting investment, and reducing the government's fiscal burden. It involves the sale of state-owned enterprises or private competition, representing a shift toward a more market-oriented economy and management.

216. (D) Alienation from political parties
Marx identified four types of alienation under capitalism: from the product of labour, from the act of producing, from one's species-being, and from fellow human beings. While he was critical of the state and political processes, he did not list alienation from political parties as one of the four specific types of alienation that workers experience as a direct result of capitalist exploitation.

217. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Core sociological concepts are linked to brief descriptions. Rationality refers to actions based on calculation and efficiency. Organic solidarity involves interdependence through specialized roles. Surplus value is the unpaid labour of the worker appropriated as profit. Informal organization is the unofficial social structure that emerges at the workplace. These concepts provide essential frameworks for analyzing the social dimensions of industrial societies.

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218. (C) Rationalization
The process by which traditions, values, and emotions are displaced by calculation, efficiency, and control in society is called rationalization. Max Weber identified this as a central feature of modernization and industrialization. It leads to the growth of bureaucratic organizations and a methodical approach to social and economic life, where decisions are increasingly based on assessments of means and ends.

219. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
It is incorrect to say that the caste system has had no influence on industrial employment in India; it often affects recruitment and informal networks. However, the second statement is correct: regional and kinship ties play a significant role in recruitment and the formation of social groups within a factory. Therefore, only the statement regarding the influence of ties is correct.

289. (B) 1 and 2 only
The formal organization is officially represented by the organization chart, and the informal organization can satisfy social needs not met by the formal structure. However, it is incorrect to say that they are always in conflict; instead, the informal network often complements and supports the formal one. Therefore, only the statements regarding the representation of the formal structure and informal needs are correct.

290. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Industrial relations in the era of globalization have become more complex because of issues like outsourcing, automation, and the rise of a flexible workforce. These factors have introduced new dimensions to the relationship between labour and management, making traditional collective bargaining more difficult. Both the assertion and the reason are true, reflecting the ongoing transformation as organizations adapt to global pressures.

291. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key industrial and sociological terms are linked to their meanings. Division of labour refers to the specialization of tasks in a factory. Class conflict is the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Privatization involves the transfer of a public sector company to private hands. A Joint Management Council is a body designed for worker participation in management. These provide frameworks for understanding societies.

292. (C) Family
The shift from extended or joint families to smaller, nuclear households in urban industrial areas is a major impact of industrialization on the family structure. The demands of geographic mobility and individual wage labour often make large families less practical in city environments. While kinship ties remain important, the functional and structural nature of the household adapts to modern economic requirements.

293. (B) Regional imbalance
The uneven geographical spread of industries in India, leading to the development of some regions while others lag behind, is known as regional imbalance. This disparity results in pockets of modern industrial prosperity alongside areas of economic backwardness. Regional imbalance drives internal migration and creates significant socio-economic inequalities across states, presenting a major challenge for achieving balanced and inclusive national growth.

294. (B) Epistemology and relevance
The Indianisation of sociology is a debate primarily about epistemology and the contextual relevance of sociological knowledge. Proponents argue that the discipline should move beyond the uncritical application of Western theories and develop concepts grounded in Indian social reality. The goal is to ensure that sociology in India can effectively explain local phenomena like caste and kinship, making it an authentic tool.

295. (C) Interdependence based on specialization
A key feature of Émile Durkheim's concept of organic solidarity is the interdependence of individuals based on specialization. In complex societies with a high division of labour, people perform diverse roles and thus become reliant on one another. This form of social cohesion is held together by mutual needs and functional necessity rather than by similarity. Organic solidarity reflects how modern industrial societies maintain order.

296. (B) Rationality
The process of making decisions based on efficiency, calculability, and predictability, rather than on tradition or emotion, is termed rationality. Max Weber identified this as the defining feature of modern life, leading to the development of bureaucratic organizations and methodical approaches to administration. Rationality prioritizes logical assessments of means and ends, marking a significant shift away from traditional motivators of social action.

297. (A) The power of the informal organization.
Workers restricting their output to a level that their informal group considers appropriate is a clear example of the power of the informal organization. These unofficial social networks develop their own norms that can significantly influence productivity, often in opposition to formal management targets. This behavior demonstrates that social groups within the

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(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

41. A key criticism leveled against the early 'economic growth' model of development was its:
(A) Overemphasis on environmental sustainability.
(B) Failure to promote industrialization.
(C) Neglect of income distribution and social welfare issues.
(D) Lack of focus on increasing the GNP.

42. In contrast to 'backwash effects', Gunnar Myrdal's 'spread effects' refer to:
(A) Positive impulses of growth spreading from centers to other regions.
(B) Negative impacts of economic activity on the surrounding environment.
(C) The intense concentration of economic activity in one specific region.
(D) The imposition of Western cultural values on developing third-world nations.

43. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Globalization involves a compression of time and space.
Statement II: The process of modernization involves an increasing differentiation of social institutions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

44. A government policy focused solely on building more factories and increasing industrial output, without regard for pollution or worker welfare, best reflects which development paradigm?
(A) Human Development
(B) Economic Growth
(C) Sustainable Development
(D) Social Development

45. Given below are some statements about culture as an impediment to development:
I. Cultural norms prioritizing leisure over work can hinder productivity.
II. A culture of corruption and nepotism can undermine efficient allocation of resources.
III. Strong familistic values can sometimes conflict with the demands of a modern, impersonal bureaucracy.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

46. Which of the following is the most significant contribution of the 'sustainable development' perspective?
(A) It was the pioneer concept to emphasize the necessity of national economic growth.
(B) It proved that industrial development and environmental protection are mutually exclusive.
(C) It focused exclusively on the qualitative social dimensions of modern development.
(D) It introduced environmental and inter-generational concerns into the discourse.

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47. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Path of Development)
P. Modernization
Q. Globalization
R. Westernization
S. Post-Modernization
List II: (Key Characteristic)
1. Adoption of Western lifestyles and values
2. Emphasis on quality of life and self-expression
3. Transition from 'traditional' to 'modern' society
4. Increased global interconnectedness and flows
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

48. A development approach that focuses on strengthening civil society organizations, promoting community participation, and ensuring access to justice for marginalized groups is best described as:
(A) Economic growth-centric
(B) Social development
(C) Purely Weberian
(D) A form of Westernization

49. Identify the correct pair.

CHAPTER 08
Sociology of Development

1. Which of the following best defines the concept of 'economic growth'?
(A) A comprehensive improvement in the qualitative life and social well-being of a whole population.
(B) A measurable increase in a country's real national income or gross product over a specific period.
(C) The systematic and equitable distribution of national resources and social opportunities for all.
(D) The strategic conservation of critical natural resources and environments for all future generations.

2. Identify the correct statement regarding the concept of 'Human Development'.
(A) It focuses on expanding the richness of human life rather than just the richness of the economy.
(B) It is a metric measured solely by the annual per capita income and financial wealth of a nation.
(C) It prioritizes rapid industrial and technological advancement above all other existing social goals.
(D) It is a developmental concept that is entirely synonymous with the process of 'Westernization'.

3. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Sustainable development emphasizes meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Statement II: Social development is exclusively concerned with economic indicators like GDP and GNP.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. According to the liberal perspective on underdevelopment, what role did Max Weber attribute to culture?
(A) Culture is fundamentally irrelevant to the study of economic processes and national development.
(B) All traditional cultures are anti-developmental and must be replaced by a modern universal culture.
(C) Culture only becomes a relevant factor in development after a high level of growth is achieved.
(D) Certain cultural values, like the Protestant work ethic, were crucial for the rise of capitalism.

5. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Gunnar Myrdal's work on underdevelopment suggests that economic processes can lead to growing regional inequalities.
Reason (R): Myrdal's concept of 'cumulative causation' explains how initial advantages or disadvantages can be reinforced over time, leading to divergence between regions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(A) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. Which of the following is NOT a core component of the Human Development approach?
(A) Access to education
(B) Maximization of national military strength
(C) A long and healthy life
(D) A decent standard of living

7. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Development Concept)

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24. A focus on increasing life expectancy, reducing infant mortality, and improving literacy rates aligns most closely with which conceptual perspective on development?
(A) Human Development
(B) Economic Growth
(C) Post-Modernization
(D) Westernization

25. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): A country's high GDP per capita does not necessarily translate into a high level of human development.
Reason (R): The resources generated by economic growth may not be used to improve education, health, and overall quality of life for the majority of the population.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. Which of the following best represents a situation where 'social structure' acts as an 'inhibitor' to development?
(A) Kinship and family obligations that prevent individuals from moving to urban centers.
(B) A flexible society characterized by high levels of social mobility and universal education.
(C) A transparent legal system that protects private property and enforces national contracts.
(D) A proactive government that invests heavily in public infrastructure and modern healthcare.

27. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Thinker/Theory)
P. Max Weber
Q. Gunnar Myrdal
R. Modernization Theory
S. Post-Modernization Theory
List II: (Associated Idea)
1. Shift from survival values to self-expression values
2. Traditional vs. Modern societies
3. Cumulative Causation
4. Protestant Ethic
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

28. The argument that certain cultural traits, such as a strong work ethic, thrift, and rationality, can be an 'aid' to economic development is most famously associated with:
(A) Gunnar Myrdal
(B) Max Weber
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Emile Durkheim

29. A key feature of 'Post-Modernization' is the questioning of:
(A) The fundamental importance of family and local community social structures.
(B) The economic necessity for sustainable growth in any modern industrial form.
(C) The idea of a linear path of progress and grand narratives of development.
(D) The value of individual freedom and the promotion of creative self-expression.

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30. Given below are some statements about development paths:
I. Westernization is a process that involves the adoption of Western institutional models.
II. Post-Modernization is characterized by a resurgence of traditional religious values.
III. Modernization is exclusively about economic change, ignoring social and political aspects.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

31. Which of the following is an example of socio-economic disparity being created or widened by development?
(A) A new high-tech industry creates elite jobs while displacing low-skilled workers.
(B) A universal basic income program is implemented to reduce poverty across the nation.
(C) A land reform program successfully

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(A) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

15. If a society experiences a shift in values from prioritizing economic and physical security towards an emphasis on self-expression, individual freedom, and quality of life, it is undergoing a process best described as:
(A) Post-Modernization
(B) Westernization
(C) Modernization
(D) Economic growth

16. Which of the following is a key distinction between 'Westernization' and 'Modernization'?
(A) Modernization focuses on technology while Westernization focuses on adopting Western democracy.
(B) Westernization is adopting Western cultural traits, while Modernization is rationalization.
(C) There is no substantive difference as the terms are synonymous in development sociology.
(D) Westernization is a positive term, whereas Modernization carries primarily negative connotations.

17. A development program focused on increasing female literacy, promoting women's participation in local governance, and ensuring equal pay for equal work is primarily an example of:
(A) Pure economic growth strategy
(B) Social development
(C) Westernization
(D) Post-Modernization

18. In the context of development, a social structure can be seen as a 'facilitator' when:
(A) Its institutions, like a flexible education system, promote merit and skill development.
(B) It creates rigid hierarchies that prevent social mobility.
(C) It enforces traditional norms that discourage entrepreneurship.
(D) It leads to the concentration of wealth in the hands of a small elite.

19. Which statement best captures the relationship between 'development' and 'socio-economic disparities'?
(A) Development processes always and automatically reduce socio-economic disparities.
(B) Socio-economic disparities are completely unrelated to the process of development.
(C) Development can sometimes exacerbate existing disparities or create new ones.
(D) Only socialist models of development lead to socio-economic disparities.

20. Arrange the following development paradigms in the general chronological order of their emergence as dominant concepts.
1. Sustainable Development
2. Human Development
3. Economic Growth as the primary goal
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

21. A culture that emphasizes fatalism and deference to traditional authority over individual initiative and critical thinking might be viewed, from a Weberian perspective, as:
(A) An aid to rational capitalist development.
(B) A result of post-modernization.
(C) An impediment to modernization.
(D) A facilitator of social development.

22. The term 'sustainable development' implies a balance among which three core pillars?
(A) Technology, Politics, and Military
(B) Economy, Society, and Environment
(C) Tradition, Culture, and Religion
(D) Individualism, Collectivism, and Statism

23. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Globalization involves a compression of time and space.
Statement II: Modernization theory assumes a universal, unilinear path of development for all societies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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workplace have a powerful role in regulating the effort of members.

298. (C) Adjudication
In industrial relations, adjudication is the process that involves a quasi-judicial authority, such as a labour court or tribunal. This statutory body hears industrial disputes and issues a legally binding decision or award. Adjudication is typically used when voluntary methods fail. The judicial nature of this process ensures that the conflict is resolved definitively through an enforceable legal judgement, providing a formal resolution.

299. (B) Social stratification
The growth of a professional, salaried middle class is a direct impact of industrialization on social stratification. This group, composed of managers and white-collar workers, derives its status from specialized education and roles within the industrial hierarchy. This shift introduces a new class-based ranking system that emphasizes achievement, adding complexity to traditional stratification structures and providing new pathways for social mobility.

300. (A) Education as a public good and education as a private commodity.
The challenge of the privatization of education revolves around the tension between seeing education as a public good and seeing it as a private commodity. While the state aims to ensure equal access and equity as a social objective, private providers are driven by profit motives and market competition. This conflict raises important questions about the accessibility of high-quality education in society.

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redistributes property to all landless peasants.
(D) A public health campaign eradicates a disease that affected all social classes equally.

32. According to Gunnar Myrdal, 'backwash effects' in the process of development refer to:
(A) The positive spread of growth from prosperous centers to backward rural regions.
(B) The movement of capital and labor away from poor regions towards prosperous ones.
(C) The specific government efforts used to correct regional and social imbalances.
(D) The persistent cultural resistance toward modern and rational economic activities.

33. Which concept is primarily concerned with fairness, justice, and equity in the social arrangements of a society?
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Social Development
(C) Westernization
(D) Globalization

34. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the liberal theories of underdevelopment as represented by Weber and Myrdal.
(A) Both theories argue that imperialism and colonialism are the sole causes of underdevelopment.
(B) They both, in different ways, highlight internal factors within developing societies.
(C) Weber focused on cultural and religious values as key factors.
(D) Myrdal emphasized the role of state and market-induced inequalities.

35. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Globalization can be a double-edged sword for developing countries.
Reason (R): While it offers opportunities for economic growth through trade and investment, it can also lead to increased vulnerability to global market fluctuations and cultural homogenization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. The idea of social structure as a 'facilitator' of development is best illustrated by:
(A) A rigid class system that limits opportunities for the lower strata.
(B) Cultural norms that prioritize tradition over innovation.
(C) A political system where power is concentrated in a non-elected elite.
(D) A legal framework that promotes entrepreneurship and secures property rights.

37. Which of the following is NOT an indicator of Social Development?
(A) Levels of social cohesion and trust
(B) A long and healthy life
(C) The rate of increase in Gross Domestic Product
(D) The extent of citizen participation in governance

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38. The conceptual perspective that measures development by focusing on what people are actually able to be and do is known as:
(A) Economic growth perspective
(B) Human development perspective (capability approach)
(C) Modernization perspective
(D) Globalization perspective

39. The adoption of American fast-food chains, Hollywood movies, and Western clothing styles in a non-Western country is a clear example of:
(A) Sustainable development
(B) Post-Modernization
(C) Social development
(D) Westernization

40. Arrange the following concepts in a sequence from a micro-level cultural value to a macro-level global process.
1. Globalization
2. Work Ethic (as per Weber)
3. Modernization
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2

(D) Westernization

59. Which path of development is most closely associated with the idea of a 'global village' and the compression of time and space?
(A) Modernization
(B) Social development
(C) Sustainable development
(D) Globalization

60. Given below are some statements regarding social structure and development:
I. A meritocratic social structure can facilitate development by allocating talent efficiently.
II. A social structure with deep ethnic or religious cleavages can inhibit development by causing conflict.
III. Social structure is static and does not change as a result of development processes.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

61. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Modernization path of development?
(A) Emphasis on industrialization and urbanization.
(B) Belief in the transfer of technology and capital from developed to developing nations.
(C) Prioritizing ecological balance over economic expansion.
(D) Assumption that traditional societies are inherently flawed.

62. The main argument of Gunnar Myrdal's theory of 'circular and cumulative causation' is that:
(A) All national economies tend toward natural equilibrium and balanced fiscal growth.
(B) Cultural factors are the only significant determinant of national economic development.
(C) Development is a fundamentally random and unpredictable socioeconomic process.
(D) Market forces tend to increase rather than decrease inequalities between regions.

63. The Human Development Index (HDI) was developed to provide an alternative to what conventional measure of development?
(A) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita
(B) Social cohesion index
(C) Environmental performance index
(D) Index of political freedom

64. When a traditional, non-Western society is described as having its culture act as an 'impediment' to development, the underlying, often unstated, model of 'development' being used is typically:
(A) Sustainable Development
(B) Modernization
(C) Social Development
(D) Post-Modernization

65. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Westernization is a more specific and value-laden concept than modernization.
Reason (R): Westernization explicitly points to the adoption of cultural forms from a specific region of the world (the West), while modernization refers to a more abstract process of societal change.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. If a development project leads to increased national income but also displaces an indigenous community from their ancestral lands, it highlights a tension between:
(A) Economic growth and social development
(B) Modernization and Westernization
(C) Globalization and Post-Modernization
(D) Human development and sustainable development

67. Which of the following illustrates a social structure facilitating development?
(A) Nepotism in bureaucratic appointments.
(B) Legal loopholes that allow for widespread tax evasion by the elite.
(C) An education system that is open to all

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(A) Max Weber : Cumulative Causation
(B) Modernization : Unilinear Evolution
(C) Gunnar Myrdal : Protestant Ethic
(D) Sustainable Development : Cultural Homogenization

50. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The process of development is not always a smooth or uniform process.
Reason (R): Social structures can act as significant inhibitors, and development itself can create or worsen socio-economic disparities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

51. When culture is seen as an 'aid' to development, it refers to:
(A) Cultural practices that directly generate revenue, like tourism.
(B) The process of replacing local culture with a more 'developed' foreign culture.
(C) Values and norms, such as trust and cooperation, that facilitate economic transactions and social stability.
(D) The use of culture as a form of political protest against development projects.

52. Which of the following statements inaccurately represents the concept of Globalization?
(A) It enhances the flow of goods, services, and capital across borders.
(B) It can facilitate the rapid spread of ideas and technologies.
(C) It is associated with the rise of transnational corporations.
(D) It leads to the strengthening of the nation-state's control over its economy.

53. The concept of 'socio-economic disparities' in the context of development refers to:
(A) The natural differences in talents and abilities among individuals.
(B) The increasing similarity between different cultures.
(C) The unequal distribution of wealth, income, opportunities, and power within a society.
(D) The gap between a country's economic potential and its actual performance.

54. In Gunnar Myrdal's analysis, a state that is unable or unwilling to enforce laws and regulations, particularly against powerful interest groups, is termed a:
(A) Hard state
(B) Soft state
(C) Welfare state
(D) Modern state

55. From the perspective of Max Weber's thesis, which of the following would be considered a cultural impediment to the development of modern capitalism?
(A) A belief system that encourages rational calculation and investment.
(B) An ethic that values hard work as a calling.
(C) A legal system that supports private enterprise.
(D) A social norm of spending lavishly on festivals and ceremonies rather than saving.

56. The transition from a society focused on industrial production to one focused on information and services, coupled with a shift in values toward quality of life, is characteristic of:
(A) Post-Modernization
(B) Early Modernization
(C) Westernization
(D) Initial stages of economic growth

57. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Economic growth is a necessary and sufficient condition for human development.
Statement II: Sustainable development is concerned only with the economic viability of projects.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

58. "Development must be... a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy." This statement best reflects the core idea of:
(A) Human Development Approach
(B) Economic Growth Theory
(C) Modernization Theory

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P. Economic Growth
Q. Human Development
R. Sustainable Development
S. Social Development

List II: (Core Focus)

1. Inter-generational equity and environmental balance
2. Expansion of people's choices and capabilities
3. Increase in GDP and per capita income
4. Improvement in social institutions and equity

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

8. A country implements policies that lead to a rapid increase in its Gross National Product but also result in massive environmental pollution and a widening gap between the rich and poor. This scenario highlights a conflict between which two development perspectives?
(A) Economic growth and Sustainable development
(B) Social development and Human development
(C) Modernization and Westernization
(D) Post-Modernization and Globalization

9. Which statement about the theory of Modernization is incorrect?
(A) It posits a linear path from traditional to modern societies.
(B) It emphasizes adopting modern technology and social institutions.
(C) It primarily focuses on the exploitation of peripheral nations by core nations.
(D) It views traditional values as the primary cause of underdevelopment.

10. Given below are some statements about 'Globalization' as a path of development:
I. It involves the increasing interconnectedness of societies in economic, political, and cultural spheres.
II. It is a process that universally benefits all countries and social groups equally.
III. It diminishes the importance of national boundaries for the flow of capital and information.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. From a liberal perspective, Gunnar Myrdal's concept of the 'soft state' in post-colonial societies referred to:
(A) A state characterized by a highly efficient, rational, and modern bureaucracy.
(B) A democratic state that is overly sensitive and responsive to its citizens' needs.
(C) A state that intentionally prioritizes social welfare programs over economic growth.
(D) A state lacking the political will and discipline to implement policies effectively.

12. What is the most appropriate description of how a rigid social structure, like a caste system, can act as an inhibitor to development?
(A) It promotes competition and meritocracy as the primary drivers of rapid economic growth.
(B) It assigns roles based on birth rather than merit, restricting mobility and capital efficiency.
(C) It facilitates the fluid flow of information and innovation across diverse and social groups.
(D) It encourages a rational, scientific, and secular outlook necessary for national modernization.

13. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Economic Growth : Per Capita Income
(B) Human Development : Capabilities
(C) Sustainable Development : Environmental Degradation
(D) Social Development : Social Cohesion

14. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): According to Max Weber, the spirit of modern capitalism was not simply about greed or acquisitiveness.
Reason (R): It involved a rational, systematic, and ascetic pursuit of profit as an ethical duty.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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classes and provides high-quality training.
(D) Strong patriarchal norms that limit women's participation in the workforce.

68. The idea that development should enhance "the ability to lead long, healthy, and creative lives, to acquire knowledge and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living" is central to:
(A) The liberal theory of underdevelopment
(B) The theory of modernization
(C) The concept of economic growth
(D) The concept of human development

69. Identify the incorrect pair regarding conceptual perspectives on development.
(A) Economic Growth : Increase in national output
(B) Human Development : Enlarging people's choices
(C) Social Development : Maximization of profit
(D) Sustainable Development : Inter-generational equity

70. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Process)
P. Globalization
Q. Post-Modernization
R. Westernization
S. Modernization
List II: (Associated Outcome/Value)
1. Structural differentiation
2. Cultural homogenization (towards Western norms)
3. Rise of self-expression values
4. Time-space compression
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

71. A society characterized by a shift from religiosity to secularism, from traditional authority to rational-legal authority, and from agrarian to industrial economy is undergoing:
(A) Post-Modernization
(B) Globalization
(C) Social Development
(D) Modernization

72. The potential for development projects to create 'socio-economic disparities' is evident when:
(A) The benefits of a new dam, such as electricity and irrigation, are captured primarily by large landowners and industries.
(B) A public health program successfully reduces infant mortality across all sections of society.
(C) A new law ensures equal inheritance rights for men and women.
(D) Micro-credit schemes are successfully implemented in poor rural communities.

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73. Max Weber and Gunnar Myrdal are associated with which broad theoretical perspective on underdevelopment?
(A) Marxist
(B) Dependency
(C) Liberal
(D) Post-structuralist

74. The concept of 'culture as an impediment' to development would be supported by which of the following observations?
(A) A culture that promotes fatalism and discourages long-term planning.
(B) A culture that values scientific inquiry and innovation.
(C) A culture with strong norms of reciprocity and social trust.
(D) A culture that encourages high levels of education for all its members.

75. Arrange these concepts in order of their conceptual evolution, from a narrow economic focus to a broader, more holistic view of development.
1. Sustainable Development
2. Human Development
3. Economic Growth
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

76. The main difference between 'economic growth' and 'social development' is that:
(A) The two concepts are identical and can be used interchangeably.
(B) Economic growth focuses on wealth creation, while social development

of the following from developed to developing countries?
(A) Capital, technology, and 'modern' values
(B) Traditional farming techniques
(C) Indigenous knowledge systems
(D) Dependency and underdevelopment

113. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Human development is a broader concept than economic growth.
Statement II: A country can have high economic growth for a period but still have low human development indicators.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

114. The increasing integration of national economies into a single global market is a key feature of:
(A) Post-Modernization
(B) Social Development
(C) Globalization
(D) The 'soft state'

115. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): A country's social structure can either facilitate or inhibit development.
Reason (R): Institutions like the legal system, education system, and family structure shape the incentives and opportunities available to individuals, thereby affecting economic and social outcomes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. A key difference between 'Modernization' and 'Post-Modernization' is that:
(A) Modernization emphasizes industrialization, while Post-Modernization emphasizes the service/information economy.
(B) Modernization celebrates grand narratives of progress, while Post-Modernization is skeptical of them.
(C) Modernization is associated with materialist values, while Post-Modernization is associated with post-materialist values.
(D) All of the above.

117. Which of these is an example of 'culture as an aid to development'?
(A) A tradition of conspicuous consumption that discourages savings.
(B) A strong cultural norm of 'trust' that reduces the need for costly legal enforcement of contracts.
(C) A belief in witchcraft that creates social conflict and suspicion.
(D) Patriarchal values that exclude half the population from full economic participation.

118. The liberal theories of underdevelopment associated with Weber and Myrdal primarily focus on:
(A) External factors like colonialism and global power structures.
(B) Internal factors within a society, such as its culture or state capacity.
(C) The irreversible damage to the environment.
(D) The inevitable triumph of communism.

119. A development indicator that measures access to health, education, and a decent standard of living is capturing the essence of:
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Westernization
(C) Human Development
(D) Globalization

120. Given below are some statements regarding development and disparity:
I. Rapid economic growth can sometimes lead to a concentration of wealth.
II. Development policies can be designed to specifically target and reduce socio-economic disparities.
III. Socio-economic disparities are a natural and unchangeable feature of all societies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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economic reforms.

85. Which conceptual perspective on development would be most critical of a policy that increases GDP but also increases air pollution and depletes natural fisheries?
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Modernization
(C) Sustainable Development
(D) Westernization

86. 'Social structure as a facilitator' of development can be seen in:
(A) The existence of a robust and independent judiciary that enforces contracts.
(B) The practice of child marriage which limits educational attainment for girls.
(C) The cultural norm of feudal loyalty to a landlord.
(D) A system of crony capitalism where business success depends on political connections.

87. Which statement accurately distinguishes Human Development from Social Development?
(A) Human Development focuses on individual capabilities, while Social Development focuses on the quality of social institutions and relationships.
(B) Social Development is purely economic, while Human Development is purely cultural.
(C) Human Development is a Western concept, while Social Development is an Eastern concept.
(D) There is no substantive difference between the two concepts.

88. The idea that all societies progress through similar stages of development, beginning as 'traditional' and ending as 'modern', is a central tenet of:
(A) Post-Modernization theory
(B) Sustainable Development
(C) Globalization theory
(D) Modernization theory

89. A cultural value system that prizes entrepreneurship, innovation, and achievement can be seen as:
(A) An impediment to development.
(B) An effect of underdevelopment.
(C) An aid to development.
(D) A symptom of post-modernization.

90. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Key Term)
P. Protestant Ethic
Q. Cumulative Causation
R. Socio-economic disparity
S. Inter-generational equity
List II: (Related Concept)
1. Sustainable Development
2. Inequality
3. Gunnar Myrdal
4. Max Weber
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

91. The primary focus of the 'Economic Growth' perspective is on:
(A) The expansion of individual freedoms and capabilities.
(B) The preservation of the natural environment for future generations.
(C) The quantitative increase in the production of goods and services.
(D) The promotion of social justice and equity.

92. The phenomenon where the introduction of Western media leads to changes in local fashion, music, and social norms in a non-Western country is best termed:
(A) Social development
(B) Modernization
(C) Westernization
(D) Sustainable development

93. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: According to Gunnar Myrdal, market forces in a developing economy tend to create 'spread effects' more powerful than 'backwash effects'.
Statement II: Max Weber argued that the ethos of Hinduism, with its concept of Karma and cyclical world view, was as conducive to capitalism as the Protestant ethic.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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focuses on equity, justice, and institutional improvement.
(C) Social development is a prerequisite for economic growth.
(D) Economic growth is measured qualitatively, while social development is measured quantitatively.

77. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Globalization has led to a completely borderless world where nation-states have no power.
Statement II: Post-modernization involves a complete rejection of all modern technologies and comforts.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

78. Which of the following is the best example of 'sustainable development' in practice?
(A) Clear-cutting a rainforest to plant a profitable cash crop.
(B) Implementing agricultural techniques that improve crop yields without depleting the soil or water resources.
(C) Building a factory that provides jobs but pollutes the local river.
(D) Maximizing oil extraction for short-term national profit.

79. The liberal perspective on underdevelopment, as exemplified by Max Weber, tends to locate the primary causes of underdevelopment in:
(A) The exploitative nature of international capitalism.
(B) The unfavorable climate and geography of a country.
(C) The internal cultural and institutional characteristics of a society.
(D) The historical legacy of colonialism.

80. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The process of modernization can lead to the erosion of traditional cultures.
Reason (R): Modernization promotes universalistic, rational, and instrumental values that may conflict with the particularistic, affective, and sacred values of traditional societies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. A rigid, hierarchical social structure is most likely to be considered an 'inhibitor' to development because it:
(A) Restricts social mobility and the efficient allocation of talent.
(B) Encourages innovation and risk-taking.
(C) Ensures social stability and order.
(D) Promotes equal opportunity for all citizens.

82. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of Globalization?
(A) Economic integration through trade and investment.
(B) The complete isolation of national economies.
(C) Cultural exchange and diffusion.
(D) Political cooperation and the rise of international organizations.

83. Given below are some statements about Post-Modernization:
I. It is associated with a shift from materialist to post-materialist values.
II. It questions the grand narratives of progress and development.
III. It represents a return to the social structures of pre-modern, traditional societies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

84. The concept of the 'soft state', as formulated by Gunnar Myrdal, is characterized by:
(A) Extremely high levels of national social discipline.
(B) Widespread corruption and a lack of law enforcement.
(C) An efficient, incorruptible, and meritocratic bureaucracy.
(D) Strong political will to implement radical

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

104. Which of the following best defines 'social development'?
(A) Improving the quality of social institutions and relations to achieve well-being and equity.
(B) The annual percentage increase in a country's national income and financial capital.
(C) The process of adopting Western cultural norms, consumption patterns, and social values.
(D) The preservation of the environment and biodiversity for all future human generations.

105. A culture that strongly discourages individualism and risk-taking in favor of conformity and maintaining the status quo may be seen as:
(A) A facilitator of capitalist development.
(B) An impediment to entrepreneurial activity.
(C) A characteristic of a post-modern society.
(D) A result of globalization.

106. The concept of 'development and socio-economic disparities' suggests that:
(A) All forms of development automatically erase inequalities.
(B) The very process of development, particularly market-led growth, can create new forms of inequality.
(C) Socio-economic disparities exist only in underdeveloped societies.
(D) Disparities are a cultural issue, not an economic one.

107. From a Weberian standpoint, a bureaucracy based on kinship and personal loyalty rather than merit and formal rules would be an example of:
(A) A social structure facilitating rational development.
(B) A social structure inhibiting rational development.
(C) A feature of a post-modern society.
(D) A key component of the Protestant ethic.

108. Arrange the following societal values in the likely sequence proposed by Post-Modernization theory.
1. Emphasis on economic security and physical safety.
2. Emphasis on individual self-expression and quality of life.
3. Subsistence and survival.
(A) 3, 1, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

109. What is the fundamental principle of Sustainable Development?
(A) Economic growth must be prioritized above all else.
(B) The needs of the present generation should be met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
(C) All societies must follow the Western path of development.
(D) Social development is more important than environmental protection.

110. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Soft State
Q. Protestant Ethic
R. Post-materialist values
S. Capability Approach
List II: (Associated Thinker/Theory)
1. Max Weber
2. Gunnar Myrdal
3. Human Development
4. Post-Modernization
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

111. In the context of development, 'socio-economic disparities' refer to inequalities in:
(A) Height and weight
(B) Income, wealth, and life chances
(C) Religious beliefs
(D) Personal opinions

112. The Modernization path of development typically advocates for the diffusion of which

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. The construction of a large industrial plant boosts a country's GDP but also forces hundreds of families off their land without adequate compensation. This scenario exemplifies the potential conflict between:
(A) Economic growth and social development.
(B) Modernization and post-modernization.
(C) Westernization and globalization.
(D) Human development and sustainable development.

132. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Development Aspect)
P. Environmental longevity
Q. Individual capabilities
R. National income increase
S. Social equity
List II: (Conceptual Perspective)
1. Economic Growth
2. Social Development
3. Human Development
4. Sustainable Development
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

133. According to Max Weber, the 'spirit of capitalism' was uniquely fostered by:
(A) The caste system in India.
(B) The social solidarity of traditional clans.
(C) The ascetic values of certain Protestant sects.
(D) The hedonistic pursuit of pleasure.

134. Which of the following is the most defining characteristic of Globalization?
(A) The strengthening of local traditions.
(B) The intensification of worldwide social relations.
(C) The decline of economic activity.
(D) The perfect equality between all nations.

135. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The modernization path of development views tradition as an obstacle to progress.
Statement II: The post-modernization path of development celebrates a single, universal standard of progress.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

136. A society in which an individual's life chances are heavily determined by the social class they are born into illustrates how:
(A) Social structure can act as an inhibitor to development.
(B) Social structure can act as a facilitator of development.
(C) Development has eliminated socio-economic disparities.
(D) Culture is irrelevant to development.

137. Which of the following is a key question addressed by the 'Sustainable Development' perspective?
(A) How can we increase GDP by 10% this year?
(B) How can we meet our current needs without compromising the ability of our grandchildren to meet theirs?
(C) How can we make our culture more like the West?
(D) How can we increase the number of factories in our country?

138. Given below are some statements regarding development theories:
I. Gunnar Myrdal introduced the concept of the 'soft state' to describe a lack of political will in implementing development policies.
II. Max Weber's work focused on the material and economic structures as the sole drivers of history.
III. Liberal theories of underdevelopment tend to emphasize factors internal to the developing society.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

139. The perspective that development is about enlarging people's choices and enhancing their

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121. The argument that the rational pursuit of worldly vocations, driven by a religious ethic, was a key factor in the rise of modern capitalism, is central to the work of:
(A) Gunnar Myrdal
(B) Max Weber
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Amartya Sen

122. Which of the following is an exception to the processes of Globalization?
(A) The rise of transnational corporations.
(B) The increasing use of the internet for global communication.
(C) The strengthening of national trade barriers and autarky.
(D) The global spread of cultural products like music and films.

123. 'Social development' is concerned with:
(A) Only the growth of the national economy.
(B) The progress of a society in terms of its social structures, institutions, and social relations.
(C) The preservation of ecological balance only.
(D) The expansion of individual choices and freedoms only.

124. The concept of 'cumulative causation', central to Gunnar Myrdal's theory, suggests that:
(A) Poverty is a vicious cycle where disadvantages tend to accumulate.
(B) All societies eventually reach a state of economic equilibrium.
(C) Cultural values are the sole determinant of economic success.
(D) Free markets naturally lead to equitable outcomes.

125. The shift in focus from 'economic growth' to 'human development' represented a move towards:
(A) Seeing people as a means to economic growth.
(B) Seeing economic growth as a means to improving people's lives.
(C) Abandoning economic growth altogether.
(D) Focusing only on environmental issues.

126. A social structure characterized by 'ascription' rather than 'achievement' would be one where:
(A) An individual's social position is determined by their skills and efforts.
(B) An individual's social position is determined by birth, kinship, or caste.
(C) There is a high degree of social mobility.
(D) The education system is open and meritocratic.

127. Which statement about the concept of 'Westernization' is most accurate?
(A) It is a neutral, analytical term describing a universal process of development.
(B) It refers specifically to the adoption of cultural and institutional patterns from the West.
(C) It is a developmental concept that is entirely synonymous with 'sustainable development'.
(D) It describes the shift from materialist values toward post-materialist self-expression.

128. A development strategy that focuses on reforestation, promoting renewable energy, and protecting biodiversity is best aligned with which perspective?
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Modernization
(C) Sustainable Development
(D) Social Development

129. The term 'Post-Modernization' describes a societal transformation characterized by:
(A) A return to agrarian lifestyles.
(B) An increasing emphasis on material wealth and security.
(C) A growing skepticism towards science and grand theories of progress.
(D) The strengthening of traditional religious authority.

130. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Culture can be viewed as both an aid and an impediment to development.
Reason (R): While cultural values like fatalism may impede development, other values like trust and a strong work ethic can aid it.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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quality of life.
(C) A renewed focus on national military power.
(D) A rejection of environmental concerns.

149. Identify the incorrect statement about Globalization.
(A) Its effects are evenly distributed, benefiting all people and nations equally.
(B) It involves increased flows of capital, goods, and information across borders.
(C) It can pose challenges to national sovereignty and local cultures.
(D) It is facilitated by advancements in communication and transportation technology.

150. A traditionalist culture that views profit-making and charging interest as sinful would be considered, in Weberian terms, as an _____ to capitalist development.
(A) aid
(B) facilitator
(C) impediment
(D) irrelevance

151. Which of the following development concepts is defined by a focus on improving the quality of social relations, institutions, and structures for equity and justice?
(A) Social development
(B) Economic growth
(C) Human development
(D) Sustainable development

152. The liberal perspective of Max Weber on underdevelopment emphasizes the role of:
(A) Rationality, cultural values, and religious ethics.
(B) International exploitation.
(C) The 'soft state' and 'cumulative causation'.
(D) Geographical determinism.

153. A development model that leads to high national income but also to extreme air pollution and water contamination fails on the criteria of:
(A) Economic growth
(B) Modernization
(C) Sustainable development
(D) Westernization

154. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: According to modernization theory, development entails a shift from 'particularism' to 'universalism' in social norms.
Statement II: 'Universalism' implies that people are treated according to general rules, not based on who they are.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

155. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Path/Theory)
P. Modernization
Q. Globalization
R. Post-Modernization
S. Underdevelopment (Myrdal)
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Backwash Effects
2. Value shift to quality of life
3. Global interconnectedness
4. Linear stages of growth
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

156. The concentration of investment and talent in a capital city, leading to the stagnation of outlying provinces, is a classic example of what Gunnar Myrdal termed:
(A) Spread effects
(B) Backwash effects
(C) The protestant ethic
(D) Post-modernization

157. An increase in life expectancy and literacy rates in a country, even if its per capita income has not changed, would be considered an improvement in:
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Human Development
(C) Westernization
(D) Globalization

158. Which of the following best exemplifies a 'social structure' acting as an 'inhibitor' to development?
(A) A highly stratified class system with low social mobility.
(B) A transparent legal system.

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capabilities to live lives they have reason to value is:
(A) Human Development
(B) Economic Growth
(C) Westernization
(D) Modernization

140. The process by which development itself can create winners and losers, thereby widening the gap between different groups in society, is known as the problem of:
(A) Sustainable development
(B) Socio-economic disparities
(C) Cultural impediments
(D) Post-modernization

141. The idea that culture can be an 'aid' to development is supported by the observation that:
(A) A culture of corruption slows down economic progress.
(B) A culture with high levels of social trust can foster business and civil society.
(C) A culture that values tradition above all else can resist change.
(D) All cultures are equally well-suited for capitalist development.

142. Arrange the following processes in a logical cause-and-effect sequence as might be argued by a modernization theorist.
1. Emergence of a 'modern' personality (rational, ambitious, etc.).
2. Diffusion of Western technology and capital.
3. Transformation into a developed, industrial society.

(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

143. Unlike Modernization, which can theoretically follow a non-Western model, 'Westernization' specifically implies:
(A) Industrialization and urbanization.
(B) The adoption of cultural and social forms of Western origin.
(C) The achievement of sustainable growth.
(D) The improvement of human development indicators.

144. In a country, the Gini coefficient (a measure of inequality) worsens significantly after a decade of rapid GDP growth. This situation indicates that:
(A) The social structure acted as a facilitator for equitable growth.
(B) The development process has exacerbated socio-economic disparities.
(C) Human development and economic growth have progressed together.
(D) The country has achieved sustainable development.

145. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): For Gunnar Myrdal, the 'soft state' is a major impediment to development in post-colonial nations.
Reason (R): A 'soft state' is characterized by a high degree of social discipline and an efficient, incorruptible bureaucracy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

146. Which concept of development is most likely to prioritize the building of schools, hospitals, and sanitation systems?
(A) Human Development
(B) Economic Growth
(C) Post-Modernization
(D) Westernization

147. A flexible and merit-based education system that allows talented individuals from poor backgrounds to rise to positions of leadership is an example of:
(A) Social structure as an inhibitor.
(B) Social structure as a facilitator.
(C) Culture as an impediment.
(D) A 'soft state'.

148. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of the 'Post-Modernization' value shift?
(A) A greater emphasis on material possessions.
(B) A move from emphasizing economic security to emphasizing self-expression and

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94. The widening gap in income and opportunities between urban and rural areas as a result of industrialization is an example of:
(A) Development leading to reduced disparities.
(B) Social structure acting as a facilitator.
(C) A successful sustainable development policy.
(D) Development leading to increased socio-economic disparities.

95. In the context of development, 'culture as an aid' suggests that:
(A) Certain values like trust, honesty, and a future-orientation can lower transaction costs and foster economic activity.
(B) All traditional cultures are inherently pro-development.
(C) Culture should be commercialized for tourism to aid development.
(D) Development is only possible when a society adopts a single global culture.

96. The 'Post-Modernization' thesis suggests that as societies become wealthier and more secure, their values tend to shift from:
(A) Collectivism to individualism.
(B) Survival and security to self-expression and quality of life.
(C) Religious to secular.
(D) Self-expression to survival and security.

97. Which of the following is NOT an example of a social structure inhibiting development?
(A) A caste system that restricts occupations based on birth.
(B) Patriarchal norms that limit women's access to education and employment.
(C) Widespread corruption in public institutions.
(D) A system of transparent and accountable governance.

98. The key concern of 'Sustainable Development' that distinguishes it from other development paradigms is its emphasis on:
(A) Rapid industrialization at any cost.
(B) The needs of future generations.
(C) The supremacy of the nation-state.
(D) The adoption of Western consumer culture.

99. Max Weber's analysis of the relationship between the Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism is an example of a theory that highlights the role of _____ in development.
(A) Social structure
(B) Culture
(C) Globalization
(D) Geography

100. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Globalization is a multifaceted process that includes economic, political, and cultural dimensions.
Reason (R): The process of globalization only involves the free movement of capital and goods, and has no impact on culture or politics.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. Which development perspective would most likely measure a country's success by its GDP growth rate?
(A) Human Development
(B) Sustainable Development
(C) Economic Growth
(D) Social Development

102. Gunnar Myrdal argued that in developing countries, the 'spread effects' (positive impacts of growth) are often weaker than the 'backwash effects' (negative impacts), leading to:
(A) Balanced regional development.
(B) Increased regional inequality.
(C) The decline of the 'soft state'.
(D) A rapid shift to post-modernization.

103. Given below are some statements about development:
I. Modernization theory posits a dichotomy between 'traditional' and 'modern' societies.
II. 'Westernization' is a subset of 'Modernization' where the model for modernity is the West.
III. Globalization is the final stage of Modernization.

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(C) A culture of high social trust.
(D) A flexible labor market.

159. Given below are some statements about development:
I. The concept of sustainable development links environmental concerns with socio-economic issues.
II. Economic growth is a sufficient condition for achieving sustainable development.
III. Inter-generational equity is a core principle of sustainable development.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

160. The key difference between Modernization and Westernization is that Modernization is a process of _____, while Westernization is a process of _____.
(A) cultural imitation; structural change
(B) structural change; cultural imitation
(C) economic decline; cultural growth
(D) social justice; economic growth

161. A development project that increases agricultural output by introducing a new crop, but which makes the community entirely dependent on a single multinational corporation for seeds and fertilizers, can be seen as a negative aspect of:
(A) Social development
(B) Sustainable development
(C) Globalization
(D) Post-modernization

162. According to Max Weber, the 'rationalization' of social life, a key component of modernization, involves:
(A) The increasing dominance of goal-oriented, efficient, and calculated action.
(B) A greater reliance on magic and tradition.
(C) A focus on emotional and affective social bonds.
(D) The rejection of science and technology.

163. The primary concern of 'social development' is with:
(A) The quantity of goods a country produces.
(B) The quality of its social institutions and the equity of its social relations.
(C) The adoption of foreign cultural traits.
(D) The preservation of nature above human needs.

164. The rise of environmental movements and the emphasis on quality of life over material accumulation in affluent societies are phenomena studied under the theory of:
(A) Modernization
(B) Post-Modernization
(C) Westernization
(D) Economic Growth

165. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): High levels of corruption in a country can be seen as an example of a 'soft state' as described by Gunnar Myrdal.
Reason (R): Corruption signifies a failure of the state to enforce its own rules and laws, which is a key characteristic of the 'soft state'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. A society's legal system forbids women from owning property. This is a clear example of:
(A) A social structure facilitating development.
(B) A social structure inhibiting development.
(C) A cultural aid to development.
(D) A feature of post-modernization.

167. Which conceptual perspective on development would ask the question, "Is the current pattern of growth fair to future generations?"
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Sustainable Development
(C) Modernization
(D) Westernization

168. The idea that development should create 'islands of prosperity' while leaving other areas 'stagnant' is central to whose theory of underdevelopment?
(A) Max Weber
(B) Gunnar Myrdal

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252. Max Weber's work suggests that for modern capitalism to emerge, a society needs not only the right economic conditions but also:
(A) A favorable national climate.
(B) A specific cultural and ethical orientation.
(C) A strong military organization.
(D) A historical legacy of colonialism.

253. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The modernization path of development often assumes that developing countries should emulate the path taken by Western nations.
Statement II: The concept of Westernization is broader and more neutral than modernization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

254. The idea that growth in one prosperous region can drain resources and talent from surrounding poorer regions is known as:
(A) Spread effect
(B) Backwash effect
(C) Protestant ethic
(D) Post-materialism

255. A country that successfully protects its rainforests while developing eco-tourism to support local communities is practicing:
(A) Pure economic growth
(B) Westernization
(C) Sustainable development
(D) A 'soft state' policy

256. A key feature of 'Post-Modernization' is a decline in the belief in:
(A) Individualism
(B) Grand, overarching narratives of history and progress.
(C) The importance of quality of life.
(D) Democratic values.

257. A social structure that provides public goods like law and order, infrastructure, and a stable currency is:
(A) An inhibitor to development.
(B) A facilitator of development.
(C) A characteristic of traditional societies only.
(D) An impediment to culture.

258. Which of the following best describes the relationship between globalization and socio-economic disparities?
(A) Globalization always reduces disparities.
(B) Globalization always increases disparities.
(C) Globalization can both reduce and exacerbate disparities, depending on policies and circumstances.
(D) Globalization has no effect on disparities.

259. A cultural value that emphasizes loyalty to one's family or clan above all else (nepotism) can be an _____ to the development of a merit-based, impersonal bureaucracy.
(A) aid
(B) impediment
(C) facilitator
(D) outcome

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260. Given below are some statements about liberal theories of underdevelopment:
I. Max Weber focused on the role of culture and religion.
II. Gunnar Myrdal focused on the role of the state and market forces.
III. Both thinkers located the primary problems of underdevelopment within the developing countries themselves.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

261. The Human Development perspective would evaluate a new policy based on whether it:
(A) Increases the national GDP.
(B) Expands people's freedoms and life choices.
(C) Makes the country more like the West.
(D) Preserves traditional cultural values.

262. The distinction between 'traditional' and 'modern' societies, based on variables like achievement vs. ascription, is fundamental to:
(A) Globalization theory
(B) Modernization theory
(C) Sustainable development
(D) Post-modernization theory

263. A country decides to dam a river. This will provide electricity for cities but will submerge

179. The liberal theories of underdevelopment (Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal) share a common tendency to:
(A) Blame colonialism for all problems.
(B) Advocate for a communist revolution.
(C) Analyze factors internal to the developing nation.
(D) Ignore the role of the state.

180. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. GNP Growth
Q. Capability Expansion
R. Ecological Balance
S. Social Justice
List II: (Development Paradigm)
1. Sustainable Development
2. Social Development
3. Human Development
4. Economic Growth
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

181. A 'social structure' that includes well-defined and universally enforced property rights is likely to:
(A) Inhibit development by creating inequality.
(B) Be irrelevant to the development process.
(C) Facilitate development by encouraging investment and enterprise.
(D) Only exist in post-modern societies.

182. 'Westernization' is often criticized for:
(A) Promoting sustainable practices.
(B) Leading to cultural homogenization and the erosion of local traditions.
(C) Being too slow a process.
(D) Strengthening social cohesion in non-Western societies.

183. Given below are some statements regarding development:
I. Globalization is a process that only affects the economies of developed countries.
II. Modernization theory suggests that all societies are on a similar path towards a 'modern' state.
III. Sustainable development balances economic, social, and environmental goals.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

184. The core idea of 'Human Development' is to:
(A) Increase a country's military power.
(B) Focus on human beings as the real wealth of nations.
(C) Promote the adoption of Western culture.
(D) Achieve the highest possible rate of economic growth.

185. According to Gunnar Myrdal, why do market forces tend to increase regional inequalities in developing countries?
(A) Because of 'spread effects' overpowering 'backwash effects'.
(B) Because of government intervention correcting imbalances.
(C) Because of 'backwash effects' like capital and labor migration to richer areas.
(D) Because of a strong commitment to social justice in the 'soft state'.

186. Which of these can be seen as an outcome of 'Post-Modernization'?
(A) Stronger allegiance to political parties and trade unions.
(B) A decline in the importance of individual choice.
(C) Greater emphasis on issues like environmental protection and human rights.
(D) A resurgence of faith in grand scientific or political ideologies.

187. "An increase in the per capita income of a country" is the definition of:
(A) Social Development
(B) Human Development
(C) Sustainable Development
(D) Economic Growth

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188. Max Weber's work on religion and economy is a classic example of analyzing:
(A) Social structure as an inhibitor.
(B) Culture as an aid/impediment to development.
(C) The effects of globalization.

(C) Westernization
(D) Post-modernization

210. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Theory/Concept)
P. Max Weber
Q. Gunnar Myrdal
R. Human Development
S. Modernization
List II: (Focus)
1. Dichotomy of Traditional vs. Modern
2. Expansion of capabilities and choices
3. Circular and cumulative causation
4. Cultural values and economic rationality
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

211. An economic boom in a specific sector (e.g., IT) that raises the national GDP but benefits only a small, educated fraction of the population, thereby increasing overall income inequality, demonstrates how development can lead to:
(A) Socio-economic disparities
(B) Cultural impediment
(C) A stronger social structure
(D) Sustainable outcomes

212. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The liberal theory of underdevelopment attributes the lack of development to internal societal factors.
Statement II: Dependency theory, in contrast, attributes underdevelopment to external factors of global capitalist exploitation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

213. A culture that fosters high levels of social trust, a strong work ethic, and respect for contracts would be viewed as:
(A) An impediment to development.
(B) An aid to development.
(C) A feature of a 'soft state'.
(D) A sign of post-modernity.

214. The Human Development perspective argues that economic growth is:
(A) The ultimate goal of society.
(B) A means to an end, the end being human well-being.
(C) Irrelevant to human well-being.
(D) Always harmful to society.

215. Given below are some statements about the paths of development:
I. Modernization implies a transition that all societies must undergo.
II. Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of all these societies.
III. Westernization is the specific adoption of the cultural model of the West.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

216. The concept of 'economic growth' is primarily concerned with:
(A) The distribution of wealth.
(B) The aggregate size of the economy.
(C) The level of political freedom.
(D) The health of the environment.

217. In Gunnar Myrdal's framework, a government that successfully implements land reforms against the will of powerful landlords would be an example of a:
(A) Soft State
(B) Hard State
(C) Post-modern State
(D) Failed State

218. When social mobility is blocked due to a rigid class or caste system, the 'social structure' is acting as:
(A) A facilitator of development
(B) An inhibitor of development
(C) A neutral factor in development
(D) A product of post-modernization

219. The argument that development strategies must consider the needs of future generations is the cornerstone of:
(A) Human Development
(B) Sustainable Development
(C) Social Development
(D) Modernization Theory

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199. When cultural values like fatalism and a lack of future orientation are cited as reasons for a country's poverty, this reflects the view of:
(A) Culture as an aid to development.
(B) Culture as an impediment to development.
(C) Social structure as the sole determinant.
(D) Globalization as the primary cause.

200. Arrange the conceptual perspectives on development in an order of increasing complexity and inclusiveness of variables.
1. Economic Growth
2. Human Development
3. Sustainable Development
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 2, 1

201. Which concept best describes the process of improving a society's institutional framework to enhance equity, inclusion, and citizen participation?
(A) Social Development
(B) Economic Growth
(C) Westernization
(D) Post-Modernization

202. Max Weber's thesis on the 'Protest ethic' is a classic study of the influence of _____ on economic life.
(A) culture
(B) globalization
(C) social structure
(D) sustainability

203. The idea that market forces, left to themselves, will create a vicious circle of poverty and regional inequality is known as:
(A) Protestant Ethic
(B) Modernization
(C) Cumulative Causation
(D) Post-Modernization

204. Which path of development is characterized by the increasing irrelevance of geographical distance and the rise of a global consciousness?
(A) Modernization
(B) Social Development
(C) Sustainable Development
(D) Globalization

205. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Development is not merely an economic phenomenon but a multi-dimensional process.
Reason (R): The concepts of Human Development, Social Development, and Sustainable Development were introduced to supplement the narrow focus of the Economic Growth model.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. A social system where appointments and promotions are based on personal connections and family ties rather than on qualifications is an example of a social structure that:
(A) Facilitates development
(B) Inhibits development
(C) Promotes post-modern values
(D) Is a result of globalization

207. Which of the following is the best example of a policy promoting 'Sustainable Development'?
(A) A subsidy for gasoline to encourage more driving.
(B) A tax incentive for industries that install pollution control technology.
(C) A program to clear-cut forests for immediate timber revenue.
(D) The construction of a nuclear plant without a long-term waste disposal plan.

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208. The term 'Post-Modernization' is associated with a shift in societal values from _____ to _____.
(A) survival; self-expression
(B) religious; secular
(C) agricultural; industrial
(D) collectivist; individualist

209. The adoption of English as a business language, American pop music, and European fashion trends in Asia are all indicators of:
(A) Social development
(B) Sustainable development

(D) The principles of sustainable development.

189. A state that struggles to collect taxes, enforce contracts, and maintain law and order is an example of what Gunnar Myrdal called a:
(A) Post-modern state
(B) Hard state
(C) Soft state
(D) Sustainable state

190. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 'paths of development' like modernization and globalization are not without their critics.
Reason (R): These paths can lead to increased inequality, cultural disruption, and environmental damage, raising questions about the definition and goals of 'development' itself.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. A government invests heavily in free public education and healthcare for all its citizens. This policy primarily promotes:
(A) Economic growth, as measured by GDP.
(B) Human development, by expanding capabilities.
(C) Westernization, by adopting foreign models.
(D) Post-modernization, by rejecting economic goals.

192. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the 'modernization' path of development?
(A) A belief in progress and rationality.
(B) The importance of industrialization and urbanization.
(C) The need to adopt modern values and institutions.
(D) The cyclical view of history where societies rise and fall.

193. The concept that development should not endanger the resource base for coming generations is central to:
(A) Social Development
(B) Economic Growth
(C) Sustainable Development
(D) Human Development

194. A rigid caste system where occupation is determined by birth is a prime example of:
(A) Social structure as a facilitator of development.
(B) Social structure as an inhibitor of development.
(C) A feature of a globalized society.
(D) A post-modern phenomenon.

195. The proliferation of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and global social movements are features associated with:
(A) Modernization
(B) Globalization
(C) The soft state
(D) Weberian rationality

196. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Max Weber argued that a specific set of religious ideas was instrumental in the emergence of modern capitalism.
Statement II: Gunnar Myrdal argued that state intervention is necessary to counteract the tendency of markets to create regional inequality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

197. The process of development creating a 'digital divide'—where a tech-savvy elite benefits while others are left behind—is an example of development causing:
(A) Socio-economic disparities
(B) Cultural aid
(C) Sustainable balance
(D) Social cohesion

198. The questioning of large-scale, top-down development projects and a greater appreciation for local knowledge and diverse paths of development is a characteristic of:
(A) Early modernization theory.
(B) The post-modernization perspective.
(C) The economic growth model.
(D) The Westernization process.

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220. The skeptical attitude towards universal claims of "progress" and "reason" is a hallmark of:
(A) Modernization
(B) Post-Modernization
(C) Economic Growth Models
(D) Westernization

221. Max Weber's theory suggests a strong link between specific cultural values and:
(A) The rise of sustainable development.
(B) The emergence of a particular economic system.
(C) The process of globalization.
(D) The failure of all development efforts.

222. The term 'socio-economic disparities' can refer to unequal access to which of the following?
(A) Wealth and income
(B) Education and healthcare
(C) Political power and influence
(D) All of the above

223. The 'liberal' label on the theories of Max Weber and Gunnar Myrdal suggests they do NOT advocate for _____ as the solution to underdevelopment.
(A) state intervention
(B) cultural change
(C) revolutionary overthrow of capitalism
(D) institutional reform

224. Which of the following is NOT one of the three main components of the Human Development Index (HDI)?
(A) A long and healthy life (life expectancy)
(B) Knowledge (education)
(C) A decent standard of living (GNI per capita)
(D) Political freedom and human rights

225. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Globalization can lead to cultural homogenization.
Reason (R): The global dominance of Western media, brands, and entertainment can overshadow and displace local cultures.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. A social structure is a 'facilitator' of development if it:
(A) Promotes social mobility and meritocracy.
(B) Restricts access to resources based on birth.
(C) Creates uncertainty and discourages long-term investment.
(D) Enforces rigid traditional norms.

227. A shift from a manufacturing-based economy to a service- and knowledge-based economy is a key feature of the transition to:
(A) Modernization
(B) Westernization
(C) Post-modernization
(D) Underdevelopment

228. The concept of "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" is the most widely used definition of:
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Social Development
(C) Human Development
(D) Sustainable Development

229. A cultural orientation that emphasizes immediate gratification and distrust of strangers might be considered:
(A) An aid to modern economic development.
(B) An impediment to modern economic development.
(C) A result of post-modernization.
(D) A facilitator of social development.

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230. Gunnar Myrdal's analysis of underdevelopment emphasizes the interplay between:
(A) Economic factors alone.
(B) Cultural factors alone.
(C) Economic, social, and political factors in a process of cumulative causation.
(D) International relations and colonialism alone.

231. The primary difference between Human Development and Economic Growth is that the former is _____, while the latter is _____.
(A) people-centered; economy-centered
(B) economy-centered; people-centered

(C) environment-centered; culture-centered
(D) qualitative; also qualitative

232. The idea that traditional societies are 'static' and modern societies are 'dynamic' is a basic premise of:
(A) Post-modernization theory
(B) Modernization theory
(C) Sustainable development
(D) Social development

233. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Globalization has weakened the economic autonomy of many nation-states.
Statement II: Social development focuses on improving social indicators like literacy, health, and gender equality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

234. If a new technology increases a nation's wealth but also creates massive unemployment among low-skilled workers, it highlights a tension between development and:
(A) Post-modernization
(B) Socio-economic disparities
(C) Cultural values
(D) Westernization

235. The argument that a rational, predictable, and impersonal legal system is a prerequisite for modern capitalism is most closely associated with:
(A) Gunnar Myrdal
(B) Max Weber
(C) Post-modern thinkers
(D) Sustainable development advocates

236. The concept of a 'soft state' includes all the following characteristics EXCEPT:
(A) Lack of social discipline
(B) Widespread corruption
(C) A strong and efficient bureaucracy
(D) A lack of political will to enforce laws

237. Given below are some statements regarding culture and development:
I. Culture can act as an aid to development by fostering trust and innovation.
II. Culture can act as an impediment to development through norms of fatalism or nepotism.
III. Culture is entirely separate from and unaffected by economic processes.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

238. Which path of development is most associated with the idea of a 'one-size-fits-all' model based on the historical experience of the West?
(A) Sustainable development
(B) Post-modernization
(C) Modernization
(D) Social development

239. The main goal of the 'social development' perspective is to achieve:
(A) The highest possible GDP growth.
(B) A society that is equitable, inclusive, and just.
(C) The complete preservation of the environment.
(D) The adoption of Western lifestyles.

240. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Author)
P. Max Weber
Q. Gunnar Myrdal
R. Proponents of Human Development
S. Proponents of Sustainable Development
List II: (Central Concern)
1. Inter-generational equity
2. The 'Soft State'
3. Human capabilities
4. The 'Protestant Ethic'
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

241. The idea of development as 'de-traditionalization' is central to:
(A) Modernization theory
(B) Post-modernization theory
(C) Sustainable development
(D) Social development

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242. A country with a corrupt judiciary and police force, where the powerful can act with impunity, exemplifies:
(A) A strong social structure facilitating development.
(B) A 'soft state' inhibiting development.
(C) A post-modern condition.
(D) A successful human development story.

243. The "triple bottom line" of sustainable development refers to balancing which three aspects?
(A) Past, Present, Future
(B) Economic, Social, Environmental
(C) Local, National, Global
(D) Individual, Community, State

244. Unlike economic growth, which is a measure of quantity, human development is a measure of:
(A) Military strength
(B) Quality of human life
(C) Cultural purity
(D) National debt

245. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Social structure and culture are two important internal factors influencing development.
Reason (R): Social structure provides the framework of institutions and roles, while culture provides the values and norms that guide human action within that framework.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

246. The increasing dominance of a few global languages (like English) and the decline of local dialects can be seen as a cultural consequence of:
(A) Social development
(B) Sustainable development
(C) Globalization
(D) Post-modernization

247. The liberal theory of underdevelopment as per Gunnar Myrdal focuses on:
(A) The need for a proletarian revolution.
(B) The role of the state in a system of circular and cumulative causation.
(C) The irrationality of all pre-capitalist societies.
(D) The positive, self-correcting nature of free markets.

248. The value shift from materialist concerns (economic and physical security) to post-materialist concerns (self-expression, quality of life) is the core thesis of:
(A) Modernization
(B) Post-Modernization
(C) Westernization
(D) Social Development

249. Which of the following is an example of a development process exacerbating socio-economic disparities?
(A) A progressive taxation system is introduced.
(B) A public works program creates jobs for the unemployed.
(C) New infrastructure projects displace poor communities without compensation, while benefiting wealthy contractors.
(D) Universal health coverage is successfully implemented.

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250. Which of the following is NOT an example of a cultural impediment to development?
(A) A cultural norm that values innovation and entrepreneurship.
(B) A cultural norm that requires expensive and frequent ritual feasts, leading to debt.
(C) A cultural norm that forbids women from working outside the home.
(D) A cultural norm of fatalism that discourages planning for the future.

251. The concept most concerned with justice, equity, and the quality of a society's institutions and relationships is:
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Westernization
(C) Social Development
(D) Globalization

(C) Talcott Parsons
(D) Ronald Inglehart

169. What is the fundamental critique of using 'economic growth' as the sole measure of development?
(A) It is too difficult to measure.
(B) It ignores the distribution of income, quality of life, and environmental impacts.
(C) It is a concept invented by anti-development thinkers.
(D) It focuses too much on social justice.

170. Which of the following is an example of a cultural trait acting as an 'aid' to development?
(A) A cultural emphasis on education and learning.
(B) A norm of nepotism.
(C) A belief in fatalism.
(D) A tradition of lavish spending on social ceremonies.

171. The increasing influence of global bodies like the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on national economic policies is a manifestation of:
(A) Post-Modernization
(B) Globalization
(C) Social Development
(D) The Protestant Ethic

172. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Human Development approach argues that income is a means to human development, not the end itself.
Statement II: The Economic Growth approach argues that increasing income is the ultimate goal of development.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

173. The 'modernization' path of development assumes that 'traditional' societies are characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Ascribed status
(B) Strong kinship ties
(C) A predominantly agricultural economy
(D) A rational-legal bureaucracy

174. The emergence of new and wider socio-economic disparities as an unintended consequence of development policies highlights the importance of integrating which perspective into planning?
(A) A pure economic growth focus
(B) Social development and equity concerns
(C) A strict policy of westernization
(D) A belief that markets will solve all problems

175. Arrange the following thinkers and concepts in a logical pairing.
Thinkers:
1. Max Weber
2. Gunnar Myrdal
3. Post-modernization theorists

Concepts:
a. 'Soft State'
b. Post-materialist values
c. Cultural-religious ethics and capitalism

(A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c
(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
(C) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
(D) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a

176. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a 'Post-Modernization' society?
(A) A focus on heavy industry and manufacturing.
(B) A decline in democratic institutions.
(C) An increase in the importance of individual identity, lifestyle choices, and quality of life.
(D) A strong adherence to traditional, hierarchical social structures.

177. A cultural system that places a high value on 'asceticism' (self-denial and saving) as a virtue would, according to Weber, be an _____ for capital accumulation.
(A) aid
(B) impediment
(C) irrelevant factor
(D) inhibitor

178. The concept of 'socio-economic disparities' is centrally concerned with:
(A) Natural environmental differences.
(B) Differences in political opinion.
(C) Hierarchical divisions and inequalities within society.
(D) The pace of technological change.

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farmland and displace thousands of villagers. This scenario most clearly illustrates a conflict between economic growth and:
(A) Social development
(B) Post-modernization
(C) Westernization
(D) Cultural aid

264. The idea of "vicious circles" of poverty and "cumulative causation" is central to the development thinking of:
(A) Max Weber
(B) Gunnar Myrdal
(C) Proponents of post-modernization
(D) Proponents of globalization

265. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Sustainable development requires a holistic approach.
Reason (R): It seeks to integrate economic, social, and environmental objectives, rather than treating them as separate and competing goals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

266. Which of the following is NOT an example of a social structure?
(A) The legal system
(B) The education system
(C) The class hierarchy
(D) A personal feeling of optimism

267. The increasing popularity of yoga worldwide is an example of a cultural flow within the process of:
(A) Modernization
(B) Globalization
(C) A soft state
(D) Economic growth

268. According to Max Weber, the 'spirit of modern capitalism' included all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Rational pursuit of profit
(B) An ascetic lifestyle
(C) The idea of a 'calling' or duty in one's work
(D) The lavish and conspicuous consumption of wealth

269. A policy that focuses on improving community-level trust and building networks of cooperation is directly addressing:
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Social Development
(C) Westernization
(D) Post-Modernization

270. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Focus Area)
P. GDP, GNI, per capita income
Q. Life expectancy, literacy, standard of living
R. Equity, inclusion, participation
S. Inter-generational equity, environment
List II: (Development Concept)
1. Social Development
2. Sustainable Development
3. Economic Growth
4. Human Development
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

271. The theory that as societies industrialize, they inevitably converge towards a similar set of social and political institutions is a key argument of:
(A) Modernization theory
(B) Post-modernization theory
(C) Sustainable development
(D) Social development

272. The fact that a development project can increase a country's average income while making the poorest citizens worse off shows that development can worsen:
(A) Cultural identity
(B) Socio-economic disparities
(C) National security
(D) Post-modern values

273. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Globalization is a purely economic phenomenon.
Statement II: Westernization is a purely political phenomenon.

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24. (A) Human Development
Indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality reduction, and literacy rates are central to the human development perspective. This approach measures progress by the actual well-being and capabilities of individuals rather than just the total national income. By focusing on health and education, it emphasizes the expansion of human potential and the ability of people to lead long, healthy, and creative lives.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
High Gross Domestic Product per capita indicates a nation's total wealth but does not guarantee social progress. If the resources generated by growth are concentrated among a small elite or not reinvested in health and education, human development remains low. Therefore, economic growth is merely a means; its translation into better quality of life for the majority depends on specific policy choices.

26. (A) Kinship and family obligations that prevent individuals from moving to urban centers.
Social structures act as inhibitors when traditional norms restrict individuals' mobility and economic participation. Strong kinship or family obligations can prevent people from seeking better opportunities in urban industrial centers, thereby limiting the flexible labor force needed for development. These ascriptive ties prioritize group loyalty over individual achievement and merit, which can slow down the rationalization and modernization of the national economy.

27. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Sociological theories link specific thinkers to core developmental ideas. Max Weber explored the Protestant ethic's role in capitalism. Gunnar Myrdal developed the concept of cumulative causation to explain regional inequality. Modernization theory focuses on the transition from traditional to modern societies. Post-modernization theory identifies a shift from survival values to self-expression. These pairings accurately represent the evolution of theoretical perspectives on societal change.

28. (B) Max Weber
Max Weber famously argued that certain cultural and religious values serve as an aid to economic development. In his analysis, values like a strong work ethic, thrift, and rationality were essential for the rise of modern capitalism. He believed that the internal psychological motivations provided by these ethics encouraged the systematic accumulation and reinvestment of capital, distinguishing modern capitalism from traditional greed.

29. (C) The idea of a linear path of progress and grand narratives of development.
Post-modernization theory is characterized by skepticism toward the Enlightenment idea of universal progress. It questions grand narratives that assume all societies must follow a single, linear path toward a modern, Western-style state. This perspective emphasizes diversity, local knowledge, and the subjective quality of life, challenging the belief that scientific and technological advancement automatically lead to a better and more just society.

30. (A) I only
Westernization specifically involves adopting Western institutional and cultural models. However, post-modernization is characterized by post-materialist values like self-expression rather than a return to traditional religious values. Additionally, modernization is not exclusively economic; it also involves social differentiation and political rationalization. Therefore, only the first statement accurately describes the specific adoption of Western traits as a path for development in non-Western nations.

31. (A) A new high-tech industry creates elite jobs while displacing low-skilled workers.
Development can create disparities when its benefits are unevenly distributed. A high-tech industry may provide lucrative opportunities for an educated elite while simultaneously displacing low-skilled workers through automation or structural change. This creates a widening gap between those who can adapt to modern economic demands and those who cannot. This scenario illustrates how technological progress can exacerbate socio-economic inequalities within a nation.

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a nation's output.
II. Human development measures the expansion of people's freedoms.
III. Sustainable development considers the needs of future generations.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

285. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The modernization perspective views development as a staged process.
Reason (R): It often draws an analogy with the individual life cycle, where societies must pass from 'childhood' (tradition) to 'adulthood' (modernity).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

286. The concept of 'socio-economic disparities' is most directly concerned with the issue of:
(A) Inequality
(B) Technology
(C) Tradition
(D) Environment

287. A cultural emphasis on 'karma' that leads to an acceptance of one's social position as deserved and unchangeable could be interpreted by a Weberian as:
(A) A facilitator of social mobility.
(B) An impediment to the kind of striving associated with capitalist development.
(C) A result of post-modernization.
(D) An aid to economic growth.

288. The increasing skepticism towards the idea of a single, universal model of development is a key feature of which perspective?
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Modernization
(C) Post-Modernization
(D) Social Development

289. The term that specifically refers to the imitation of Western culture, consumption patterns, and lifestyles is:
(A) Modernization
(B) Globalization
(C) Social Development
(D) Westernization

290. Gunnar Myrdal's concept of the 'soft state' primarily refers to a state's weakness in which area?
(A) Military power
(B) Cultural production
(C) Policy implementation and law enforcement
(D) International diplomacy

291. Which development concept is broadest in scope, encompassing economic viability, social equity, and environmental protection?
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Human Development
(C) Social Development
(D) Sustainable Development

292. A society with a fluid class structure and high rates of social mobility has a social structure that _____ development.
(A) facilitates
(B) inhibits
(C) prevents
(D) reverses

293. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Max Weber argued that Calvinist doctrines created a psychological environment conducive to capitalist accumulation.
Statement II: Weber believed that economic factors alone were sufficient to explain the rise of capitalism.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

294. The rise of a global financial market where capital can move across borders in seconds is a prime example of:
(A) Social development
(B) Sustainable development
(C) Economic globalization
(D) Post-modernization

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295. Which of the following would be a primary concern of 'Social Development'?
(A) The rate of growth of the stock market.
(B) The level of social cohesion and trust in a community.
(C) The number of foreign brands available in local shops.
(D) The preservation of a specific species of animal.

296. The idea that poor countries are poor because they have traditional cultures and institutions that are not adapted to modern economic systems is a central argument of:
(A) Modernization Theory
(B) Dependency Theory
(C) Post-Modernization Theory
(D) Sustainable Development

297. A key tenet of the 'Human Development' approach is that:
(A) People are instruments for producing commodities.
(B) The purpose of development is to create an environment in which people can enjoy long, healthy, and creative lives.
(C) All societies must adopt Western values to develop.
(D) Economic growth is the only goal worth pursuing.

298. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The process of development can itself be a source of social inequality.
Reason (R): Development often creates new opportunities and wealth that are not distributed evenly, benefiting some groups more than others.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

299. A cultural norm that encourages thrift, saving, and investment for the future is an example of:
(A) Culture as an impediment to development.
(B) Culture as an aid to development.
(C) A post-modern value.
(D) A characteristic of a 'soft state'.

300. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Problem)
P. Environmental degradation for future generations
Q. Unequal distribution of development gains
R. Lack of basic education and healthcare
S. Inefficient and corrupt state machinery
List II: (Relevant Concept)
1. Human Development deficit
2. Socio-economic disparity
3. 'Soft State' (Myrdal)
4. Lack of Sustainability
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A measurable increase in a country's real national income or gross product over a specific period.
Economic growth is primarily a quantitative measure representing the expansion of a nation's total output. It focuses on numerical indicators such as Gross Domestic Product or Gross National Income over a set timeframe. This specific approach prioritizes financial expansion and productivity increases within the national economy, distinguishing it from broader qualitative concepts like social well-being or human development.

2. (A) It focuses on expanding the richness of human life rather than just the richness of the economy.
Human development represents a paradigm shift that prioritizes people and their capabilities over mere economic expansion. This approach views individuals as the ultimate goal of development rather than just tools for production. It emphasizes creating an environment where people can enjoy long, healthy lives, acquire knowledge, and maintain a decent standard of living through various meaningful life choices.

3. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Sustainable development focuses on balancing current needs with future requirements through environmental stewardship. This concept ensures inter-generational equity by protecting resources. Conversely, social development is a multi-dimensional process involving improvements in institutions, equity, and social justice. It is incorrect to limit social development solely to economic indicators like GDP, which primarily measure quantitative growth rather than comprehensive social progress.

4. (D) Certain cultural values, like the Protestant work ethic, were crucial for the rise of capitalism.
Max Weber analyzed the relationship between religious ethics and economic behavior, suggesting that cultural values significantly influence developmental outcomes. He identified the Protestant work ethic, characterized by thrift and rational pursuit of profit, as a primary catalyst for capitalist development. This perspective highlights how internal belief systems and specific social norms can facilitate the emergence of complex modern economic structures.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gunnar Myrdal proposed that economic development does not automatically lead to regional equality. Instead, the process of cumulative causation suggests that initial advantages in certain regions attract more resources, capital, and labor. This reinforcement creates a cycle of growth in prosperous areas while leaving others stagnant. Such internal dynamics often exacerbate regional inequalities through backwash effects rather than correcting them.

6. (B) Maximization of national military strength
The human development approach prioritizes individual well-being and capability expansion. Core components include access to quality education, achieving a long and healthy life, and maintaining a decent standard of living. Maximizing military strength is a state-centric goal related to national security or power, rather than a direct indicator of the richness of human life or individual freedoms and opportunities.

7. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Development paradigms focus on different core objectives. Economic growth emphasizes quantitative increases in national income and GDP. Human development centers on expanding individual choices and capabilities. Sustainable development prioritizes environmental balance and inter-generational equity. Finally, social development focuses on improving social institutions and ensuring equity. Mapping these concepts correctly is essential for understanding the diverse goals within developmental sociology and economics.

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(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

274. A culture that holds scientists and engineers in high esteem and encourages critical thinking would be considered:
(A) An aid to development.
(B) An impediment to development.
(C) A feature of a traditional society.
(D) A cause of the 'soft state'.

275. Arrange the following stages according to the general thesis of Post-Modernization.
1. Industrial society with a focus on economic growth.
2. Post-industrial society with a focus on quality of life and self-expression.
3. Agrarian society with a focus on survival and traditional authority.

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

276. In Weber's view, a key difference between traditional and modern societies lies in the basis of authority, which shifts from personal and charismatic to:
(A) Hereditary and feudal.
(B) Rational-legal and bureaucratic.
(C) Democratic and populist.
(D) Globalized and corporate.

277. A social structure that systematically denies one ethnic group access to good schools and jobs acts as an _____ to overall national development.
(A) inhibitor
(B) facilitator
(C) aid
(D) outcome

278. The concept of 'development' that explicitly includes concern for the planet's ecological limits is:
(A) Economic growth
(B) Social development
(C) Human development
(D) Sustainable development

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279. The liberal theories of underdevelopment (Max Weber, Gunnar Myrdal) share a common tendency to:
(A) Blame colonialism for all problems.
(B) Advocate for a communist revolution.
(C) Analyze factors internal to the developing nation.
(D) Ignore the role of the state.

280. A development policy's success, when viewed from a 'Human Development' perspective, is measured by its impact on:
(A) Corporate profits.
(B) People's capabilities and choices.
(C) The national budget surplus.
(D) The adoption of Western technology.

281. The main argument of Gunnar Myrdal's work on development is that:
(A) Culture is the only thing that matters.
(B) Market forces automatically lead to balanced growth.
(C) Development is a process where economic and non-economic factors are locked in cumulative causation.
(D) All countries must follow the same path as the West.

282. Which of the following best describes 'social structure'?
(A) The total population of a society.
(B) The patterned social arrangements in a society that shape and are shaped by the actions of individuals.
(C) The collective feelings and emotions of a group.
(D) The architectural style of a society's buildings.

283. The process of 'globalization' is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Increased trade and financial flows.
(B) The strengthening of national borders to prevent cultural exchange.
(C) Faster communication and transportation.
(D) The rise of transnational challenges like climate change.

284. Given below are some statements regarding development concepts:
I. Economic growth measures the increase in

16. (B) Westernization is adopting Western cultural traits, while Modernization is rationalization.
While often used interchangeably, these terms have distinct meanings in sociology. Westernization refers specifically to the adoption of cultural traits, lifestyles, and institutional models originating from the West. Modernization, however, is a more abstract and universal process of rationalization, industrialization, and structural differentiation. Modernization can theoretically occur without strictly imitating Western cultural forms, focusing instead on efficiency and scientific progress.

17. (B) Social development
Programs targeting female literacy, political participation, and gender-based pay equity are primary examples of social development. This approach focuses on improving social institutions and relationships to achieve greater equity and justice. By empowering marginalized groups like women, the strategy aims to enhance social well-being and ensure that the benefits of development are distributed fairly across all sections of the entire population.

18. (A) Its institutions, like a flexible education system, promote merit and skill development.
A social structure acts as a facilitator when its institutions encourage progress and efficiency. A meritocratic education system allows individuals to develop skills based on talent rather than birth, promoting social mobility. Such structures create the human capital necessary for economic and social advancement. By providing equal opportunities and rewarding achievement, these systems foster an environment conducive to innovation and national growth.

19. (C) Development can sometimes exacerbate existing disparities or create new ones.
Development is not always a uniform process that reduces inequality. In many cases, market-led growth or technological shifts benefit certain groups while leaving others behind. For instance, new industries might create high-paying jobs for the educated elite while displacing low-skilled workers. This uneven distribution of benefits means that development can unintentionally widen the gap between different regions, classes, or social groups.

20. (D) 3, 2, 1
The chronological emergence of development paradigms began with a narrow focus on economic growth as the primary goal in the mid-twentieth century. By the 1990s, the human development approach gained prominence, emphasizing individual capabilities and well-being. Subsequently, sustainable development became a dominant global concern, integrating environmental protection and inter-generational equity into the core discourse of progress and planning for the future.

21. (C) An impediment to modernization.
From a Weberian perspective, modernization requires a shift toward rationality, individual initiative, and critical thinking. Cultural values that emphasize fatalism or unconditional deference to traditional authority discourage the entrepreneurial spirit and innovation necessary for modern capitalism. Therefore, such traditional norms are viewed as impediments that slow down the transition from a traditional agrarian society to a modern industrial and rationalized nation.

22. (B) Economy, Society, and Environment
Sustainable development is built upon the integration of three fundamental pillars: economic viability, social equity, and environmental protection. This balanced approach ensures that economic progress does not come at the cost of social well-being or the health of the natural world. By harmonizing these three areas, the model aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising future generations' survival.

23. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Globalization involves the compression of time and space, where technology allows for instantaneous global interactions. Simultaneously, modernization theory posits that all societies follow a universal, unilinear path from traditional stages to a modern state. Both statements accurately reflect core theoretical assumptions in developmental sociology regarding the nature of global interconnectedness and the perceived trajectory of societal change across different nations.

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8. (A) Economic growth and Sustainable development
Rapid increases in Gross National Product prioritize quantitative wealth accumulation, which is the hallmark of economic growth. However, when such growth results in massive environmental pollution and social inequality, it conflicts with sustainable development. Sustainable development requires balancing economic expansion with environmental protection and social equity to ensure that the progress of the present does not harm future generations' potential.

9. (C) It primarily focuses on the exploitation of peripheral nations by core nations.
Modernization theory posits a linear progression where traditional societies transform into modern ones by adopting technology and rational institutions. It views internal traditional values as potential obstacles to progress. Conversely, the focus on exploitation between core and peripheral nations is the central tenet of dependency theory, which critiques modernization by highlighting external global power structures and historical capitalist exploitation.

10. (B) I and III only
Globalization increases the interconnectedness of societies across economic, political, and cultural spheres. It facilitates the flow of capital and information across national boundaries, making borders less relevant for these exchanges. However, it is incorrect to claim it benefits all countries equally. In reality, globalization often creates uneven outcomes, benefiting powerful nations and social groups while marginalizing others in the global system.

11. (D) A state lacking the political will and discipline to implement policies effectively.
Gunnar Myrdal used the term soft state to describe post-colonial societies where governments struggle with social indiscipline and weak law enforcement. These states often fail to implement necessary developmental policies due to corruption or the influence of powerful interest groups. This lack of political will prevents the state from enforcing the rules and regulations essential for achieving rational and modern economic development.

12. (B) It assigns roles based on birth rather than merit, restricting mobility and capital efficiency.
Rigid social structures like the caste system act as inhibitors to development by basing social and economic roles on ascription rather than achievement. This restricts social mobility and prevents the efficient allocation of human talent and capital. When individuals are confined to traditional roles by birth, the society loses the benefits of meritocracy, innovation, and the flexible labor market required for modernization.

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13. (C) Sustainable Development : Environmental Degradation
Economic growth is measured by per capita income, and human development is characterized by the expansion of capabilities. Social development aims to foster social cohesion and institutional equity. Sustainable development, however, seeks to prevent environmental degradation rather than promote it. The goal of sustainability is to maintain environmental health while pursuing progress, making degradation an outcome that contradicts the core purpose of the concept.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Max Weber argued that modern capitalism originated from a unique ethical framework rather than simple greed. This spirit of capitalism involved a rational, systematic, and ascetic pursuit of profit, viewed as a moral duty or calling. These values, derived from certain Protestant sects, encouraged individuals to reinvest their wealth and work diligently, providing the cultural foundation necessary for the rise of industrial capitalism.

15. (A) Post-Modernization
Post-modernization is characterized by a significant shift in societal values as societies move beyond the industrial stage. Once basic economic and physical security are achieved, focus shifts toward post-materialist values like self-expression, individual freedom, and the overall quality of life. This process involves questioning grand narratives of progress and prioritizing subjective well-being and personal autonomy over simple material accumulation and survival.

32. (B) The movement of capital and labor away from poor regions towards prosperous ones.
Gunnar Myrdal's concept of backwash effects describes how market forces can drain resources from poorer regions. As prosperous centers grow, they attract capital, skilled labor, and raw materials from backward areas. This leaves the poorer regions even more disadvantaged, creating a cycle of regional inequality. These negative impacts often outweigh the positive spread of growth, leading to increasing divergence between different parts of a country.

33. (B) Social Development
Social development is fundamentally concerned with the qualitative aspects of society. It prioritizes fairness, justice, and equity in social arrangements and institutions. The goal is to ensure that all individuals have equal opportunities and that social relations are characterized by inclusion and mutual respect. This perspective goes beyond economic indicators to focus on the overall well-being and social health of the entire community.

34. (A) Both theories argue that imperialism and colonialism are the sole causes of underdevelopment.
Liberal theories of underdevelopment, such as those by Weber and Myrdal, primarily emphasize internal factors within societies. Weber focused on cultural and religious values, while Myrdal highlighted institutional weaknesses like the soft state and market inequalities. They do not attribute underdevelopment solely to external factors like imperialism. Instead, they look at how domestic social structures and cultural norms shape a nation's economic trajectory.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization provides developing countries with opportunities for growth through increased trade and foreign investment. However, it also introduces significant risks, such as increased vulnerability to global economic shocks and the erosion of local cultural identities. This duality makes it a double-edged sword, as nations must navigate the benefits of integration while managing the negative impacts on their economic stability and cultural heritage.

36. (D) A legal framework that promotes entrepreneurship and secures property rights.
A social structure acts as a facilitator when its institutions provide the stability and incentives needed for growth. A legal framework that secures property rights and promotes entrepreneurship encourages individuals to invest and innovate. Such institutional arrangements create a predictable environment for economic activity. By protecting contracts and rewarding initiative, these structures support the rationalization and expansion of the national economy.

37. (C) The rate of increase in Gross Domestic Product
Social development focuses on qualitative improvements in human life and society. Indicators include social cohesion, trust, health, and citizen participation in governance. The rate of increase in Gross Domestic Product, however, is a purely economic indicator representing quantitative growth. While economic growth may provide resources for social progress, it does not itself measure the equity, justice, or institutional quality central to social development.

38. (B) Human development perspective (capability approach)
The capability approach, central to the human development perspective, defines development as the expansion of human freedoms. It focuses on what people are actually able to do and be, such as being healthy, educated, and participating in community life. This view shifts the focus from the possession of commodities to the actual opportunities and functional abilities individuals have to lead lives they value.

39. (D) Westernization
The adoption of Western cultural products, such as fast food, movies, and fashion, is a clear example of Westernization. This process involves non-Western societies imitating the lifestyles and consumption patterns of Western nations. It specifically refers to the outward transfer of cultural traits rather than the internal rationalization of social structures. Westernization often leads to cultural homogenization as global Western norms displace diverse local traditions.

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40. (A) 2, 3, 1
Concepts in development can be arranged from individual values to global systems. A work ethic represents a micro-level cultural value influencing individual behavior. Modernization is a meso-to-macro level process involving the structural transformation of a whole society. Globalization represents the most macro-level process, involving the worldwide integration and interconnectedness of different nations. This sequence reflects the increasing scale of these sociological and economic phenomena.

41. (C) Neglect of income distribution and social welfare issues.
Early models of development were heavily criticized for their narrow focus on increasing national income and industrial output. These models often assumed that wealth would eventually trickle down to all sections of society. However, they frequently neglected equitable income distribution and basic social welfare. This neglect led to rising inequalities and poor living conditions for many, despite overall national economic growth, sparking the shift toward more holistic paradigms.

42. (A) Positive impulses of growth spreading from centers to other regions.
Spread effects represent the positive impacts of development radiating from prosperous centers to backward regions. This occurs through increased demand for raw materials, the diffusion of technology, and the expansion of markets. While backwash effects drain resources away, spread effects can stimulate growth in surrounding areas. Gunnar Myrdal argued that the balance between these two forces determines whether a nation experiences regional convergence or growing inequality.

43. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Globalization involves the compression of time and space, where technology enables instantaneous global communication and exchange. Simultaneously, modernization is characterized by structural differentiation, where social institutions like the economy, politics, and religion become more distinct and specialized. Both statements accurately describe fundamental processes within the modern world, highlighting the changing nature of global interactions and the increasing complexity of modern social structures.

44. (B) Economic Growth
A policy that prioritizes industrial output and factory construction without considering environmental impact or worker welfare perfectly reflects the economic growth paradigm. This model focuses exclusively on the quantitative expansion of the economy and national wealth. It views social and environmental concerns as secondary to the primary goal of maximizing productivity and Gross National Product, often leading to significant long-term negative consequences for society.

45. (D) I, II and III
Culture can impede development through various norms and values. Prioritizing leisure over work can reduce productivity, while corruption and nepotism undermine the rational and efficient allocation of national resources. Additionally, strong familistic values may conflict with the impersonal rules of a modern bureaucracy, hindering institutional efficiency. These internal cultural factors can collectively slow down the process of modernization and rational economic advancement in developing societies.

46. (D) It introduced environmental and inter-generational concerns into the discourse.
The sustainable development perspective significantly broadened the development discourse by introducing the concept of inter-generational equity. It argues that today's progress must not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. By integrating environmental protection with economic and social goals, it challenged the idea that natural resources are infinite and emphasized the necessity of maintaining ecological balance for long-term survival.

47. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Paths of development are defined by distinct characteristics. Modernization involves the transition from traditional to modern forms of society. Globalization centers on increased global interconnectedness and flows. Westernization refers to the adoption of Western lifestyles and values. Post-modernization emphasizes quality of life and self-expression over material security.

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Correctly identifying these characteristics is crucial for understanding how different societies navigate the complex process of social and economic change.

48. (B) Social development
Social development focuses on strengthening the social fabric of a nation. Strategies that promote community participation, support civil society, and ensure justice for marginalized groups are key components of this approach. It aims to improve social institutions and relationships to foster equity and inclusion. By empowering citizens and ensuring their rights, social development creates a more just and stable foundation for overall national progress and well-being.

49. (B) Modernization : Unilinear Evolution
Modernization theory is often associated with the concept of unilinear evolution, suggesting that all societies follow a single, predetermined path from traditional to modern stages. This assumes that the Western experience is the universal model for progress. Other pairings are incorrect because Max Weber is linked to the Protestant ethic, while Gunnar Myrdal developed the theory of cumulative causation, illustrating internal institutional and market-driven development processes.

50. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Development is a complex and often uneven process. Social structures can inhibit progress by restricting mobility or opportunities for certain groups. Furthermore, the process of growth itself can exacerbate socio-economic disparities if its benefits are not distributed equitably. These internal factors and unintended consequences mean that development rarely proceeds smoothly, often creating new challenges while attempting to solve old ones within a society.

51. (C) Values and norms, such as trust and cooperation, that facilitate economic transactions and social stability.
Culture acts as an aid to development when it provides social capital. Values like trust, honesty, and cooperation reduce transaction costs and foster social stability, making economic activity more efficient. These norms encourage people to work together and honor contracts without relying solely on expensive legal enforcement. Such cultural assets provide a supportive environment for both market operations and the effective functioning of modern social institutions.

52. (D) It leads to the strengthening of the nation-state's control over its economy.
Globalization involves the increasing integration of national economies into a global market, which often weakens rather than strengthens the nation-state's control. Transnational corporations and international organizations gain significant influence, making it harder for individual governments to manage their economies autonomously. While globalization facilitates the flow of goods, ideas, and technology, it also challenges traditional national sovereignty and the state's ability to regulate domestic economic affairs.

53. (C) The unequal distribution of wealth, income, opportunities, and power within a society.
Socio-economic disparities refer to the systemic inequalities that exist within a society. This includes the unequal distribution of financial resources like wealth and income, as well as differences in access to opportunities like education and healthcare. These disparities often lead to unequal power relations, where certain groups have more influence than others. Addressing these gaps is a central challenge for achieving equitable and inclusive national development.

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54. (B) Soft state
Gunnar Myrdal used the term soft state to describe a government that lacks the will or capacity to enforce its laws effectively. In such states, social indiscipline is widespread, and powerful interest groups often bypass regulations. This institutional weakness prevents the state from implementing policies necessary for modernization. Corruption and the inability to maintain law and order are key symptoms of a soft state, hindering overall development.

55. (D) A social norm of spending lavishly on festivals and ceremonies rather than saving.
From a Weberian perspective, modern capitalism requires the rational accumulation and reinvestment of capital. Cultural norms that

diverse ways in which societies transform in the modern global era.

71. (D) Modernization
Modernization is defined by the transition from traditional to rationalized social forms. This includes shifting from religiosity to secularism, from traditional to rational-legal authority, and from an agrarian to an industrial economy. This process involves the structural differentiation of society and the adoption of modern technology and values. It represents a comprehensive transformation that reshapes every aspect of social life, aiming for greater efficiency, productivity, and scientific progress within a nation.

72. (A) The benefits of a new dam, such as electricity and irrigation, are captured primarily by large landowners and industries.
Development projects can create disparities if their benefits are captured by powerful groups. When a dam's resources primarily benefit large landowners and industries while displacing poor villagers, existing inequalities are exacerbated. This uneven distribution of benefits means that while the national economy might grow, the gap between the rich and the poor widens. Such outcomes highlight the importance of designing inclusive policies that ensure the benefits of development are shared fairly.

73. (C) Liberal
Max Weber and Gunnar Myrdal are both associated with the liberal perspective on underdevelopment. This perspective focuses on factors internal to a society, such as its culture, institutions, and state capacity. While they offer different analyses, both thinkers emphasize the importance of rationalization, institutional reform, and the role of the state in facilitating development within a capitalist framework, rather than advocating for a revolutionary or external-dependency-based explanation of poverty.

74. (A) A culture that promotes fatalism and discourages long-term planning.
Culture acts as an impediment when its values discourage the behaviors needed for economic progress. A culture of fatalism leads people to believe their future is predetermined, which discourages individual initiative and long-term planning. These traits are counterproductive in a modern economy that rewards entrepreneurship and rational calculation. Such traditional norms can slow down the adoption of modern technology and more efficient social and economic practices within a society.

75. (D) 3, 2, 1
Development concepts have evolved from a narrow focus on economic growth to broader, more holistic views. Initially, growth was measured solely by national income. This was followed by the human development perspective, which emphasized individual capabilities and well-being. Finally, the concept of sustainable development emerged, integrating environmental protection and the needs of future generations. This progression reflects an increasing understanding of the complex, multi-dimensional nature of true progress in the modern world.

76. (B) Economic growth focuses on wealth creation, while social development focuses on equity, justice, and institutional improvement.
The fundamental difference lies in their primary focus. Economic growth is a quantitative measure of wealth creation and national output. Social development, however, is a qualitative concept centered on improving social institutions and ensuring equity and justice. While economic growth provides the material resources, social development ensures that these resources lead to a more just and inclusive society. Both are important, but they address different dimensions of a nation's overall progress.

77. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
While globalization has increased interconnectedness, it has not created a completely borderless world; nation-states still maintain significant power and influence. Similarly, post-modernization does not involve a rejection of modern technology; rather, it shifts focus toward post-materialist values like self-expression and quality of life. Both statements are extreme and inaccurate representations of these complex processes, which involve the transformation and redefinition of existing structures rather than their total elimination or rejection.

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63. (A) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita
The Human Development Index was created as a more comprehensive alternative to Gross Domestic Product per capita. While GDP measures only economic output, the HDI incorporates indicators of health, such as life expectancy, and knowledge, such as education levels. By combining these three dimensions, the HDI provides a broader view of a nation's progress, emphasizing that the true wealth of a nation is its people and their capabilities.

64. (B) Modernization
When traditional culture is viewed as an impediment, the underlying model is usually modernization theory. This perspective assumes a dichotomy between traditional and modern societies, where tradition is seen as static and resistant to progress. Modernization advocates for the adoption of rational, scientific, and industrial values. In this framework, any cultural norm that does not align with the goals of industrial efficiency and rationalized social structures is perceived as a barrier to development.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Westernization is a value-laden concept because it explicitly refers to the adoption of cultural and institutional traits from the West. It suggests a specific model that others should follow. Modernization, while also often Western-centric in practice, is conceptually more abstract. It refers to universal processes like rationalization and structural differentiation. Therefore, Westernization is a more specific subset of change that emphasizes cultural imitation over the broader structural transformation of modernization.

66. (A) Economic growth and social development
When a project boosts national income but harms a marginalized community, it reveals a conflict between economic growth and social development. Economic growth focuses on the quantitative increase in wealth, while social development prioritizes equity, justice, and the well-being of all social groups. In this scenario, the national economic gain comes at the expense of social justice and the rights of a vulnerable population, highlighting the need for more inclusive development strategies.

67. (C) An education system that is open to all classes and provides high-quality training.
A social structure facilitates development when its institutions promote meritocracy and skill acquisition. An open education system allows individuals from all backgrounds to develop their talents and contribute to the economy. This fosters social mobility and ensures that human capital is utilized efficiently. By providing equal opportunities for advancement, such structures create a more dynamic and productive society, which is essential for achieving long-term national progress and modernization.

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68. (D) The concept of human development
The idea that development should enhance people's ability to lead healthy and creative lives is central to the human development perspective. This approach focuses on enlarging people's choices and improving their capabilities. It recognizes that income is only a means to an end, and the real goal is to enable individuals to acquire knowledge and have access to resources for a decent standard of living, thereby expanding their overall freedom and well-being.

69. (C) Social Development : Maximization of profit
Profit maximization is the primary goal of private enterprises and a key driver of economic growth models. However, it is not the focus of social development. Social development is concerned with institutional improvement, social equity, and justice. Other pairs are correct: economic growth relates to output, human development to choices, and sustainable development to inter-generational equity. Misidentifying the core focus of social development neglects its essential qualitative and distributive dimensions.

70. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Different development processes are linked to specific outcomes. Globalization is characterized by time-space compression through technology. Post-modernization leads to a rise in self-expression and quality of life values. Westernization results in cultural homogenization as societies adopt Western norms. Modernization is defined by structural differentiation, where social roles and institutions become more specialized. These associations provide a framework for understanding the

encourage conspicuous consumption or lavish spending on rituals rather than saving are viewed as impediments. These practices drain resources that could otherwise be used for productive investment. Such traditional values conflict with the asceticism and future-orientation that Weber identified as essential for the success of rational capitalist systems.

56. (A) Post-Modernization
Post-modernization involves a transition from an industrial economy to one based on services and information. This shift is accompanied by a change in societal values, moving away from a focus on material security toward quality of life and self-expression. It represents a more advanced stage of development where the basic survival needs are met, allowing individuals to prioritize subjective well-being and personal autonomy over simple economic output.

57. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient condition for human development, as wealth must be converted into improved living standards to be effective. Similarly, sustainable development is not concerned only with economic viability; it requires a balance between economic, social, and environmental goals. Both statements are incorrect because they present narrow, one-dimensional views of complex development concepts that are fundamentally multi-dimensional and integrated in nature.

58. (A) Human Development Approach
The human development approach, famously articulated by Amartya Sen, defines development as the process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy. This perspective shifts the focus from national income to individual capabilities. It argues that the ultimate goal of development is to enhance people's choices and their ability to live lives they have reason to value, rather than simply increasing the total output of commodities.

59. (D) Globalization
Globalization is the path of development most closely associated with the concept of a global village. It involves the compression of time and space, where advancements in technology allow for near-instantaneous global communication and interconnectedness. This process bridges geographical distances and integrates societies into a single, global network. It facilitates the rapid flow of capital, information, and culture, creating a world where local events can have immediate global consequences.

60. (A) I and II only
Social structures significantly impact development outcomes. A meritocratic structure facilitates progress by efficiently allocating talent based on achievement. Conversely, deep ethnic or religious cleavages can inhibit development by causing conflict and social instability. However, social structure is not static; it changes over time as a result of development processes like urbanization and education. Therefore, while structure influences development, it is also continuously reshaped by the very processes it facilitates or inhibits.

61. (C) Prioritizing ecological balance over economic expansion.
Modernization theory emphasizes industrialization, urbanization, and the transfer of technology to achieve progress. It often assumes that traditional values are obstacles and that developing nations should follow the path of developed countries. However, early modernization models typically prioritized economic expansion and productivity over ecological balance. The focus on environmental sustainability only became a dominant part of the development discourse later, through the emergence of the sustainable development paradigm.

62. (D) Market forces tend to increase rather than decrease inequalities between regions.
Gunnar Myrdal's theory of circular and cumulative causation argues that market forces often exacerbate regional inequalities. Initial advantages in one area attract more resources, creating a cycle of growth that drains poorer regions of their capital and labor. This leads to backwash effects that prevent natural economic equilibrium. Myrdal believed that without state intervention, the gap between prosperous and backward regions would continue to widen rather than close automatically through market mechanisms.

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78. (B) Implementing agricultural techniques that improve crop yields without depleting the soil or water resources.
Sustainable development in practice means meeting current needs while preserving resources for the future. Improving agricultural yields without depleting soil or water resources exemplifies this balance. It ensures that the environment remains productive for future generations. Other options, like clear-cutting forests or polluting rivers for short-term profit, prioritize immediate gain at the expense of long-term environmental health, which directly contradicts the core principles of the sustainable development paradigm.

79. (C) The internal cultural and institutional characteristics of a society.
The liberal perspective, exemplified by Max Weber, locates the primary causes of underdevelopment within a society's internal characteristics. Weber focused on how cultural values and religious ethics influence economic behavior and institutional development. This view suggests that the lack of progress is due to internal factors like traditionalism or a lack of rationalization, rather than external factors like global exploitation or geographic disadvantages. It emphasizes the need for internal cultural and institutional transformation.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Modernization can erode traditional cultures because it promotes universalistic and rational values that often clash with local traditions. Traditional societies often value particularistic and sacred norms, which may be seen as obstacles to the efficiency and impersonality required by modern institutions. As societies modernize, the pressure to adopt rational-legal structures and scientific outlooks can lead to the displacement of traditional customs and belief systems, causing significant cultural change and disruption.

81. (A) Restricts social mobility and the efficient allocation of talent.
A rigid social structure acts as an inhibitor because it bases status on birth rather than merit. This prevents talented individuals from moving up the social ladder and contributing their skills to the economy. By restricting social mobility, such structures limit the human potential available for development. This inefficiency slows down national progress, as roles are filled by those with the right connections or lineage rather than those with the best qualifications or innovative ideas.

82. (B) The complete isolation of national economies.
Globalization is defined by the increasing integration and interconnectedness of nations. It involves economic integration through trade, cultural exchange, and political cooperation through international organizations. The complete isolation of national economies is the opposite of globalization; it is a state of autarky. Globalization thrives on the flow of goods, people, and ideas across borders, making national isolation an impossible condition within this global process of integration and exchange.

83. (A) I and II only
Post-modernization is characterized by a shift toward post-materialist values like self-expression and quality of life. It also involves questioning the grand narratives of universal progress. However, it does not represent a return to pre-modern social structures. Instead, it is a development beyond the industrial stage that prioritizes subjective well-being and personal autonomy. It operates within a modern technological context while challenging the ideological assumptions that drove the earlier stages of modernization and industrial growth.

84. (B) Widespread corruption and a lack of law enforcement.
Gunnar Myrdal's soft state is characterized by institutional weakness and a lack of social discipline. In such a state, corruption is common, and laws are often ignored or poorly enforced, especially when they conflict with the interests of powerful groups. This prevents the effective implementation of developmental policies and slows down progress. The soft state lacks the political will and organizational capacity necessary to maintain the rational-legal order required for successful modernization and development.

85. (C) Sustainable Development
The sustainable development perspective would be most critical of policies that cause environmental damage while increasing GDP.

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114. (C) Globalization
The increasing integration of national economies into a single global market is the hallmark of globalization. This process involves the free flow of goods, services, capital, and information across national borders. It is facilitated by advancements in technology and a move toward international trade agreements. Globalization bridges geographical distances and creates a more interconnected world, where local economic events can have immediate global impacts and where transnational corporations play a major role in the global economic system.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A country's social structure significantly influences its development outcomes by shaping the incentives and opportunities available to its citizens. Institutions like the legal system, education, and family structure determine how talent is allocated and how wealth is distributed. For example, a meritocratic education system facilitates growth, while a corrupt legal system inhibits it. Because these structures provide the framework for human action, they are fundamental internal factors that can either promote or hinder a nation's progress.

116. (D) All of the above.
Modernization and post-modernization are distinguished by several key differences. Modernization focuses on industrialization, material wealth, and a belief in universal progress. Post-modernization, occurring in post-industrial societies, shifts focus toward the service economy, post-materialist values like self-expression, and a skepticism toward grand narratives of progress. These differences reflect the evolution of societal priorities as nations move beyond basic survival needs toward more qualitative concerns about individual identity and the overall quality of human life and experience.

117. (B) A strong cultural norm of 'trust' that reduces the need for costly legal enforcement of contracts.
Culture acts as an aid to development when it provides social capital that fosters cooperation and efficiency. A strong norm of trust is a prime example, as it reduces the need for expensive legal systems to enforce contracts and resolve disputes. This lowers transaction costs and makes economic activity more efficient. Such cultural assets create a supportive environment for both market operations and social stability, providing a crucial foundation for achieving sustainable and inclusive national growth and progress.

118. (B) Internal factors within a society, such as its culture or state capacity.
Liberal theories of underdevelopment, such as those by Max Weber and Gunnar Myrdal, primarily focus on factors internal to a society. Weber analyzed how cultural and religious values influence economic behavior and institutions. Myrdal focused on institutional weaknesses like the soft state and the role of internal market forces in creating inequality. These theories suggest that the path to development involves internal transformation and reform of domestic culture and institutions, rather than focusing solely on external factors like global exploitation.

119. (C) Human Development
A development indicator that measures access to health, education, and a decent standard of living captures the core of the human development perspective. This approach focuses on expanding people's capabilities and their ability to live lives they value. By prioritizing these qualitative dimensions of well-being, human development provides a broader and more meaningful view of progress than economic growth alone. It recognizes that health and knowledge are essential for individuals to fully participate in and benefit from the development process.

120. (A) I and II only
Rapid growth can sometimes lead to wealth concentration if policies do not ensure equitable distribution. However, development policies can be specifically designed to reduce disparities through measures like progressive taxation and social programs. Socio-economic disparities are not natural or unchangeable; they are the result of specific economic and social arrangements. Therefore, while growth can create inequality, targeted interventions can promote more balanced and just outcomes, making the first two statements correct and the third one false.

121. (B) Max Weber
Max Weber famously argued that the rational pursuit of profit as an ethical duty was a key

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Westernization often leads to a more homogenous global culture as Western consumption patterns and values spread across the world, sometimes at the expense of local traditions.

93. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Gunnar Myrdal actually argued that market forces tend to create backwash effects that are often more powerful than spread effects, leading to regional inequality. Max Weber argued that the Hindu concept of karma and the caste system were actually impediments to the development of modern capitalism, in contrast to the Protestant ethic. Both statements are incorrect because they misrepresent the actual arguments of these two influential thinkers regarding the causes of economic and social change.

94. (D) Development leading to increased socio-economic disparities.
When industrialization benefits urban centers while leaving rural areas behind, it is a clear example of development increasing socio-economic disparities. This uneven growth creates a widening gap in income and opportunities between different parts of the country. This phenomenon shows that national economic progress does not always lead to equitable outcomes. Instead, it can exacerbate existing inequalities, highlighting the need for balanced regional planning and more inclusive development policies to ensure all citizens benefit.

95. (A) Certain values like trust, honesty, and a future-orientation can lower transaction costs and foster economic activity.
Culture acts as an aid to development when it provides social capital that supports economic activity. Values like trust and honesty reduce the need for expensive legal enforcement of contracts, lowering transaction costs. A future-orientation encourages saving and investment. These cultural traits create an environment where businesses can thrive and social stability is maintained. Such norms facilitate both market operations and the effective functioning of modern institutions, providing a crucial foundation for sustainable growth.

96. (B) Survival and security to self-expression and quality of life.
Post-modernization involves a fundamental shift in values as societies move beyond the industrial stage. Once basic needs for survival and security are met, people begin to prioritize post-materialist values. These include individual self-expression, autonomy, and the overall quality of life. This shift reflects a more advanced stage of development where the focus moves from quantitative material accumulation to the qualitative dimensions of human experience and subjective well-being in a post-industrial societal context.

97. (D) A system of transparent and accountable governance.
Social structures inhibit development when they restrict opportunities or create inefficiencies. Examples include caste systems, patriarchal norms, and widespread corruption, which limit social mobility and waste resources. Conversely, a system of transparent and accountable governance is an example of a social structure facilitating development. It provides the stability, fairness, and institutional integrity needed for progress. Such governance ensures that rules are applied equally and that public resources are used effectively for the benefit of all.

98. (B) The needs of future generations.
The distinguishing feature of sustainable development is its focus on inter-generational equity. It argues that today's progress must not come at the cost of future generations' ability to meet their own needs. This requires balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social justice. By considering the long-term impact of current actions on natural resources and the planet's health, sustainability ensures that development remains viable and fair over time, protecting the interests of both current and future human populations.

99. (B) Culture
Max Weber's analysis of the Protestant ethic is a foundational theory highlighting the role of culture in development. He explored how religious values and ethics can shape economic behavior and institutional outcomes. By identifying a link between Calvinist ideas and the spirit of modern capitalism, Weber showed that internal belief

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Sustainability emphasizes that economic growth must be balanced with environmental protection and social equity. It specifically warns against depleting natural resources or polluting the environment, as this harms the well-being of future generations. From this viewpoint, growth that destroys the environment is ultimately self-defeating and fails to meet the criteria for true, long-term national progress.

86. (A) The existence of a robust and independent judiciary that enforces contracts.
A social structure facilitates development when its institutions provide a stable and predictable environment for economic activity. A robust, independent judiciary that fairly enforces contracts encourages investment and entrepreneurship. It ensures that rules are applied equally and that business transactions are protected. This institutional strength lowers risks for investors and promotes the rationalization of the economy, providing a solid foundation for sustainable national growth and the overall modernization of social and economic relations.

87. (A) Human Development focuses on individual capabilities, while Social Development focuses on the quality of social institutions and relationships.
The main distinction lies in their level of focus. Human development is centered on expanding individual freedoms, choices, and capabilities, such as health and education. Social development, however, focuses on the macro-level quality of social institutions, equity, and the relationships between different groups in society. While they are related and complementary, human development emphasizes individual potential, whereas social development emphasizes the fairness and justice of the broader social framework within which individuals live.

88. (D) Modernization theory
Modernization theory assumes that all societies progress through a set of linear stages from traditional to modern forms. It posits that this process is universal and that developing nations can achieve progress by following the path already taken by Western countries. This theory emphasizes the adoption of modern technology, rational institutions, and industrialization. It views the transition as a necessary and desirable transformation that leads to greater efficiency, prosperity, and national development.

89. (C) An aid to development.
Cultural values that prize entrepreneurship, innovation, and achievement are considered aids to development. These values motivate individuals to take risks, create new businesses, and strive for success, which drives economic growth. Such a mindset is essential for the dynamism required in a modern, capitalist economy. By fostering a culture of achievement, a society can more effectively utilize its resources and adapt to the challenges of the global market, leading to faster progress.

90. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Key development concepts are linked to specific thinkers and themes. Max Weber explored the Protestant ethic's role in economic life. Gunnar Myrdal developed the theory of cumulative causation to explain regional gaps. Socio-economic disparity is centrally concerned with inequality within a society. Inter-generational equity is a core principle of sustainable development. These connections provide a comprehensive overview of the theoretical landscape, linking micro-level values and macro-level processes to broader paradigms of progress.

91. (C) The quantitative increase in the production of goods and services.
The primary focus of the economic growth perspective is on the quantitative expansion of the national economy. It measures success through indicators like Gross Domestic Product and per capita income. This approach prioritizes increasing the total volume of goods and services produced within a country. While it provides the material base for other forms of progress, its narrow focus often neglects the distribution of wealth, environmental health, and the qualitative dimensions of human well-being.

92. (C) Westernization
Westernization is the process where a non-Western society adopts the cultural traits and social norms of the West. This is clearly seen when local fashion, music, and lifestyles are influenced by Western media. It involves the imitation of Western models rather than the internal structural transformation of modernization.

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107. (B) A social structure inhibiting rational development.
From a Weberian standpoint, rational development requires a merit-based bureaucracy that operates according to formal, impersonal rules. A system based on kinship and personal loyalty, known as patrimonialism, is an example of a social structure inhibiting this process. It prevents the efficient allocation of talent and creates opportunities for corruption and favoritism. This lack of rationalization in the state machinery hinders the development of a predictable and efficient environment for modern economic and social advancement.

108. (A) 3, 1, 2
Post-modernization theory proposing a sequence of value shifts based on economic security. Societies begin at the subsistence level, where survival is the main concern. As they industrialize and grow wealthier, focus shifts to achieving broader economic and physical security. Finally, in the post-industrial stage, values shift toward individual self-expression and quality of life. This progression reflects the changing priorities of individuals as their basic needs are met and they gain greater autonomy and choice in their lives.

109. (B) The needs of the present generation should be met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
The fundamental principle of sustainable development is inter-generational equity. It emphasizes that current progress must not deplete the resources or harm the environment needed for future generations. This requires a balanced approach that integrates economic growth, social justice, and environmental protection. By considering the long-term impact of today's actions, sustainability aims to ensure that development remains viable and fair over time, protecting the interests of both present and future human populations across the globe.

110. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Major development concepts are associated with specific thinkers and theories. Gunnar Myrdal formulated the idea of the soft state to explain institutional weakness. Max Weber explored the link between the Protestant ethic and capitalism. Post-modernization is characterized by a shift to post-materialist values. Finally, the human development approach is famously linked to the capability approach developed by Amartya Sen. These associations provide a clear framework for understanding the diverse theoretical perspectives within the field of development sociology.

111. (B) Income, wealth, and life chances
Socio-economic disparities refer to the systemic inequalities in a society, specifically regarding income, wealth, and life chances. Life chances include access to essential services like education, healthcare, and employment. These disparities create a hierarchical social structure where different groups have unequal access to the resources needed for a good life. Addressing these inequalities is a central goal for achieving more just, equitable, and inclusive national development that benefits all members of a society regardless of their background.

112. (A) Capital, technology, and 'modern' values
Modernization theory advocates for the diffusion of capital, technology, and modern values from developed to developing countries. It assumes that this transfer will stimulate progress and help traditional societies transform into modern ones. The theory views Western nations as models and suggests that by adopting their technologies and rational-scientific outlooks, developing nations can achieve similar levels of prosperity and development. This process involves reshaping traditional institutions to align with the demands of a modern, industrial, and rationalized global economy.

113. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Human development is a broader concept than economic growth because it includes qualitative factors like health and education. A country can achieve rapid economic growth, measured by GDP, without significantly improving these human indicators if the wealth is not used for social investment. Therefore, high growth does not automatically guarantee a high level of human development. Both statements accurately highlight the distinction between wealth creation and the actual improvement of people's lives and capabilities within a nation.

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systems are crucial for developmental change. This perspective emphasizes that economic progress is not just about material factors but is also deeply rooted in a society's cultural and ethical framework.

100. (C) A is true but R is false.
Globalization is indeed a multi-dimensional process involving economic, political, and cultural spheres. It increases the interconnectedness of societies in many ways. However, it is false to claim that it only involves the movement of capital and goods without impacting culture or politics. In reality, globalization facilitates the spread of ideas, leads to the rise of international organizations, and can transform local cultures, making it a comprehensive and multifaceted phenomenon that reshapes many different aspects of modern social life.

101. (C) Economic Growth
The economic growth perspective is the most likely to measure success primarily through the GDP growth rate. This model focuses on the quantitative expansion of national income and total output. It views a rising GDP as the main indicator of a country's progress and strength. While this provides information about a nation's productive capacity, it often overlooks other vital dimensions like the distribution of wealth, the quality of human life, and the long-term health of the environment.

102. (B) Increased regional inequality.
Gunnar Myrdal argued that backwash effects often overpower spread effects in developing nations, leading to increased regional inequality. Backwash effects occur when prosperous centers drain capital, labor, and resources from poorer areas, creating a cycle of stagnation in those regions. This prevents natural economic convergence and widens the gap between different parts of the country. Myrdal believed that state intervention is necessary to counteract these market-driven forces and promote more balanced and equitable regional development.

103. (A) I and II only
Modernization theory posits a dichotomy between traditional and modern societies, suggesting a necessary transition between the two. Westernization is a more specific subset where the model for modernity is the West. However, it is incorrect to say that globalization is simply the final stage of modernization. While related, globalization is a distinct process of global integration that can include various paths of change, and not all societies follow a single, Western-style path of modern development.

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104. (A) Improving the quality of social institutions and relations to achieve well-being and equity.
Social development is defined by its focus on the qualitative aspects of society. It aims to improve social institutions and relationships to foster equity, justice, and inclusion for all citizens. The goal is to create a society where everyone has equal access to opportunities and where social arrangements promote the overall well-being of the entire population. This perspective emphasizes the importance of fairness and institutional integrity as essential components of true, comprehensive, and meaningful national progress.

105. (B) An impediment to entrepreneurial activity.
A culture that discourages individualism and risk-taking in favor of conformity acts as an impediment to entrepreneurial activity. Innovation and entrepreneurship require individuals to take initiative, challenge the status quo, and accept the possibility of failure. When social norms prize conformity above all else, these creative and productive behaviors are stifled. This can slow down economic development, as the society lacks the dynamism and risk-taking spirit necessary to adapt to new technologies and changing market demands.

106. (B) The very process of development, particularly market-led growth, can create new forms of inequality.
The relationship between development and disparities is complex, as the process itself can create new forms of inequality. Market-led growth often benefits those with existing resources or skills, leaving marginalized groups further behind. For example, a new industry may reward highly educated workers while displacing others. This uneven distribution of gains means that while a nation may grow economically, the gap between different social groups can widen, highlighting the need for policies that ensure growth is more inclusive and equitable.

factor in the rise of modern capitalism. In his study of the Protestant ethic, he showed how certain religious ideas provided the psychological motivation for diligent work and the reinvestment of capital. This perspective highlights the influence of cultural and ethical values on economic development, suggesting that internal belief systems can provide the foundation for the emergence of new and complex economic systems.

122. (C) The strengthening of national trade barriers and autarky.
Globalization is characterized by the increasing flow of goods, services, and capital across borders, which is the opposite of strengthening trade barriers. It involves the rise of transnational corporations, global communication, and cultural diffusion. Policies of autarky or isolationism work against the process of globalization by limiting international integration and exchange. Globalization thrives on openness and interconnectedness, making the strengthening of national economic barriers an exception to its core principles and general global trends.

123. (B) The progress of a society in terms of its social structures, institutions, and social relations.
Social development is concerned with the qualitative improvement of a society's fabric. It focuses on enhancing social structures, institutions, and relationships to achieve greater well-being, equity, and justice for all citizens. This approach goes beyond mere economic growth to address how social arrangements impact human lives. By fostering inclusion and fairness, social development aims to create a more stable and just society, which is essential for achieving true and comprehensive progress for the entire national population.

124. (A) Poverty is a vicious cycle where disadvantages tend to accumulate.
Gunnar Myrdal's concept of cumulative causation suggests that poverty is a self-reinforcing cycle. Initial disadvantages, such as poor health or lack of education, lead to lower productivity and income, which in turn prevents investment in human capital. This process causes disadvantages to accumulate over time, making it difficult for poor regions or groups to escape poverty without external intervention. It challenges the idea that markets naturally lead to equilibrium, highlighting instead the persistent nature of socio-economic inequality.

125. (B) Seeing economic growth as a means to improving people's lives.
The shift from economic growth to human development represents a change in perspective where economic expansion is viewed as a means rather than an end. The ultimate goal is to improve people's lives by expanding their capabilities and freedoms. While growth provides the resources, human development focuses on how those resources are used to enhance health, education, and the overall quality of life. This people-centered approach recognizes that true progress is measured by the well-being of individuals.

126. (B) An individual's social position is determined by birth, kinship, or caste.
A social structure characterized by ascription is one where an individual's social standing is determined at birth, rather than through their own efforts or skills. This is often seen in systems like caste or hereditary class. This type of structure limits social mobility and prevents the efficient allocation of talent. In contrast, modern societies tend to value achievement, where status is earned through education and merit. Ascriptive structures are often viewed as inhibitors to the process of rationalization and development.

127. (B) It refers specifically to the adoption of cultural and institutional patterns from the West.
Westernization specifically describes the process where non-Western societies imitate the cultural traits, lifestyles, and institutional models of the West. It is a more specific and value-laden term than modernization, as it points to a particular geographic and cultural model. This process often involves the adoption of Western consumption patterns, media, and social norms. Westernization can lead to cultural homogenization, where global Western standards displace local traditions, and it is a key phenomenon in the study of global cultural change.

128. (C) Sustainable Development
A strategy focused on reforestation, renewable energy, and biodiversity protection is perfectly aligned with the sustainable development perspective. This approach emphasizes that

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acquisition of knowledge and skills. It creates a more capable and adaptable workforce, which is essential for innovation and economic growth in a modern society. This cultural value supports human capital development and individual achievement. By prioritizing education, a society can more effectively adopt new technologies and improve its institutional health, providing a strong foundation for both sustainable economic progress and broader social advancement.

171. (B) Globalization
The influence of international organizations like the WTO and IMF on national policies is a manifestation of globalization. This process involves the increasing economic and political integration of nations into a global system. These global bodies set rules for trade and finance that can limit the autonomy of individual nation-states. This illustrates how globalization shifts some power from the national to the global level, creating a more interconnected but also more complex and challenging environment for national governments to manage their own economies.

172. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The human development approach views income as a means to the end of human well-being, focusing on individual capabilities and freedoms. In contrast, the economic growth approach treats increasing national income as the ultimate goal of development. Both statements accurately reflect the core differences between these two paradigms. While economic growth provides the material resources, human development focuses on how those resources are used to improve people's lives, highlighting that wealth creation alone does not guarantee a better quality of life.

173. (D) A rational-legal bureaucracy
Modernization theory assumes that traditional societies are characterized by ascribed status, strong kinship ties, and an agricultural economy. However, a rational-legal bureaucracy is a hallmark of a modern society. In traditional societies, authority is often based on personal or charismatic ties rather than formal, impersonal rules. The transition to a rational-legal bureaucracy is a key part of the modernization process, as it leads to greater efficiency and predictability in the state machinery, which is necessary for achieving a modern and developed social and economic order.

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174. (B) Social development and equity concerns
The emergence of new disparities highlights the need to integrate social development and equity concerns into planning. Development is not just about wealth creation but also about ensuring that benefits are shared fairly. Policies must address the quality of social institutions and promote inclusion to prevent growth from exacerbating inequalities. By prioritizing social justice, planners can ensure that progress leads to improved well-being for all members of society, rather than just creating wealth for a small elite at the expense of others.

175. (B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
Major thinkers and concepts in development can be logically paired. Max Weber explored the link between cultural-religious ethics and the rise of capitalism. Gunnar Myrdal formulated the soft state concept to explain institutional weaknesses in developing countries. Post-modernization theorists focus on the shift toward post-materialist values like self-expression and quality of life in advanced societies. These pairings accurately represent the diverse theoretical contributions that shape our understanding of social and economic change, ranging from micro-level values to macro-level institutional and societal processes.

176. (C) An increase in the importance of individual identity, lifestyle choices, and quality of life.
A primary characteristic of a post-modernization society is the shift in focus toward individual identity and quality of life. As nations move beyond basic economic security, people begin to prioritize post-materialist values. These include self-expression, personal autonomy, and diverse lifestyle choices. This shift reflects a move away from the collective goals of industrial production toward more qualitative concerns about human experience and subjective well-being. It is a key feature of advanced, post-industrial societies where individuals have greater freedom to shape their own lives and values.

177. (A) aid
A cultural value system that prizes asceticism acts as an aid for capital accumulation, according

a single universal standard; instead, it is skeptical of grand narratives and celebrates diversity, local knowledge, and multiple paths of development. While modernization posits a unilinear path, post-modernization emphasizes the subjective quality of life and the limitations of universal claims of progress, making the second statement an inaccurate representation of this perspective.

136. (A) Social structure can act as an inhibitor to development.
When an individual's life chances are determined by the class they are born into, it is an example of a social structure inhibiting development. This lack of social mobility prevents talented individuals from reaching their full potential and contributing effectively to the economy. Such a rigid structure bases status on ascription rather than merit, which is inefficient and unjust. By restricting opportunities, these social arrangements slow down national progress and the rationalization of society, highlighting the role of structure in shaping developmental outcomes.

137. (B) How can we meet our current needs without compromising the ability of our grandchildren to meet theirs?
Sustainable development is centrally concerned with inter-generational equity. Its key question is how to meet the needs of the present without harming future generations' potential. This requires balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social justice. By considering the long-term impact of current actions on natural resources and the planet's health, sustainability aims to ensure that development remains viable and fair over time, protecting the interests of both present and future populations in a balanced and responsible way.

138. (C) I and III only
Gunnar Myrdal formulated the soft state concept to describe institutional weaknesses in developing countries. Liberal theories of underdevelopment, including those of Weber and Myrdal, generally focus on factors internal to a society. However, Max Weber did not view material structures as the sole drivers of history; he emphasized the role of culture and ideas. Therefore, the first and third statements are correct, while the second misrepresents Weber's multi-causal approach to understanding social change and historical development.

139. (A) Human Development
The perspective that development is about enlarging people's choices and enhancing their capabilities is human development. This approach, pioneered by thinkers like Amartya Sen and Mahbub ul Haq, recognizes that income is only a means to an end. The real goal is to create an environment where individuals can lead long, healthy, and creative lives. By focusing on qualitative well-being and freedom, human development provides a broader and more meaningful view of a nation's progress than economic growth alone.

140. (B) Socio-economic disparities
The process where development creates winners and losers, widening the gap between different social groups, is known as the problem of socio-economic disparities. This occurs when the benefits of growth are not distributed evenly, often favoring those with existing resources or skills. Addressing these inequalities is a major challenge for ensuring that development is inclusive and just. This phenomenon highlights that national economic progress does not automatically lead to improved well-being for all members of a society, necessitating targeted social policies.

141. (B) A culture with high levels of social trust can foster business and civil society.
Culture acts as an aid to development when it provides social capital that facilitates economic and social activity. High levels of social trust are a prime example, as they encourage cooperation, reduce transaction costs, and support the effective functioning of businesses and civil society organizations. When people trust each other and their institutions, they are more likely to work together and honor agreements. This supportive cultural environment is essential for achieving stable, efficient, and sustainable national progress and modernization.

142. (A) 2, 1, 3
Modernization theorists argue that development begins with the diffusion of technology and capital from advanced societies. This process then triggers internal changes, such

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as the emergence of a modern personality characterized by rationality and ambition. These individual-level changes eventually lead to the structural transformation of the whole society into a developed, industrial nation. This logical sequence illustrates the belief that external factors can jumpstart the internal cultural and social changes necessary for achieving modern progress and economic growth.

143. (B) The adoption of cultural and social forms of Western origin.
Westernization specifically implies the imitation of cultural and social forms that originated in the West. This can include consumption patterns, lifestyles, and institutional models. While modernization is an abstract process of rationalization that could theoretically take various forms, Westernization points to a specific geographic model. It often leads to cultural homogenization as Western norms spread globally. Understanding this distinction is important for analyzing how different societies engage with global trends and preserve or transform their unique cultural identities.

144. (B) The development process has exacerbated socio-economic disparities.
A worsening Gini coefficient alongside rapid GDP growth indicates that the benefits of development are not being shared equitably. Instead, the gap between the rich and the poor is widening, showing that the development process has exacerbated socio-economic disparities. This situation highlights that quantitative economic growth does not automatically lead to qualitative social progress. It emphasizes the need for inclusive policies that ensure the gains from growth reach all sections of society and contribute to overall national well-being and social justice.

145. (C) A is true but R is false.
Gunnar Myrdal identified the soft state as a major impediment to development in post-colonial nations. However, his definition is the opposite of a disciplined state. A soft state is characterized by social indiscipline, widespread corruption, and a lack of political will to enforce laws effectively. This institutional weakness prevents the implementation of necessary policies. Therefore, while the assertion is true regarding Myrdal's theory, the reason provided is false as it incorrectly describes the characteristics of a soft state in Myrdal's framework.

146. (A) Human Development
The human development concept is the most likely to prioritize building schools, hospitals, and sanitation systems. This approach focuses on expanding people's capabilities and improving their qualitative well-being. By investing in education and health, it aims to create an environment where individuals can lead long, healthy, and productive lives. This people-centered perspective recognizes that these basic services are essential for human freedom and for the meaningful participation of all citizens in the development of their nation and society.

147. (B) Social structure as a facilitator.
A merit-based education system that allows individuals from poor backgrounds to rise to leadership is an example of social structure facilitating development. It promotes social mobility and ensures that talent is utilized efficiently across society. By providing equal opportunities for advancement based on achievement rather than birth, such a structure creates a more dynamic and productive nation. This meritocratic institutional arrangement provides a supportive framework for long-term social and economic progress, which is a key goal of development.

148. (B) A move from emphasizing economic security to emphasizing self-expression and quality of life.
A distinguishing feature of post-modernization is the shift in values from materialist to post-materialist concerns. As societies achieve high levels of economic and physical security, people begin to prioritize self-expression, individual autonomy, and the overall quality of life. This shift reflects a move beyond the goals of industrial growth toward more qualitative concerns about human experience and well-being. It is a key characteristic of advanced, post-industrial societies where individuals have greater freedom to pursue diverse lifestyles and values.

149. (A) Its effects are evenly distributed, benefiting all people and nations equally.
Globalization is not characterized by evenly distributed benefits. While it facilitates the flow

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of capital and information, its outcomes are often highly unequal, benefiting powerful nations and social groups while marginalizing others. It can also pose challenges to national sovereignty and local cultures. Advanced technology drives the process, but the results are shaped by existing power structures. Therefore, the claim of equal benefit is an inaccurate representation of the complex and often uneven impacts of globalization on the modern world.

150. (C) impediment
A culture that views profit-making and charging interest as sinful acts as an impediment to capitalist development. Rational capitalism requires the systematic pursuit of profit and the efficient use of financial mechanisms. Traditional values that moralize against these activities discourage the entrepreneurial behavior and capital accumulation necessary for industrial growth. From a Weberian perspective, such cultural norms prevent the rationalization of the economy and slow down the transition from a traditional society to a modern, capitalist one.

151. (A) Social development
Social development is defined by its focus on improving the quality of social institutions and relations to achieve greater equity and justice. It aims to foster inclusion and ensure that the benefits of progress are shared fairly across all sections of society. This perspective emphasizes that development is not just about wealth but also about the fairness and integrity of the social framework. By improving social indicators and relationships, it creates a more just and stable foundation for overall national progress.

152. (A) Rationality, cultural values, and religious ethics.
Max Weber's liberal perspective on underdevelopment emphasizes the role of internal cultural factors. He focused on how rationality, cultural values, and religious ethics shape economic behavior and institutional development. His most famous work explored how the Protestant ethic provided the cultural foundation for the spirit of modern capitalism. This view suggests that development requires an internal shift toward more rational and achievement-oriented values, rather than focusing solely on external economic conditions or international power relations between different nations.

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153. (C) Sustainable development
A development model that increases national income while causing severe pollution fails on the criteria of sustainable development. Sustainability requires balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social equity. It emphasizes that current progress must not compromise the health of the natural world or the well-being of future generations. Growth that destroys the environment is viewed as self-defeating and unsustainable in the long term, highlighting the need for more holistic and environmentally responsible development strategies for a nation.

154. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Modernization theory suggests that development involves a shift from particularism, where people are treated based on personal ties, to universalism, where they are treated according to general rules. This rationalization of social norms is a key part of the transition to a modern society. It ensures that opportunities are based on merit and that the law is applied equally to all. Both statements accurately reflect this core theoretical assumption about the changing nature of social relations during the process of modernization and rational progress.

155. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Major development theories are linked to specific core ideas. Modernization is often viewed as a series of linear stages of growth. Globalization is characterized by increasing global interconnectedness. Post-modernization involves a value shift toward quality of life. Gunnar Myrdal's theory of underdevelopment highlights backwash effects as a cause of regional inequality. These associations provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the diverse theoretical perspectives and processes that shape social and economic change in the modern global era across various nations.

156. (B) Backwash effects
The concentration of investment in a capital city while other regions stagnate is a classic example of backwash effects, as described by Gunnar Myrdal. These effects occur when market forces

drain capital, labor, and resources from poorer areas to more prosperous ones, creating a cycle of regional inequality. This prevents balanced development and widens the gap between different parts of a country. Myrdal argued that backwash effects often overpower spread effects in developing nations, necessitating state intervention to promote more equitable growth.

157. (B) Human Development
Improving life expectancy and literacy rates, even without a change in per capita income, represents progress in human development. This perspective focuses on the qualitative dimensions of human well-being and the expansion of individual capabilities. It recognizes that health and knowledge are essential for a good life and are valuable ends in themselves. This shift from quantitative economic growth to people-centered development highlights that the true measure of a nation's progress is the actual quality of life enjoyed by its citizens and people.

158. (A) A highly stratified class system with low social mobility.
A highly stratified class system with low social mobility is a prime example of a social structure inhibiting development. It prevents talented individuals from moving up and contributing their skills based on merit, as roles are determined by birth or class. This inefficiency limits the human capital available for national progress and creates persistent inequalities. Such rigid social arrangements slow down the process of modernization and rationalization, as they prioritize the maintenance of the status quo over achievement-oriented change and innovation.

159. (C) I and III only
Sustainable development links environmental concerns with socio-economic issues and emphasizes inter-generational equity. However, economic growth alone is not a sufficient condition for achieving sustainability; it must be balanced with environmental protection and social justice. Therefore, the first and third statements are correct, while the second is false. True sustainable development requires an integrated approach that considers the long-term impact of current actions on both the planet and future generations, rather than focusing solely on quantitative material expansion.

160. (B) structural change; cultural imitation
The key difference lies in the nature of the change. Modernization is a broad process of structural transformation involving rationalization, industrialization, and differentiation within a society. Westernization, however, is a more specific process of cultural imitation, where non-Western societies adopt the lifestyles, consumption patterns, and social norms of the West. While related, modernization is an abstract structural process that could theoretically follow various paths, whereas Westernization explicitly refers to a particular geographic and cultural model of change.

161. (C) Globalization
A project that creates dependency on a multinational corporation is a negative aspect of globalization. While it may increase agricultural output, it also integrates the community into a global market in a way that reduces their autonomy and increases vulnerability. This illustrates how globalization can create new forms of power imbalance and dependency, where local communities are affected by the interests of large global actors. It highlights the complex and often uneven impacts of global integration on developing societies and their long-term economic stability and self-sufficiency.

162. (A) The increasing dominance of goal-oriented, efficient, and calculated action.
Max Weber's concept of rationalization involves the increasing dominance of goal-oriented and efficient action in all spheres of social life. This shift away from tradition and toward calculation is a key component of modernization. It leads to the rise of bureaucratic organizations and a scientific outlook on the world. This rationalized framework aims for greater efficiency and predictability, providing the institutional and psychological foundation for the success of modern capitalism and the overall transformation of traditional societies into modern industrial ones.

163. (B) The quality of its social institutions and the equity of its social relations.
The primary concern of social development is the qualitative aspect of society. It focuses on improving social institutions and fostering equitable relationships between different

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social groups. The goal is to achieve social justice and ensure that all individuals have the opportunity to lead a good life. This approach goes beyond economic growth to address how social arrangements impact human well-being. By prioritizing fairness and inclusion, social development aims to create a more stable and just society for all citizens and people.

164. (B) Post-Modernization
The rise of environmental movements and the shift toward quality of life over material accumulation are phenomena studied under post-modernization theory. As societies become wealthier and more secure, their values shift from materialist to post-materialist concerns like self-expression and ecological sustainability. This perspective reflects a development beyond the goals of industrial growth toward more qualitative concerns about human experience and the long-term health of the planet. It is a key characteristic of advanced, post-industrial societies where individuals prioritize well-being over simple material output.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
High levels of corruption are a classic example of Gunnar Myrdal's soft state. Corruption signifies a failure of the government to enforce its own rules and laws consistently, especially against powerful interests. This lack of social discipline and institutional integrity prevents the state from effectively implementing developmental policies. Therefore, corruption is both a symptom and a cause of the soft state's inability to maintain the rational-legal order necessary for modernization, making it a major inhibitor to national progress and economic development.

166. (B) A social structure inhibiting development.
A legal system that forbids women from owning property is a clear example of a social structure inhibiting development. It excludes a significant portion of the population from full economic participation and restricts their ability to invest and innovate. This inequality prevents the efficient allocation of resources and talent within society. Such rigid and unjust social arrangements slow down national progress and modernization by maintaining traditional hierarchies that are counterproductive to the goals of a rational and dynamic modern economy and social order.

167. (B) Sustainable Development
The sustainable development perspective explicitly asks about fairness to future generations. Its core principle is inter-generational equity, arguing that today's progress must not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This requires balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social justice. By considering the long-term ecological impact of current growth patterns, sustainability ensures that development remains viable and fair for both present and future human populations across the world in a balanced and responsible way.

168. (B) Gunnar Myrdal
The idea that development creates islands of prosperity while leaving other areas stagnant is central to Gunnar Myrdal's theory. He used the concept of backwash effects to explain how market forces drain resources from poorer regions to more prosperous centers, widening regional inequality. This prevents balanced growth and creates a fragmented national economy. Myrdal believed that without state intervention, these market-driven forces would lead to increasing divergence, highlighting the importance of targeted regional policies to promote more equitable and inclusive national development.

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169. (B) It ignores the distribution of income, quality of life, and environmental impacts.
The fundamental critique of using economic growth as the sole measure of development is its narrow focus. It measures national income but neglects how that wealth is distributed, the actual quality of people's lives, and the impact on the environment. High growth can occur alongside rising inequality and ecological destruction. Therefore, growth is a limited indicator that does not capture the multi-dimensional nature of true progress. This recognition led to the development of more holistic paradigms like human, social, and sustainable development.

170. (A) A cultural emphasis on education and learning.
A cultural emphasis on education and learning acts as an aid to development by fostering the

the outcomes of this integration can be highly unequal and varied.

184. (B) Focus on human beings as the real wealth of nations.
The core idea of human development is that people are the real wealth of nations. This perspective shifts the focus from national income to individual well-being and capability expansion. The ultimate goal of development is to create an environment where individuals can lead long, healthy, and creative lives. This people-centered approach recognizes that income is only a means to an end, and true progress is measured by the actual quality of life and the freedoms enjoyed by all citizens within a society.

185. (C) Because of 'backwash effects' like capital and labor migration to richer areas.
Market forces tend to increase regional inequalities because of backwash effects, as described by Gunnar Myrdal. These effects occur when capital and labor migrate from poorer areas to more prosperous centers, creating a cycle of growth in one area and stagnation in others. This drains backward regions of their talent and resources, preventing natural economic convergence. Myrdal argued that without state intervention to counteract these forces, the gap between rich and poor regions would continue to widen, highlighting the need for targeted regional development policies.

186. (C) Greater emphasis on issues like environmental protection and human rights.
An outcome of post-modernization is a greater emphasis on issues like environmental protection and human rights. As basic material needs are met, societal values shift toward post-materialist concerns. This includes a prioritize on the overall quality of life, subjective well-being, and personal autonomy. Post-modern societies are more likely to prioritize ecological health and social justice over simple material accumulation. This shift reflects a more advanced stage of development where the focus moves beyond industrial growth toward more qualitative concerns about the human experience and the planet's long-term survival.

187. (D) Economic Growth
An increase in the per capita income of a country is the standard definition of economic growth. This quantitative measure represents the average national income per person over a specific period. It is a primary indicator used in conventional models to assess a nation's economic progress and productive capacity. While economic growth provides the material resources for other forms of development, it is a narrow measure that does not account for the distribution of wealth, the quality of human life, or environmental sustainability.

188. (B) Culture as an aid/impediment to development.
Max Weber's study of religion and economy is a classic analysis of how culture acts as an aid or impediment to development. He explored how religious ethics, like the Protestant ethic, can provide the psychological motivation for rational economic behavior. This perspective shows that internal belief systems are crucial for shaping institutional and economic outcomes. By analyzing the link between values and capitalist success, Weber emphasized that development is not just about material factors but is deeply rooted in a society's cultural and ethical framework.

189. (C) Soft state
A state that struggles to collect taxes, enforce contracts, and maintain law and order is an example of Gunnar Myrdal's soft state. Such a state is characterized by institutional weakness and a lack of social discipline. Widespread corruption and the influence of powerful interest groups prevent the effective implementation of developmental policies. The soft state lacks the political will and organizational capacity necessary to maintain the rational-legal order required for successful modernization, making it a major inhibitor to national progress and stable economic development within a society.

190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Paths of development like modernization and globalization are criticized because they can lead to negative consequences. These include increased inequality, cultural disruption, and environmental damage. These outcomes raise fundamental questions about the true meaning and goals of development. The critique suggests that a narrow focus on growth or imitation can

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to Max Weber. Asceticism involves self-denial and saving rather than immediate consumption. By encouraging individuals to work hard and reinvest their wealth, these values provide the foundation for the rational and systematic growth of modern capitalism. This cultural orientation was essential for the rise of industrial society, as it motivated people to accumulate the capital necessary for large-scale investment and economic expansion through a sense of ethical and religious duty.

178. (C) Hierarchical divisions and inequalities within society.
Socio-economic disparities are centrally concerned with hierarchical divisions and inequalities in society. This includes the unequal distribution of wealth, income, and access to opportunities like education and health. These disparities create a fragmented social structure where different groups have unequal life chances. Addressing these inequalities is a major challenge for achieving more just and inclusive development. It highlights that true progress is measured not just by total wealth but by how fairly that wealth and opportunity are distributed among all members of a society.

179. (C) Analyze factors internal to the developing nation.
Liberal theories of underdevelopment, such as those by Max Weber and Gunnar Myrdal, share a common tendency to analyze factors internal to the developing nation. Weber focused on the role of culture and ethics, while Myrdal emphasized institutional weaknesses like the soft state and market inequalities. These theories suggest that the path to progress involves internal transformation and reform of domestic culture and institutions, rather than focusing solely on external factors like global exploitation or international power relations between different nations and their respective economies.

180. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Development paradigms are linked to specific core concerns. Gross National Product growth is the hallmark of the economic growth model. Capability expansion is the focus of human development. Ecological balance is central to sustainable development. Finally, social justice is the primary concern of social development. Mapping these associations correctly is essential for understanding the multi-dimensional nature of progress and the diverse goals pursued by different development strategies. It provides a comprehensive overview of how different theories prioritize economic, social, human, and environmental aspects of societal change.

181. (C) Facilitate development by encouraging investment and enterprise.
A social structure with universally enforced property rights is likely to facilitate development. Secure property rights provide the predictability and safety needed to encourage individuals and businesses to invest and innovate. When people know their assets and contracts are protected by law, they are more willing to take economic risks and engage in long-term enterprise. This institutional strength is a key component of a rational-legal order, providing a solid foundation for achieving stable and sustainable national economic growth and modernization.

182. (B) Leading to cultural homogenization and the erosion of local traditions.
Westernization is often criticized for leading to cultural homogenization and the erosion of local traditions. This occurs when non-Western societies imitate Western lifestyles and consumption patterns, which can displace diverse local cultures. This process is viewed as a form of cultural imperialism that reduces global diversity. Critics argue that this imitation can lead to a loss of unique cultural identity and social cohesion, highlighting the tension between global cultural trends and the preservation of diverse local heritage in the process of societal change.

183. (B) II and III only
Modernization theory suggests all societies are on a similar path, and sustainable development balances economic, social, and environmental goals. However, globalization affects all countries, not just developed ones, by increasing global interconnectedness. Therefore, the second and third statements are correct, while the first is false. Globalization is a comprehensive process that reshapes economies, politics, and cultures worldwide, making its impact universal across different nations and regions, although

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development must respect ecological limits and preserve resources for future generations. It seeks to balance economic progress with environmental protection and social well-being. By prioritizing long-term environmental health over short-term gain, sustainable development ensures that progress remains viable and fair for both present and future human populations across the world.

129. (C) A growing skepticism towards science and grand theories of progress.
Post-modernization is characterized by a shift away from the Enlightenment's faith in universal reason and linear progress. It involves a growing skepticism toward grand narratives and scientific claims of absolute truth. Instead, it emphasizes diversity, local knowledge, and the subjective quality of life. This perspective reflects a transition in advanced societies where the focus moves from material security toward post-materialist values like self-expression and personal autonomy, challenging the ideological foundations that drove the earlier stages of modernization and industrial growth.

130. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Culture is a complex factor that can both help and hinder development. Cultural values like fatalism can impede progress by discouraging individual initiative and long-term planning. Conversely, values like trust, honesty, and a strong work ethic act as aids by fostering social capital and efficiency in economic transactions. Because different norms and values have diverse impacts on social and economic behavior, culture is rightly viewed as a multi-dimensional influence on a nation's developmental path and institutional health.

131. (A) Economic growth and social development.
The scenario where an industrial plant boosts GDP while displacing families highlights a conflict between economic growth and social development. Economic growth is a quantitative measure of national wealth, while social development prioritizes equity, justice, and the well-being of all social groups. Here, the national economic gain comes at the cost of social justice and the rights of a vulnerable community, demonstrating that wealth creation alone does not guarantee a more just or equitable society for all its members.

132. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Different development paradigms emphasize distinct core concerns. Environmental longevity is central to sustainable development. Individual capabilities are the focus of human development. National income increase is the hallmark of the economic growth model. Finally, social equity is the primary concern of social development. Mapping these associations accurately is essential for understanding the multi-dimensional nature of true progress and the diverse goals pursued by different development strategies in the modern global era and societal planning.

133. (C) The ascetic values of certain Protestant sects.
Max Weber argued that the spirit of modern capitalism was uniquely fostered by the ascetic values of certain Protestant sects, particularly Calvinism. These values encouraged diligent work as a religious calling and promoted thrift and the reinvestment of wealth. This rational and systematic approach to economic activity provided the cultural foundation needed for capital accumulation and the rise of industrial capitalism. Weber's thesis highlights how internal religious ethics can profoundly influence economic behavior and the emergence of new economic systems.

134. (B) The intensification of worldwide social relations.
The most defining characteristic of globalization is the intensification of worldwide social relations. It involves the increasing interconnectedness of societies across economic, political, and cultural spheres, where distant events can have immediate local impacts. This process is facilitated by advancements in technology and leads to the rapid flow of capital, ideas, and people across national borders. Globalization bridges geographical distances and integrates the world into a single, global network, reshaping social and economic life on a global scale.

135. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Modernization theory often views traditional values as obstacles to progress, advocating for the adoption of rational and modern institutions. However, post-modernization does not celebrate

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be self-defeating and unjust. Therefore, both the assertion and its reasoning are correct, highlighting the need for more holistic, inclusive, and sustainable approaches to societal progress that address these complex challenges.

191. (B) Human development, by expanding capabilities.
Investing in free public education and healthcare primarily promotes human development by expanding individual capabilities. These services are essential for people to lead long, healthy, and knowledgeable lives. By improving health and education, the policy enhances people's choices and their ability to fully participate in society. This people-centered approach recognizes that true progress is measured by the actual well-being and freedoms enjoyed by citizens, rather than just the total output of commodities or the overall growth of the national economy.

192. (D) The cyclical view of history where societies rise and fall.
Modernization theory is characterized by a belief in progress, rationality, and the necessity of industrialization and urbanization. It assumes a linear path toward a modern state, which is the opposite of a cyclical view of history. The theory posits that societies move forward through set stages of development, emulating the path already taken by Western nations. It does not focus on the rise and fall of civilizations but rather on the continuous and desirable transformation of traditional societies into more efficient and prosperous modern ones.

193. (C) Sustainable Development
The concept that development should not endanger the resource base for future generations is central to sustainable development. This perspective emphasizes the importance of maintaining ecological balance while pursuing social and economic goals. Its core principle is inter-generational equity, ensuring that today's progress does not come at the cost of tomorrow's survival. By considering the planet's ecological limits and the needs of coming generations, sustainability aims to create a more viable and fair path of progress for both present and future human populations across the globe.

194. (B) Social structure as an inhibitor of development.
A rigid caste system where occupation is determined by birth is a prime example of a social structure inhibiting development. It prevents social mobility and ensures that talent is not allocated efficiently based on merit. This lack of flexibility in the labor market hinders innovation and progress. By restricting individual achievement and maintaining traditional hierarchies, such a structure slows down the rationalization of society and the economy, highlighting the role of social arrangements in either facilitating or preventing national development and modernization.

195. (B) Globalization
The proliferation of international NGOs and global social movements is a feature associated with globalization. This process involves the increasing interconnectedness of societies across national borders. These transnational actors work on global issues like human rights and the environment, bypassing traditional nation-state boundaries. This illustrates how globalization shifts social and political action from the local and national to the global level, creating a more interconnected and complex world where people can collaborate globally to address common challenges and promote social change across different societies.

196. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Max Weber argued that Calvinist religious ideas were instrumental in the emergence of modern capitalism by providing the ethics for rational economic behavior. Simultaneously, Gunnar Myrdal argued that state intervention is necessary to counteract the market's tendency to create regional inequalities through backwash effects. Both statements accurately reflect the core arguments of these two influential thinkers. Their work highlights the importance of internal cultural values and state institutional capacity in shaping the developmental path and the overall social and economic transformation of various nations.

197. (A) Socio-economic disparities
The digital divide is an example of development causing socio-economic disparities. It occurs when technological progress benefits an educated elite while leaving others behind, widening the

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248. (B) Post-Modernization
The shift from materialist to post-materialist values, such as self-expression and quality of life, is the core thesis of post-modernization. This perspective argues that as societies achieve high levels of economic and physical security, their priorities move away from basic survival and industrial growth. Instead, they begin to prioritize individual autonomy, subjective well-being, and ecological sustainability. This shift reflects an advanced stage of development where focus moves from quantitative material accumulation toward the qualitative dimensions of human experience and the long-term health of the planet. It is a hallmark of post-industrial societies with greater individual freedom and choice.

249. (C) New infrastructure projects displace poor communities without compensation, while benefiting wealthy contractors.
A development process exacerbates socio-economic disparities when its benefits are captured by wealthy groups while the costs fall on the poor. Displacing poor communities for infrastructure projects that benefit wealthy contractors is a clear example of this. It widens the gap between the rich and the poor and creates new forms of inequality. This uneven distribution of benefits highlights that national economic progress does not automatically lead to improved well-being for all members of society. Instead, it can worsen disparities, necessitating inclusive social policies that ensure the benefits of development are shared fairly and equitably.

250. (A) A cultural norm that values innovation and entrepreneurship.
A cultural norm that values innovation and entrepreneurship is an aid to development, not an impediment. It encourages individual initiative and the creation of new businesses, which drive economic growth and modernization. Cultural impediments are values that hinder progress, such as expensive rituals that lead to debt, norms that restrict women's work, or fatalism that discourages long-term planning. By promoting achievement and risk-taking, a culture can more effectively adapt to new technologies and improve its institutional health, providing a strong and dynamic foundation for achieving stable and sustainable national progress and comprehensive social and economic transformation.

251. (C) Social Development
Social development is the concept most concerned with justice, equity, and the quality of a society's institutions and relationships. It focuses on qualitative improvements in the social fabric to ensure inclusion and fairness for all citizens. The goal is to create a society where everyone has equal opportunities and where social arrangements promote overall well-being. This perspective goes beyond economic growth to address how social institutions impact human lives. By prioritizing social justice, social development aims to create a more stable and just society, which is essential for achieving true, comprehensive, and meaningful progress for the entire nation.

252. (B) A specific cultural and ethical orientation.
Max Weber argued that for modern capitalism to emerge, a society needs not only economic conditions but also a specific cultural and ethical orientation. He identified the Protestant ethic as providing the psychological motivation for rational economic behavior, such as diligent work and capital reinvestment. This perspective highlights the importance of internal belief systems and ethical values in shaping economic and institutional development. Weber's analysis showed that development is not just about material factors but is also deeply rooted in a society's cultural and ethical framework, which can either facilitate or hinder the rise of complex and dynamic economic systems.

253. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Modernization theory often assumes that developing countries should follow the Western path of progress. However, Westernization is not broader or more neutral than modernization; in fact, it is more specific and value-laden. Westernization refers explicitly to the adoption of Western cultural and institutional models, while modernization is a more abstract process of rationalization and differentiation. Therefore, the first statement is correct as it describes a key assumption of early modernization theory, while the second is false because it mischaracterizes the conceptual difference and value-laden nature of Westernization compared to the broader idea of modernization.

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204. (D) Globalization
Globalization is characterized by the increasing irrelevance of distance and the rise of a global consciousness. It involves the worldwide integration of societies across economic, political, and cultural spheres. Advancements in technology allow for near-instantaneous communication and exchange, bridging geographical distances and creating a more interconnected world. This process facilitates the rapid flow of capital, ideas, and people, integrating the world into a single network where local events can have immediate global consequences, reshaping social and economic life on a truly global and comprehensive scale.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Development is indeed a multi-dimensional process, and concepts like human, social, and sustainable development were introduced specifically to supplement the narrow focus of the economic growth model. While growth provides material resources, these other paradigms address qualitative dimensions like individual well-being, social equity, and environmental protection. Both the assertion and the reasoning are correct, highlighting the evolution of development thinking toward a more holistic view that recognizes that true progress involves much more than just the quantitative expansion of national income and production.

206. (B) Inhibits development
A social system where appointments are based on personal connections rather than merit inhibits development. This practice, often known as nepotism or cronyism, prevents the efficient allocation of talent and creates institutional inefficiencies. It discourages individual achievement and rewards loyalty over skill, which is counterproductive in a modern economy and society. Such rigid and unfair social structures slow down the process of rationalization and national progress by maintaining traditional hierarchies that are incompatible with the goals of a dynamic, meritocratic, and modern social and economic order.

207. (B) A tax incentive for industries that install pollution control technology.
A tax incentive for pollution control technology is a prime example of a sustainable development policy. It encourages economic activity while simultaneously promoting environmental protection. By reducing the ecological impact of industrial production, it helps preserve natural resources and the environment for future generations. This balanced approach integrates economic and environmental goals, ensuring that progress does not come at the cost of the planet's health. Such policies are essential for achieving a more viable, fair, and long-term path for national and global development.

208. (A) survival; self-expression
Post-modernization is associated with a societal shift in values from survival to self-expression. As basic material and physical security needs are met in advanced societies, people begin to prioritize post-materialist concerns. These include individual autonomy, quality of life, and the ability to shape one's own identity. This shift reflects a move beyond the industrial stage of development toward more qualitative concerns about human experience and subjective well-being. It is a key feature of post-industrial societies where individuals have greater freedom to pursue diverse values and lifestyles.

209. (C) Westernization
The adoption of English, American pop music, and European fashion in Asia are indicators of Westernization. This process involves non-Western societies imitating the cultural traits and consumption patterns of the West. It specifically refers to the outward transfer of cultural forms rather than the internal structural rationalization of modernization. Westernization often leads to cultural homogenization, as global Western standards displace diverse local traditions. Understanding this process is important for analyzing how different societies engage with global trends while preserving or transforming their own unique social and cultural identities.

210. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Major development theories focus on distinct core areas. Max Weber explored cultural values and their link to economic rationality. Gunnar Myrdal developed the concept of circular and

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strengthening state institutions, to facilitate development within a capitalist framework. While they offer critical analyses of internal social and economic structures, their solutions prioritize gradual institutional change and policy reform rather than radical systemic upheaval. This distinguishes their liberal perspective from more revolutionary or Marxist explanations of underdevelopment and paths toward national progress and societal transformation.

224. (D) Political freedom and human rights
The three main components of the Human Development Index are life expectancy, education levels, and a decent standard of living measured by GNI per capita. While political freedom and human rights are recognized as important for development, they are not directly included in the calculation of the HDI. The index focuses on these three core dimensions to provide a more comprehensive but manageable alternative to purely economic measures. This emphasizes that health, knowledge, and basic material security are the fundamental pillars of human well-being and the actual wealth of any modern nation.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization can lead to cultural homogenization as Western media, brands, and entertainment dominate the global market. This dominance can overshadow and displace local cultures, leading to a loss of diverse cultural identities. This process is a significant concern for those who value cultural diversity and worry that global standards are being imposed on local communities. Therefore, both the assertion and its reasoning are correct, highlighting the complex cultural impacts of global integration and the tension between the spread of global norms and the preservation of diverse local heritage.

226. (A) Promotes social mobility and meritocracy.
A social structure is a facilitator of development if it promotes social mobility and meritocracy. This allows talented individuals from all backgrounds to reach their full potential and contribute effectively to the economy and society. By rewarding achievement rather than birth or connections, such a structure ensures that human capital is utilized efficiently. This meritocratic institutional arrangement provides a dynamic and productive framework for achieving national progress and modernization, fostering an environment where innovation and individual effort are encouraged for the benefit of all citizens within a nation.

227. (C) Post-modernization
A shift from a manufacturing-based to a service- and knowledge-based economy is a key feature of the transition to post-modernization. This post-industrial transformation is accompanied by a change in societal values, moving beyond basic material security toward post-materialist concerns like self-expression and quality of life. This represents an advanced stage of development where the focus moves from quantitative industrial output toward more qualitative concerns about human experience and subjective well-being. It is a hallmark of advanced societies that have successfully moved through the industrial stage to more complex economic and social forms.

228. (D) Sustainable Development
The definition of meeting current needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own is the standard definition of sustainable development. This perspective emphasizes inter-generational equity, arguing that today's progress must not come at the cost of tomorrow's survival. It requires an integrated approach that balances economic growth, environmental protection, and social justice. By considering the long-term impact of current actions on natural resources and the planet's health, sustainability aims to ensure that development remains viable and fair for both present and future human populations across the entire globe.

229. (B) An impediment to modern economic development.
A cultural orientation that emphasizes immediate gratification and distrust of strangers is considered an impediment to modern economic development. Modern economies require future-orientation for saving and investment, as well as social trust for efficient economic transactions and cooperation. Values that prioritize short-term gain and suspicion of others increase transaction costs and discourage long-term enterprise. Such cultural traits slow down the rationalization of society and prevent the development of a stable

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broader improvements in social and human well-being.

217. (B) Hard State
In Gunnar Myrdal's framework, a government that successfully implements radical reforms against powerful interests, such as land reform, would be an example of a hard state. A hard state is characterized by high social discipline and the political will and capacity to enforce its laws and policies effectively. This institutional strength is necessary for achieving modernization and rational development. It is the opposite of a soft state, which lacks the will to challenge powerful groups and enforce its own regulations, hindering overall national progress and social transformation.

218. (B) An inhibitor of development
When social mobility is blocked by a rigid class or caste system, the social structure is acting as an inhibitor of development. This ascriptive system bases status on birth rather than merit, preventing talented individuals from contributing their skills to society and the economy. This inefficiency slows down national progress and prevents the rationalization of social roles. Such rigid social arrangements maintain traditional hierarchies and inequalities that are incompatible with the dynamism and meritocracy required by a modern, rationalized social and economic order, thus hindering overall societal development.

219. (B) Sustainable Development
The argument that development must consider the needs of future generations is the cornerstone of sustainable development. This perspective emphasizes the importance of maintaining ecological balance and social equity alongside economic growth. Its core principle is inter-generational equity, ensuring that today's progress does not deplete the resources or harm the environment needed for tomorrow's survival. By considering the long-term impact of current actions, sustainability aims to create a more viable and fair path of progress for both present and future human populations across the world in a responsible way.

220. (B) Post-Modernization
A skeptical attitude toward universal claims of progress and reason is a hallmark of post-modernization. This perspective questions the Enlightenment idea that all societies should follow a single, linear path toward a rational and modern state. Instead, it celebrates diversity, local knowledge, and multiple paths of development that prioritize subjective well-being and personal autonomy. Post-modernization reflects a move beyond the goals of industrial growth toward more qualitative concerns about human experience and the limitations of universal narratives of progress, emphasizing the importance of diverse social and cultural identities.

221. (B) The emergence of a particular economic system.
Max Weber's theory suggests a strong link between specific cultural values and the emergence of modern capitalism. He argued that the rational and ascetic ethics of certain Protestant sects provided the cultural foundation needed for the spirit of modern capitalism to thrive. This perspective highlights the importance of internal belief systems in shaping economic behavior and institutional outcomes. Weber's work showed that development is not just about material factors but is deeply rooted in a society's cultural and ethical framework, which can either facilitate or hinder the rise of complex economic systems.

222. (D) All of the above.
Socio-economic disparities refer to unequal access to a wide range of resources and opportunities. This includes inequalities in wealth and income, as well as differences in access to essential services like education and healthcare. Furthermore, it encompasses inequalities in political power and influence. All of these dimensions are interrelated and contribute to a hierarchical social structure where different groups have unequal life chances. Addressing these systemic disparities is a central challenge for achieving more just, equitable, and inclusive development that benefits all members of society regardless of their social or economic background.

223. (C) revolutionary overthrow of capitalism
The liberal label on the theories of Max Weber and Gunnar Myrdal indicates that they do not advocate for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. Instead, they focus on internal reforms, such as rationalizing culture and

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emergence and success of complex and dynamic modern economic and social systems.

236. (C) A strong and efficient bureaucracy
A soft state, as defined by Gunnar Myrdal, is characterized by a lack of social discipline, widespread corruption, and a lack of political will to enforce laws effectively. It is the opposite of a strong and efficient bureaucracy. In a soft state, institutional weakness prevents the effective implementation of developmental policies. Powerful groups often bypass regulations, and the law is applied inconsistently. This institutional failure hinders national progress and modernization, as the state lacks the organizational capacity necessary to maintain a rational-legal order and achieve stable and sustainable social and economic transformation within its society.

237. (A) I and II only
Culture can act as both an aid and an impediment to development. It can aid progress by fostering social trust and innovation, while it can inhibit it through norms like fatalism or nepotism. However, culture is not separate from economic processes; instead, it is deeply intertwined with and continuously reshaped by them. Therefore, the first two statements are correct, while the third is false. Culture provides the values and norms that guide economic behavior, and economic change can in turn lead to the transformation of cultural practices and beliefs over time.

238. (C) Modernization
The modernization path of development is most associated with the idea of a one-size-fits-all model based on the Western experience. It assumes that all societies follow a similar, linear path toward a modern, industrial, and rational state. This perspective often posits that developing nations should emulate the institutions, technologies, and values of the West to achieve progress. While this theory has been criticized for its Western-centric assumptions, it remains a dominant paradigm in development thinking, emphasizing the universal nature of the transition from traditional to modern and rationalized social and economic forms.

239. (B) A society that is equitable, inclusive, and just.
The main goal of social development is to achieve a society that is equitable, inclusive, and just for all its citizens. This approach focuses on improving the quality of social institutions and relations to foster social well-being and justice. It aims to ensure that everyone has equal access to opportunities and that the benefits of progress are shared fairly across all sections of society. By prioritizing fairness and inclusion, social development aims to create a more stable and just society, which is essential for achieving true, comprehensive, and meaningful progress for the entire nation.

240. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Major thinkers and paradigms in development have distinct central concerns. Max Weber explored the Protestant ethic and its role in capitalist development. Gunnar Myrdal formulated the soft state concept to explain institutional weaknesses. The human development perspective focuses on expanding human capabilities and choices. Finally, sustainable development is centrally concerned with inter-generational equity and maintaining ecological balance. Mapping these associations correctly provides a clear framework for understanding the diverse theoretical contributions and goals that shape our understanding of social and economic change and societal progress in the modern global era.

241. (A) Modernization theory
The idea of development as de-traditionalization is central to modernization theory. This perspective views traditional values and institutions as obstacles to progress and rationalization. Modernization involves the transition away from traditional forms of authority and social organization toward rational-legal structures, scientific outlooks, and industrial economies. This process is seen as a necessary and desirable transformation that leads to greater efficiency and prosperity. By shedding traditional norms and adopting modern ones, societies are believed to achieve the dynamism and productivity needed for successful national development and progress according to this influential and universalizing theory.

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and predictable environment necessary for achieving successful and sustainable national economic progress and broader modernization of social and economic relations.

230. (C) Economic, social, and political factors in a process of cumulative causation.
Gunnar Myrdal's analysis of underdevelopment emphasizes the complex interplay between economic, social, and political factors. He used the concept of cumulative causation to show how these different dimensions are locked in a self-reinforcing process. For example, institutional weakness can hinder economic growth, which in turn prevents social investment, further weakening institutions. This holistic approach recognizes that development is a multi-dimensional process and that addressing poverty requires integrated policies that tackle the social, political, and economic causes of underdevelopment simultaneously to achieve more balanced and stable national progress.

231. (A) people-centered; economy-centered
The primary difference between human development and economic growth is that the former is people-centered, while the latter is economy-centered. Human development focuses on expanding individual capabilities, health, and education as the ultimate goals. In contrast, economic growth focuses on the quantitative expansion of national income and production. This distinction highlights that while growth provides the material resources, human development ensures those resources lead to actual improvements in people's lives. This shift from wealth to well-being represents a more comprehensive and meaningful way to measure a nation's true progress and success.

232. (B) Modernization theory
The idea that traditional societies are static and modern societies are dynamic is a basic premise of modernization theory. This perspective assumes that tradition is resistant to change and that progress requires the adoption of modern technology, rational institutions, and scientific values. Modernization theorists view this transition as a necessary and desirable transformation that all societies should undergo to achieve efficiency and prosperity. This theory emphasizes the linear progression of nations toward a modern state, viewing the dynamism of industrial and rationalized societies as the universal model for successful national development and progress.

233. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Globalization has indeed weakened the economic autonomy of many nation-states by integrating them into a global market influenced by transnational actors. Simultaneously, social development focuses on improving qualitative social indicators like literacy, health, and gender equality. Both statements accurately reflect core processes and goals in the modern world. While globalization creates new challenges for national sovereignty, social development aims to improve the fabric of society and ensure that all individuals benefit from progress. These concepts together highlight the complex economic and social dimensions of societal transformation in the global era.

234. (B) Socio-economic disparities
When a new technology increases wealth but causes massive unemployment among low-skilled workers, it highlights a tension between development and socio-economic disparities. This situation shows that progress for some can come at the cost of others, widening the gap between different social groups. This uneven distribution of benefits is a major challenge for ensuring that development is inclusive and just. It highlights that national economic progress does not automatically lead to improved well-being for all and emphasizes the need for social policies that address the potential negative impacts of technological change on vulnerable groups.

235. (B) Max Weber
The argument that a rational and impersonal legal system is a prerequisite for modern capitalism is most closely associated with Max Weber. He argued that rational capitalism requires a predictable legal environment where contracts are enforced and rules are applied equally to all. This rational-legal order is essential for providing the stability needed for large-scale investment and economic growth. Weber's analysis highlights how institutional rationalization is a key component of the modernization process, providing the necessary framework for the

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cumulative causation to explain inequality. The human development approach centers on the expansion of individual capabilities and choices. Finally, modernization theory is defined by the dichotomy between traditional and modern societies. Mapping these associations accurately is essential for understanding the diverse theoretical perspectives that shape our understanding of social and economic change, institutional health, and societal progress in the modern world.

211. (A) Socio-economic disparities
When an economic boom benefits only an educated fraction of the population and increases inequality, it demonstrates how development can lead to socio-economic disparities. This uneven distribution of benefits shows that progress in one sector does not automatically improve well-being for all members of society. Instead, it can widen the gap between those who can adapt to new economic demands and those who are left behind. This phenomenon highlights the importance of inclusive development strategies that ensure the gains from growth are shared fairly and contribute to broader social justice.

212. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Liberal theories of underdevelopment, like those of Weber and Myrdal, focus on internal societal factors as the main causes of poverty. In contrast, dependency theory attributes underdevelopment to external factors, specifically global capitalist exploitation and the unequal power relations between core and peripheral nations. Both statements accurately reflect the core differences between these two major theoretical perspectives. While liberal theories emphasize internal reform and rationalization, dependency theory argues that fundamental change in the global economic system is necessary for developing nations to achieve progress and self-sufficiency.

213. (B) An aid to development.
A culture that fosters social trust, a strong work ethic, and respect for contracts is viewed as an aid to development. These values provide the social capital necessary for efficient economic and social activity. Trust reduces transaction costs and supports cooperation, while a work ethic drives productivity and growth. Such cultural assets create a supportive environment for the effective functioning of both markets and modern social institutions. By promoting these values, a society can more effectively adapt to challenges and achieve stable, efficient, and sustainable national progress and modernization.

214. (B) A means to an end, the end being human well-being.
The human development perspective argues that economic growth is a means to the end of human well-being. While wealth provides the material resources, the real goal is to expand people's capabilities and freedoms. This approach recognizes that growth is only valuable if it leads to improved health, education, and the overall quality of life for all citizens. By prioritizing people as the ultimate goal of development, this paradigm provides a more comprehensive and meaningful view of progress than focusing on the quantitative expansion of the national economy alone.

215. (D) I, II and III
Modernization, globalization, and Westernization are all paths of development with distinct meanings. Modernization implies a transition from traditional to modern forms that all societies must undergo. Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of all these societies across the globe. Westernization is the specific adoption of the cultural and institutional model of the West by other nations. All three statements are correct, as they accurately describe the diverse ways in which societies transform and integrate into the modern global system, each representing a different dimension of change and exchange.

216. (B) The aggregate size of the economy.
The concept of economic growth is primarily concerned with the aggregate size of the economy. It measures the quantitative expansion of national income and total output through indicators like GDP. While it provides information about a nation's productive capacity, it does not necessarily address the distribution of wealth, the quality of human life, or environmental health. Conventional models prioritize this quantitative expansion as the material foundation for a nation's strength and progress, often assuming that wealth creation will eventually lead to

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242. (B) A 'soft state' inhibiting development.
A country with a corrupt judiciary and police force where the powerful act with impunity is an example of a soft state, as described by Gunnar Myrdal. This institutional weakness prevents the effective implementation of developmental policies and the enforcement of the rule of law. Widespread corruption and social indiscipline are key characteristics of a soft state, which lacks the political will and capacity necessary for modernization. This institutional failure acts as a major inhibitor to national progress, as it prevents the creation of a stable, fair, and predictable environment required for achieving sustainable social and economic transformation.

243. (B) Economic, Social, Environmental
The triple bottom line of sustainable development refers to balancing economic viability, social equity, and environmental protection. This holistic approach argues that true progress requires achieving goals in all three areas simultaneously, rather than prioritizing one at the expense of others. By harmonizing economic growth with social justice and the long-term health of the environment, sustainability aims to create a more viable and fair path of development for both present and future generations. This balanced framework is essential for addressing the complex and interrelated challenges of social, economic, and ecological well-being in the modern global era.

244. (B) Quality of human life
Unlike economic growth, which is a quantitative measure of national income and output, human development is a measure of the quality of human life. This perspective focuses on the well-being and capabilities of individuals, such as their health, education, and access to resources for a decent standard of living. It recognizes that income is only a means to an end, and the real goal of development is to expand people's freedoms and their ability to live lives they value. This people-centered approach provides a broader and more meaningful view of progress than focusing on economic quantity alone.

245. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Social structure and culture are indeed two fundamental internal factors that influence developmental outcomes. Social structure provides the institutional framework of roles and organizations, while culture provides the values and norms that guide human behavior within that structure. For example, a meritocratic structure facilitated by achievement-oriented cultural values promotes progress. Because these two factors work together to shape the incentives and opportunities available to individuals, they are essential for understanding how societies transform and how they achieve or fail to achieve stable and sustainable national social and economic development and modernization over time.

246. (C) Globalization
The increasing dominance of global languages like English and the decline of local dialects are cultural consequences of globalization. This process involves the worldwide integration of societies, leading to the rapid spread of dominant cultural forms. Global media and international communication favor a few widely spoken languages, which can overshadow local ones. This illustrates the potential for globalization to lead to cultural homogenization and the loss of linguistic diversity. It highlights the tension between global integration and the preservation of diverse local heritage in a world that is becoming increasingly interconnected but also culturally more uniform.

247. (B) The role of the state in a system of circular and cumulative causation.
Gunnar Myrdal's liberal theory of underdevelopment focuses on the role of the state in a system of circular and cumulative causation. He argued that market forces often create vicious circles of poverty and regional inequality, which requires proactive state intervention to break. By strengthening institutions and implementing targeted policies, the state can counteract backwash effects and promote more balanced and equitable development. This perspective emphasizes that institutional reform and state capacity are essential for achieving modernization and social progress, rather than relying solely on the self-correcting nature of free markets in developing nations and societies.

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gap between different social groups. This uneven distribution of benefits shows that progress in one area can create new forms of inequality. Addressing this divide is a major challenge for ensuring that development is inclusive and just. It highlights that true progress must aim for equitable access to the tools and opportunities provided by modern technology for all members of society.

198. (B) The post-modernization perspective.
The questioning of large-scale development projects and the appreciation for local knowledge are characteristics of the post-modernization perspective. This view is skeptical of grand narratives and the idea of a single, universal model of progress. Instead, it celebrates diversity and multiple paths of development that prioritize subjective well-being and local context. This shift reflects a move beyond the goals of industrial growth toward more qualitative concerns about human experience and the limitations of top-down development strategies, emphasizing the importance of diverse social and cultural identities.

199. (B) Culture as an impediment to development.
When fatalism and a lack of future orientation are cited as reasons for poverty, it reflects the view of culture as an impediment to development. These values are seen as obstacles to the rational calculation, individual initiative, and long-term planning needed for economic progress. This perspective assumes that developmental success requires an internal shift toward more achievement-oriented and modern values. It highlights the belief that a society's cultural and ethical framework can profoundly influence its developmental outcomes, either by facilitating or hindering the process of social and economic change.

200. (A) 1, 2, 3
Development perspectives have grown increasingly complex over time. Economic growth focuses narrowly on national output. Human development broadens this by focusing on individual capabilities and choices. Sustainable development adds another layer of complexity by integrating environmental protection and the needs of future generations. This progression reflects an increasing understanding of the multi-dimensional nature of progress, moving from simple material expansion to a holistic view that balances economic, social, and environmental goals for long-term national and global well-being and survival.

201. (A) Social Development
Social development best describes the process of improving a society's institutional framework to enhance equity, inclusion, and participation. It focuses on qualitative changes in social relations and structures to achieve greater social justice and well-being for all citizens. This approach goes beyond economic growth to address how social arrangements impact people's lives. By fostering fairness and institutional integrity, social development aims to create a more stable and just society, which is essential for achieving true, comprehensive, and meaningful progress for the entire national population.

202. (A) culture
Max Weber's thesis on the Protestant ethic is a classic study of how culture influences economic life. He explored the link between religious values and the emergence of modern capitalism, suggesting that internal belief systems can profoundly shape economic behavior and institutional outcomes. This perspective highlights the importance of cultural and ethical values in development, arguing that progress is not just about material factors but is also deeply rooted in a society's cultural framework. Weber's work showed that ideas can be powerful drivers of social and economic change.

203. (C) Cumulative Causation
The idea that market forces create a vicious circle of poverty and regional inequality is known as cumulative causation, a concept developed by Gunnar Myrdal. He argued that initial disadvantages in a region lead to a cycle of decline that is reinforced over time by the migration of capital and labor to more prosperous areas. This prevents natural economic equilibrium and widens the gap between rich and poor regions. Myrdal believed that state intervention is necessary to break this cycle and promote more balanced and equitable national development.

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254. (B) Backwash effect
The idea that growth in one region drains resources and talent from poorer ones is known as the backwash effect, a concept developed by Gunnar Myrdal. These effects occur when capital and labor migrate to more prosperous centers, creating a self-reinforcing cycle of growth in one area and stagnation in others. This prevents natural economic convergence and widens regional inequality. Myrdal argued that backwash effects often overpower spread effects in developing nations, making it necessary for the state to intervene through targeted regional policies to break this cycle and promote more balanced and equitable national social and economic development.

255. (C) Sustainable development
Protecting rainforests while developing eco-tourism to support local communities is a classic example of sustainable development. This balanced approach integrates environmental protection with social well-being and economic viability. By preserving natural resources and involving local people, it ensures that progress is fair and does not harm the environment for future generations. This holistic strategy recognizes the interdependence of economic, social, and ecological goals, aiming for a more viable and responsible path of progress that protects the planet's health while improving the lives of current human populations across the world and in local communities.

256. (B) Grand, overarching narratives of history and progress.
A key feature of post-modernization is a decline in the belief in grand narratives of history and progress. This perspective is skeptical of universal claims that all societies must follow a single, linear path toward a rational and modern state. Instead, it celebrates diversity, local knowledge, and multiple paths of development that prioritize subjective well-being and personal autonomy. Post-modernization reflects a shift in advanced societies away from the collective goals of industrial growth toward more qualitative concerns about human experience and the limitations of universal claims of progress, emphasizing the importance of diverse social identities.

257. (B) A facilitator of development.
A social structure that provides public goods like law and order, infrastructure, and a stable currency is a facilitator of development. These institutional arrangements provide the necessary framework for a predictable and efficient environment for social and economic activity. By protecting contracts and reducing risks, such a structure encourages individuals and businesses to invest and innovate. This institutional strength is a key component of a rational-legal order, providing a solid foundation for achieving stable and sustainable national growth and the overall modernization of social and economic relations, which are essential for long-term progress for all.

258. (C) Globalization can both reduce and exacerbate disparities, depending on policies and circumstances.
The relationship between globalization and disparities is complex; it can both reduce and increase them depending on specific policies and circumstances. While globalization offers opportunities for growth through trade and technology, it can also exacerbate inequalities by benefiting powerful groups and marginalizing others. Its outcomes are shaped by how well nations and social groups can adapt to and navigate the global system. This uneven impact highlights the importance of proactive national policies that ensure the benefits of global integration are shared more equitably and contribute to overall national social and economic development for all citizens.

259. (B) impediment
A cultural value that emphasizes loyalty to family above all else, often leading to nepotism, is an impediment to a merit-based, impersonal bureaucracy. Modern bureaucracies require formal rules and the allocation of positions based on qualifications rather than personal ties. Traditional values that prioritize particularism over universalism discourage meritocracy and create institutional inefficiencies and corruption. From a Weberian perspective, such cultural norms prevent the rationalization of society and the state machinery, slowing down national progress and the transition from a traditional to a modern, dynamic, and efficiently organized social and economic order for the entire nation.

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relations between different groups to achieve greater equity, inclusion, and well-being. By fostering social capital, the policy aims to create a more stable and just society where individuals can work together to achieve common goals. This approach recognizes that institutional and social health are essential components of true and comprehensive progress, providing a more just framework for societal transformation and ensuring that the benefits of progress are shared fairly among all.

296. (A) Modernization Theory
The idea that poor countries are poor because of their traditional cultures and institutions is a central argument of modernization theory. This perspective assumes a dichotomy between traditional and modern societies and posits that tradition is a barrier to progress. Modernization advocates for the adoption of rational institutions, modern technology, and scientific values. It suggests that by emulating the model of developed Western nations, traditional societies can achieve the efficiency and prosperity needed for successful national development. This theory views the transition from traditional to modern forms as a universal and necessary transformation for achieving long-term social and economic progress.

297. (B) The purpose of development is to create an environment in which people can enjoy long, healthy, and creative lives.
A key tenet of the human development approach is that the purpose of development is to create an environment where people can enjoy long, healthy, and creative lives. This people-centered perspective shifts the focus from national income to individual capabilities and freedoms. It recognizes that income is only a means to an end, and the real wealth of a nation is its people. By prioritizing health, education, and choice, this paradigm provides a more comprehensive and meaningful view of progress than focusing purely on economic growth, highlighting that true development is measured by the actual quality of life of citizens.

298. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The process of development can indeed be a source of social inequality, as wealth and opportunities are often not distributed evenly. Benefiting some groups more than others, development can exacerbate existing disparities or create new ones, especially when market forces favor those with existing skills or resources. Both the assertion and the reasoning are correct, highlighting that national economic growth does not automatically lead to equitable outcomes. This recognition emphasizes the need for inclusive development policies and social programs that ensure the gains from growth reach all sections of society, contributing to overall social justice and more balanced national progress.

299. (B) Culture as an aid to development.
A cultural norm that encourages thrift, saving, and investment is an aid to development. These values provide the foundation for capital accumulation and economic growth in a modern society. By prioritizing the future over immediate gratification, such a cultural orientation motivates individuals to take risks and create new businesses. This supports both individual achievement and overall national progress. Cultural values like these provide the psychological and ethical framework necessary for the success of rational capitalist systems and modern institutions, facilitating the transition from traditional social forms to more dynamic, productive, and efficient modern social and economic orders.

300. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Addressing development challenges requires specific conceptual frameworks. Environmental degradation for future generations represents a lack of sustainability and inter-generational equity. The unequal distribution of gains highlights socio-economic disparities. Deficits in basic education and healthcare reflect low human development indicators. Finally, inefficient and corrupt state machinery is characteristic of the soft state described by Myrdal, where the government lacks the political will or capacity to enforce rules. Mapping these connections correctly is essential for understanding the multi-dimensional nature of true progress and the diverse theoretical perspectives that shape social and economic change and societal development in the modern global era.

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266. (D) A personal feeling of optimism
Social structure refers to the patterned social arrangements in a society that shape behavior, such as legal systems, education, and class hierarchies. These are external and stable frameworks within which individuals act. A personal feeling of optimism, however, is a psychological state or individual attitude rather than a social structure. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing how broader social arrangements either facilitate or inhibit development, as structures provide the incentives and opportunities that influence human action and national progress, whereas personal feelings are individual-level phenomena that do not constitute the structural framework of society.

267. (B) Globalization
The worldwide popularity of yoga is a cultural flow within the process of globalization. This process involves the increasing interconnectedness of societies, leading to the rapid spread of ideas and practices across borders. While globalization can lead to the dominance of Western norms, it also facilitates the exchange of diverse cultural products from non-Western regions to the rest of the world. This illustrates how global integration creates a more interconnected but also culturally complex environment where local practices can gain global recognition, reshaping social and cultural life on a truly global scale through various paths of exchange.

268. (D) The lavish and conspicuous consumption of wealth
Max Weber argued that the spirit of modern capitalism involved the rational pursuit of profit, an ascetic lifestyle, and work as an ethical calling. It specifically excluded the lavish and conspicuous consumption of wealth, which he associated with traditional forms of greed. Instead, rational capitalism required thrift and the reinvestment of wealth to achieve systematic economic growth. This ascetic cultural orientation provided the foundation for capital accumulation and the rise of industrial society. Weber's analysis highlights how a specific ethical framework was essential for the emergence and success of modern and dynamic economic and social systems.

269. (B) Social Development
A policy that focuses on improving community-level trust and building networks of cooperation is directly addressing social development. This approach prioritizes qualitative improvements in the social fabric and relationships between different groups to achieve greater social cohesion, well-being, and equity. By fostering social capital, the policy aims to create a more stable and just society where individuals can work together to achieve common goals. This perspective recognizes that institutional and social health are essential components of true and comprehensive national progress, providing a more just framework for overall social and economic transformation for all citizens.

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270. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Development concepts focus on distinct core areas. Economic growth is measured by GDP and per capita income. Human development focuses on individual capabilities like life expectancy and literacy. Social development prioritizes equity, inclusion, and social justice. Finally, sustainable development is centrally concerned with inter-generational equity and the environment. Mapping these associations correctly is essential for understanding the multi-dimensional nature of progress and the diverse goals pursued by different development paradigms. It provides a clear framework for analyzing how various theories prioritize economic, social, human, and environmental aspects of societal change and national planning for the future.

271. (A) Modernization theory
Modernization theory argues that as societies industrialize, they inevitably converge toward a similar set of rational and modern social and political institutions. This perspective assumes that industrialization is a universal process that leads to predictable structural changes. It suggests that all nations will eventually follow the model already established by developed Western countries. While this theory has been criticized for its deterministic and Western-centric views, it remains an influential paradigm in development thinking, emphasizing the universal nature of the transition from traditional to modern and rationalized social and economic forms for achieving successful national progress.

of national barriers an exception to its core principles. It bridges geographical distances and integrates societies into a single network where local events can have immediate global consequences, reshaping social, economic, and cultural life on a truly global scale.

284. (D) I, II and III
Economic growth, human development, and sustainable development are all correct as defined in the statements. Growth measures national output, human development focus on individual freedoms and capabilities, and sustainable development considers the needs of future generations. All three statements accurately reflect the core concerns of these major paradigms. Together, they provide a comprehensive view of the diverse ways in which true progress can be defined and measured, ranging from quantitative material expansion to qualitative individual well-being and long-term ecological and social sustainability for both present and future human populations across the entire globe.

285. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The modernization perspective views development as a staged process, often drawing an analogy with the human life cycle. It suggests that all societies must pass from traditional stages (childhood) to modern ones (adulthood) to achieve progress. This linear view posits that modernization is a necessary and universal transformation. The analogy highlights the belief that societies develop in a predictable and desirable way, emulating the path already established by Western nations. Both the assertion and the reasoning are correct, reflecting this influential theoretical framework's core assumptions about the nature of societal change and the transition from traditional to modern forms.

286. (A) Inequality
The concept of socio-economic disparities is most directly concerned with inequality in society. This includes the unequal distribution of wealth, income, and access to essential opportunities like education and health. These disparities create a hierarchical social structure where different groups have unequal life chances. Addressing these systemic inequalities is a major challenge for achieving more just, equitable, and inclusive national development. It highlights that true progress is measured not just by a nation's total wealth but by how fairly that wealth and opportunity are distributed among all its members, ensuring that everyone can benefit from and contribute to progress.

287. (B) An impediment to the kind of striving associated with capitalist development.
A cultural emphasis on karma that leads to an acceptance of one's social position is viewed as an impediment to capitalist development by a Weberian. This belief system discourages the kind of individual striving, risk-taking, and ambition necessary for economic growth and innovation in a modern economy. If people believe their fate is predetermined, they are less likely to seek change or improve their circumstances through rational effort. This traditional value conflicts with the achievement-oriented ethics that Weber identified as essential for the success of rational capitalism, slowing down the process of modernization and national social and economic transformation.

288. (C) Post-Modernization
Increasing skepticism toward a single, universal model of development is a key feature of the post-modernization perspective. This view questions the Enlightenment idea that all societies should follow a single, linear path toward a modern and rationalized state. Instead, it celebrates diversity, local knowledge, and multiple paths of development that prioritize subjective well-being and personal autonomy over universal progress narratives. Post-modernization reflects a shift in advanced societies away from the collective goals of industrial growth toward more qualitative concerns about human experience and the limitations of universal claims, emphasizing the importance of diverse social and cultural identities.

289. (D) Westernization
Westernization specifically refers to the imitation of Western culture, consumption patterns, and lifestyles by other societies. This can include adopting Western media, fashion, and social norms. While modernization is an abstract process of rationalization, Westernization points to a particular geographic and cultural model.

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278. (D) Sustainable development
Sustainable development is the concept that explicitly includes concern for the planet's ecological limits. This perspective argues that progress must be balanced with environmental protection to ensure that current actions do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emphasizes inter-generational equity and the interdependence of economic, social, and ecological goals. By considering the long-term impact on natural resources and the environment, sustainability aims for a more viable and fair path of progress that protects the planet's health while improving the well-being of present and future human populations across the globe.

279. (C) Analyze factors internal to the developing nation.
Liberal theories of underdevelopment, such as those by Max Weber and Gunnar Myrdal, share a common tendency to analyze factors internal to the developing nation. Weber focused on the role of culture and ethics, while Myrdal emphasized institutional weaknesses like the soft state and market inequalities. These theories suggest that the path to progress involves internal transformation and reform of domestic culture and institutions, rather than focusing solely on external factors like global exploitation or international power relations between different nations. This perspective highlights the belief that the primary obstacles to development are found within the developing societies themselves.

280. (B) People's capabilities and choices.
A policy's success from a human development perspective is measured by its impact on people's capabilities and choices. This people-centered approach prioritizes the qualitative well-being of individuals, such as their health and education, as the ultimate goals of development. It recognizes that income is only a means to an end, and true progress is measured by the actual quality of life and the freedoms enjoyed by all citizens. By focusing on individual potential and well-being, this paradigm provides a broader and more meaningful view of a nation's success than focusing on purely economic indicators like corporate profits or the national budget alone.

281. (C) Development is a process where economic and non-economic factors are locked in cumulative causation.
The main argument of Gunnar Myrdal's work is that development is a multi-dimensional process where economic and non-economic factors are locked in cumulative causation. He argued that these different dimensions are self-reinforcing, meaning that institutional weakness and economic stagnation can create a vicious circle of underdevelopment. Conversely, progress in one area can stimulate improvements in others. This holistic approach recognizes the interdependence of economic, social, and political factors and emphasizes that achieving development requires integrated policies that tackle all these causes simultaneously to break cycles of poverty and inequality and achieve stable national progress.

282. (B) The patterned social arrangements in a society that shape and are shaped by the actions of individuals.
Social structure refers to the patterned social arrangements in a society that shape and are shaped by human actions. These include stable frameworks like legal systems, education, class hierarchies, and family structures. These arrangements provide the incentives and opportunities that influence how individuals behave and how resources are allocated. Understanding social structure is essential for analyzing development, as it can either facilitate progress by promoting meritocracy or inhibit it by maintaining rigid hierarchies. This structural framework provides the foundation for societal transformation and is a key internal factor influencing a nation's long-term developmental outcomes and institutional health.

283. (B) The strengthening of national borders to prevent cultural exchange.
Globalization is characterized by the increasing flow of capital, goods, and ideas across national borders, which is the opposite of strengthening borders to prevent exchange. It involves faster communication, international trade, and the rise of transnational challenges. Policies of isolationism work against the process of globalization by limiting integration and exchange. Globalization thrives on openness and interconnectedness, making the strengthening

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may not accurately reflect the trajectory of all developing nations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. The term 'Morbidity' in population studies refers to which of the following?
(A) The number of deaths in a population.
(B) The ratio of males to females in a population.
(C) The incidence of disease and illness in a population.
(D) The movement of people from one region to another.

10. What was the approximate population of India at the time of the first synchronous census in 1901?
(A) Around 238 million
(B) Around 150 million
(C) Around 361 million
(D) Around 439 million

11. Consider the following statements regarding population growth in India since 1901.
1. The period 1921-1951 is often referred to as the period of steady population growth.
2. The decade 1911-1921 recorded a negative growth rate.
3. Post-1951, India experienced a phase of rapid population explosion.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

12. Which of the following is identified as a primary cause of rapid population growth in India?
(A) A sharp increase in the birth rate and a sharp increase in the death rate.
(B) A sharp decline in the death rate while the birth rate remained high.
(C) A high rate of emigration from the country.
(D) A government policy of encouraging large families.

13. Which of the following is an economic effect of rapid population growth?
(A) Increased savings and capital formation.
(B) Reduced unemployment rates.
(C) Increased pressure on land and resources.
(D) Lower demand for social infrastructure.

14. The concept of 'Fertility' in demography is best defined as:
(A) The physiological capability to conceive or bear children.
(B) The number of deaths per 1,000 people.
(C) The incidence of sickness in a population.
(D) The actual reproductive performance of a population.

15. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the consequences of India's population growth.
(A) It results in a higher per capita availability of natural resources.
(B) It leads to increased pressure on public services like healthcare and education.
(C) It can contribute to environmental degradation.
(D) It often leads to a high dependency ratio.

16. Which demographic concept measures the frequency of deaths in a defined population during a specified interval?
(A) Morbidity
(B) Mortality
(C) Fertility
(D) Migration

17. Arrange the following years in chronological order based on their significance in India's demographic history.
1. The year of the Great Divide
2. The year India launched its National Family Planning Programme
3. The year of the first census of Independent India
4. The year India's population crossed the 1 billion mark

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

18. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.

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It often leads to cultural homogenization, as global Western standards displace diverse local traditions. Understanding this process is important for analyzing how different societies engage with global trends and how they preserve or transform their unique cultural identities in a world where Western models are often presented as the universal standard for progress and social change.

290. (C) Policy implementation and law enforcement
Gunnar Myrdal's soft state primarily refers to a state's weakness in policy implementation and law enforcement. A soft state is characterized by institutional weakness, widespread corruption, and a lack of political will to enforce its own regulations effectively, especially against powerful interest groups. This social indiscipline prevents the government from effectively carrying out developmental policies and maintaining the rational-legal order necessary for modernization. This institutional failure acts as a major inhibitor to national progress, as the state lacks the organizational capacity and integrity required for achieving stable, efficient, and sustainable social and economic transformation within its society.

291. (D) Sustainable Development
Sustainable development is the broadest concept, encompassing economic viability, social equity, and environmental protection. This holistic paradigm argues that true progress requires achieving goals in all three areas simultaneously and balancing them for both present and future generations. It recognizes the interdependence of economic growth, social justice, and the planet's long-term health. By considering the needs of future populations and the ecological limits of development, sustainability provides a comprehensive framework for addressing the complex and interrelated challenges of social, economic, and environmental well-being in the modern global era and for achieving more viable and responsible national progress.

292. (A) facilitates
A society with a fluid class structure and high rates of social mobility facilitates development. This flexibility allows talented individuals from all backgrounds to reach their full potential and contribute effectively based on merit. By rewarding achievement rather than birth or personal ties, such a structure ensures that human capital is utilized efficiently across society. This meritocratic institutional arrangement provides a dynamic and productive framework for achieving national progress and modernization, fostering an environment where innovation and individual effort are encouraged for the benefit of all citizens, providing a strong foundation for sustainable and inclusive social and economic growth.

293. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Max Weber argued that Calvinist doctrines created a psychological environment conducive to capitalist accumulation by moralizing rational economic behavior. However, he did not believe economic factors alone were sufficient; he emphasized the role of culture and ideas. Therefore, the first statement is correct as it describes a key part of his thesis on the Protestant ethic, while the second is false because it misrepresents his multi-causal approach. Weber's work showed that development is a complex process influenced by a combination of material and cultural factors, highlighting that belief systems can be powerful drivers of social and economic change.

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294. (C) Economic globalization
A global financial market where capital can move across borders in seconds is a prime example of economic globalization. This process involves the increasing integration of national economies into a single global system through advancements in technology and international agreements. It allows for the rapid flow of investment and finance, bridging geographical distances and creating a more interconnected world. While it offers opportunities for growth, it also increases vulnerability to global economic shocks and challenges national control over domestic finance. This phenomenon illustrates how globalization transforms economic life on a truly global scale, creating both opportunities and new challenges for nations.

295. (B) The level of social cohesion and trust in a community.
A primary concern of social development is the level of social cohesion and trust in a community. This perspective focuses on qualitative improvements in the social fabric and

272. (B) Socio-economic disparities
When development increases average income while making the poorest worse off, it is a clear example of development worsening socio-economic disparities. This situation highlights that quantitative economic growth does not always lead to improved well-being for all members of society. Instead, it can widen the gap between the rich and the poor, showing that the benefits of progress are not being shared equitably. Addressing these inequalities is a major challenge for ensuring that development is inclusive and just. It emphasizes the need for social policies that target vulnerable groups and promote more fair and balanced national progress for all.

273. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Globalization is not purely economic; it also involves significant political and cultural dimensions, such as the spread of ideas and the rise of international organizations. Similarly, Westernization is not purely political; it primarily involves the adoption of Western cultural traits, lifestyles, and consumption patterns. Both statements are incorrect because they provide overly narrow and one-dimensional views of complex, multifaceted processes that reshape many different spheres of social life simultaneously. Understanding the multi-dimensional nature of globalization and Westernization is essential for analyzing their comprehensive impact on societal transformation and the overall development of various nations.

274. (A) An aid to development.
A culture that holds scientists and engineers in high esteem and encourages critical thinking is an aid to development. These values support the acquisition of knowledge, innovation, and the adoption of modern technology, which are essential for economic growth and modernization. This cultural orientation encourages rationality and individual achievement, providing a supportive environment for the effective functioning of both markets and modern social institutions. By promoting these values, a society can more effectively adapt to challenges and achieve stable, efficient, and sustainable national progress and comprehensive social and economic transformation for the benefit of all its members.

275. (B) 3, 1, 2
Post-modernization theory proposing a sequence of societal stages based on economic and social development. Societies begin as agrarian, with a focus on survival and traditional authority. As they industrialize, focus shifts toward economic growth and material security. Finally, in the post-industrial stage, values shift toward post-materialist concerns like quality of life and self-expression. This progression reflects the changing priorities of society as basic needs are met and individuals gain greater autonomy and choice. It illustrates the evolution of societal values from traditional survival to modern material accumulation and then to post-modern subjective well-being and personal identity.

276. (B) Rational-legal and bureaucratic.
Max Weber argued that in modern societies, authority shifts from personal and charismatic bases to rational-legal and bureaucratic ones. This rationalization involves the dominance of formal, impersonal rules and goal-oriented action in all spheres of social life. Rational-legal authority is essential for the efficiency and predictability required by modern capitalist systems and modern state machinery. This transition is a key component of the modernization process, as it leads to the development of specialized institutions and organizations that operate according to universal rules rather than traditional or personal ties, providing the structural foundation for societal transformation.

277. (A) inhibitor
A social structure that systematically denies an ethnic group access to schools and jobs acts as an inhibitor to national development. This inequality prevents talented individuals from contributing their skills and participating fully in the economy. It leads to a waste of human potential and creates persistent social conflict. Such rigid and unjust social arrangements slow down national progress and modernization by maintaining traditional hierarchies that are counterproductive to the goals of a rational, inclusive, and dynamic modern economy and society. Addressing these systemic inequalities is essential for achieving true, comprehensive, and sustainable progress for all citizens and the entire nation.

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CHAPTER 09
Population and Society

1. Which of the following best defines the Malthusian theory of population?
(A) A theory proposing that technological advancements will always support population growth.
(B) A theory stating that population growth will eventually be checked by famine and disease.
(C) A theory suggesting that population growth is a prerequisite for economic development.
(D) A theory describing the shift from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates.

2. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Demographic Transition Theory links population growth to a society's level of technological development.
Statement II: The Malthusian theory focuses primarily on the socio-cultural factors affecting population.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. According to Malthus, what are the two types of checks that limit population growth?
(A) Economic and Social checks.
(B) Natural and Artificial checks.
(C) Positive and Preventive checks.
(D) Demographic and Environmental checks.

4. Which stage of the Demographic Transition Theory is characterized by a high birth rate and a rapidly declining death rate, leading to a population explosion?
(A) Stage 1
(B) Stage 3
(C) Stage 4
(D) Stage 2

5. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Concept from Malthusian Theory
P. Geometric Progression
Q. Arithmetic Progression
R. Positive Checks
S. Preventive Checks
List II: Description
1. Increase in food supply
2. Increase in population
3. Famine, disease, war
4. Late marriage, moral restraint
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

6. Which of the following is NOT considered a preventive check in the Malthusian theory?
(A) Late marriage
(B) Famine
(C) Moral restraint
(D) Celibacy

7. The final stage of the Demographic Transition Theory is characterized by which of the following?
(A) High birth rate and high death rate.
(B) High birth rate and low death rate.
(C) Declining birth rate and low death rate.
(D) Low birth rate and low death rate.

8. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Demographic Transition Theory is often criticized for its Eurocentric bias.
Reason (R): The theory was developed based on the experience of European countries and

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260. (D) I, II and III
Liberal theories of underdevelopment, such as those by Weber and Myrdal, focus on factors internal to developing countries. Weber analyzed the role of culture and religion, while Myrdal emphasized the role of the state and market forces in creating inequalities. All three statements are correct, as they accurately describe the core focus of these two influential thinkers. Their perspective suggests that the path to development involves internal transformation and the reform of domestic institutions and cultural values, highlighting that the primary obstacles to national progress and societal transformation are located within the developing societies themselves.

261. (B) Expands people's freedoms and life choices.
The human development perspective evaluates a policy based on whether it expands people's freedoms and life choices. This approach prioritizes the qualitative well-being and capabilities of individuals, such as their health and education, as the ultimate goals of development. It recognizes that income is only a means to an end, and the real measure of progress is the ability of individuals to lead lives they value. By focusing on people-centered outcomes, this paradigm provides a more comprehensive and meaningful view of a nation's success than focusing on purely economic indicators like GDP growth alone.

262. (B) Modernization theory
The distinction between traditional and modern societies, based on variables like achievement versus ascription, is fundamental to modernization theory. This perspective posits that development involves a transition from traditional forms of social organization toward rational-legal structures and meritocratic values. Modernization theorists view this process as a universal and necessary transformation for all societies to achieve efficiency and prosperity. This theory emphasizes the linear progression of nations toward a modern state, viewing the adoption of achievement-oriented norms and rationalized social and economic systems as the key to successful and sustainable national development and social progress for all its citizens.

263. (A) Social development
Damming a river to provide electricity for cities while displacing villagers illustrates a conflict between economic growth and social development. Economic growth focuses on the quantitative increase in national wealth and output. Social development, however, prioritizes equity, justice, and the well-being of all social groups. In this scenario, the economic gain for some comes at the expense of social justice and the rights of a vulnerable community. This conflict highlights that national progress must aim for more inclusive and equitable strategies that ensure all citizens benefit from development projects, rather than just a few.

264. (B) Gunnar Myrdal
The ideas of vicious circles of poverty and cumulative causation are central to the development thinking of Gunnar Myrdal. He argued that initial disadvantages in a region or group lead to a cycle of decline that is reinforced over time by market forces. This prevents natural economic convergence and widens socio-economic disparities. Myrdal believed that state intervention is necessary to break these cycles and promote more balanced and equitable national progress. His work highlights the persistent nature of inequality and the importance of proactive policies to tackle the social and economic causes of underdevelopment within a nation.

265. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sustainable development requires a holistic approach because it seeks to integrate economic, social, and environmental objectives. Rather than treating these as separate and competing goals, it recognizes their interdependence. True progress must balance wealth creation with social equity and the long-term health of the planet. Both the assertion and the reasoning are correct, highlighting that sustainability aims for a more viable and fair path of development that protects the interests of both present and future human populations by addressing the complex social, economic, and ecological dimensions of societal change in an integrated and balanced way.

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Statement I: The age and sex composition of a population has significant social and economic consequences.
Statement II: A population with a high proportion of young people has a low dependency ratio.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

19. Which of the following is a direct determinant of fertility?
(A) Level of urbanization
(B) Per capita income
(C) Proportion of women married at reproductive ages
(D) Literacy rate of the overall population

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Improvements in sanitation and public health lead to a decline in mortality rates.
Reason (R): Better sanitation and public health measures reduce the incidence and spread of infectious diseases.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of infants under what age per 1,000 live births?
(A) One week
(B) One month
(C) One year
(D) Six months

22. A major consequence of a skewed sex ratio (fewer females than males) in a society can be:
(A) A decrease in the overall fertility rate.
(B) All of the above.
(C) An increase in crime rates against women.
(D) A higher average age of marriage for males.

23. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Demographic Indicator
P. Infant Mortality Rate
Q. Maternal Mortality Rate
R. Crude Birth Rate
S. General Fertility Rate
List II: Definition
1. Number of live births per 1,000 women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years).
2. Number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.
3. Number of female deaths from any cause related to pregnancy or its management per 100,000 live births.
4. Number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

24. The view of population as 'human resources for development' emphasizes what?
(A) The potential of a large and skilled workforce to drive economic growth.
(B) The burden a large population places on the economy.
(C) The need for strict population control measures.
(D) The negative impact of population on the environment.

25. Which of the following is NOT a socio-cultural factor affecting population growth?
(A) Religious beliefs about family size.
(B) The social status of women.
(C) The geological structure of the region.
(D) The prevalence of the joint family system.

26. Which of the following is a key objective of 'population education'?
(A) To create awareness about the relationship between population dynamics and quality of life.
(B) To strictly enforce a one-child policy.
(C) To provide contraceptive devices free of cost.
(D) To train doctors for performing sterilization.

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statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The joint family system in traditional societies often contributes to higher fertility.
Reason (R): The joint family provides social and economic support for raising children, reducing the direct cost and burden on the parents.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

47. Identify the incorrect pair of determinant and its effect on fertility.
(A) Higher female education - Increased fertility
(B) Increased age at marriage - Decreased fertility
(C) High infant mortality - Increased fertility
(D) Widespread contraceptive use - Decreased fertility

48. A major problem or criticism associated with India's population policy, particularly in its early or aggressive phases, has been:
(A) Its complete ineffectiveness.
(B) Its over-reliance on coercive measures.
(C) Its exclusive focus on women's education.
(D) Its lack of funding.

49. Arrange the following demographic events in India in the correct chronological sequence.
1. The National Population Policy was announced.
2. The concept of "Hum Do, Hamare Do" was popularized.
3. The first complete census was conducted.
4. The 79th Constitutional Amendment Bill sought to freeze Lok Sabha seats.

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

50. In the Malthusian framework, a famine resulting from population outstripping food supply is an example of a:
(A) Positive check
(B) Preventive check
(C) Social check
(D) Political check

51. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: Morbidity rates provide insights into the health status and quality of life of a population.
Statement II: A high morbidity rate from communicable diseases can indicate poor sanitation and healthcare access.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

52. The decline in the birth rate during Stage 3 of the Demographic Transition is primarily attributed to:
(A) Increased mortality rates.
(B) A government mandate to have fewer children.
(C) A sudden outbreak of a widespread famine.
(D) Urbanization, education, and increased access to contraception.

53. Consider the following statements regarding the scope of population education.
1. Population education is only about teaching contraceptive methods.
2. It aims to develop a rational attitude towards population issues.
3. It helps learners understand the impact of population growth on various aspects of life.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

54. The 'dependency ratio' is a measure that compares the number of people in the 'dependent' ages (typically under 15 and over 64) to:
(A) The total population.
(B) The number of people in the 'economically productive' ages (15-64).
(C) The number of females in the population.
(D) The number of people living in urban areas.

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(A) Industrialization
(B) Urbanization
(C) Declining death rates
(D) Government policy and family planning programs

37. Which of the following correctly identifies a pair of concepts?
(A) Fecundity - Actual reproductive performance
(B) Morbidity - Study of death rates
(C) Mortality - Occurrence of deaths in a population
(D) Migration - Movement within the same city

38. The age-sex pyramid of a country with a rapidly growing population would typically be:
(A) Narrow at the base and wide at the top.
(B) Wide at the base and narrow at the top.
(C) Relatively even across all age groups.
(D) Constricted in the middle age groups.

39. Consider the following measures.
1. Promoting female education.
2. Improving access to contraceptives.
3. Enforcing a mandatory one-child policy nationwide.

Which of these are generally considered effective and acceptable measures for population control within a democratic framework like India?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

40. What is a primary cause for the decline in death rates in Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition?
(A) Improvements in food supply, public health, and sanitation.
(B) A decrease in the birth rate.
(C) Widespread adoption of family planning.
(D) A cultural shift towards smaller families.

41. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of the age and sex composition of a population?
(A) The potential for future population growth.
(B) The demand for different types of social services.
(C) The geographic distribution of mineral resources.
(D) The size of the labor force.

42. Child Mortality Rate refers to the death of children between which ages?
(A) 1 year and 5 years
(B) Birth and 1 year
(C) 5 years and 10 years
(D) Birth and 12 years

43. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Population Phase in India
P. Phase I: Stagnant Population
Q. Phase II: Steady Growth
R. Phase III: Population Explosion
S. Phase IV: High growth with signs of slowing down
List II: Period
1. 1951-1981
2. 1921-1951
3. 1901-1921
4. Post-1981
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

44. The idea that population growth can be a positive factor for development by stimulating innovation and providing a larger market is most aligned with which perspective?
(A) Malthusian perspective
(B) Population as a human resource perspective
(C) Demographic transition perspective
(D) Population constraint perspective

45. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 is often called the 'replacement level fertility' because:
(A) It is the standardized average fertility rate found across all industrialized nations.
(B) It is the minimum fertility rate required to prevent immediate population collapse.
(C) It is the level where a population replaces itself between generations, excluding migration.
(D) It is the maximum sustainable fertility rate possible in any human population.

46. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

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(B) A person moving from India to Canada.
(C) A person going from their home to their workplace daily.
(D) A person going to another country for a short vacation.

64. A perspective on population policy that emphasizes improving health, education, and women's rights as the best way to control population is often termed:
(A) The Malthusian approach
(B) The Development as the best contraceptive approach
(C) The Coercive approach
(D) The Laissez-faire approach

65. Consider the following statements about the causes of population growth in India.
1. The universality of marriage is a significant social factor.
2. A preference for male children often leads to more births.
3. The decline in the death rate has been much faster than the decline in the birth rate.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

66. Stage 1 of the Demographic Transition Theory (pre-industrial society) is marked by:
(A) High birth rates and high death rates, resulting in stable or slow growth.
(B) Low birth rates and low death rates, resulting in stable population.
(C) High birth rates and low death rates, resulting in rapid growth.
(D) Low birth rates and high death rates, resulting in population decline.

67. The sex ratio is usually expressed as the number of females per:
(A) 100 males
(B) 100,000 males
(C) 1,000 males
(D) 10,000 males

68. Which of the following is NOT a direct measure of population control?
(A) Promoting use of contraceptives.
(B) Legalizing and promoting medical termination of pregnancy.
(C) Raising the legal age of marriage.
(D) Building more universities.

69. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: Population momentum refers to the tendency for population growth to continue even after fertility rates fall to replacement level.
Statement II: This momentum is due to a young age structure, which means a large number of people are still entering their reproductive years.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

70. The growth of the Indian population since 1901 can be best described as:
(A) Consistently declining.
(B) Showing distinct phases of slow, steady, and then rapid growth.
(C) Largely stagnant until 2001.
(D) Exponentially increasing without any fluctuation.

71. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Demographic Term
P. Morbidity
Q. Mortality
R. Fertility
S. Age Composition
List II: Example/Indicator
1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
2. Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people
3. Dependency Ratio
4. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

72. An adverse effect of rapid and uncontrolled population growth on the environment includes:
(A) All of the above.
(B) Deforestation and loss of biodiversity.
(C) Increased air and water pollution.

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55. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the year 1921 being called the 'Year of the Great Divide' in India?
(A) It marked the beginning of India's historical freedom struggle.
(B) It was the year of a catastrophic famine that halved the population.
(C) It was the year the first national population policy was introduced.
(D) It marked a transition from fluctuating growth to continuous increase.

56. All of the following are considered socio-cultural determinants of fertility EXCEPT:
(A) Genetic predisposition
(B) Age at marriage
(C) Status of women
(D) Religious values

57. The National Population Policy of India (2000) has which of the following as an immediate objective?
(A) Achieving a stable population by 2045.
(B) Making school education free and compulsory up to age 14.
(C) Addressing the unmet needs for contraception and healthcare infrastructure.
(D) Reducing the infant mortality rate to zero.

58. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Term
P. Positive checks
Q. Population explosion
R. Human resources
S. Population education
List II: Associated Theory/Concept
1. Demographic Transition Theory (Stage 2)
2. Malthusian Theory
3. Population Control Measures
4. Population and Development
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

59. A country is said to be in a 'demographic trap' when:
(A) It has successfully completed all stages of the demographic transition.
(B) Its birth rate and death rate have both reached very low levels.
(C) It experiences high rates of international migration and decline.
(D) Death rates fall while birth rates remain unsustainably high.

60. The primary difference between 'fertility' and 'fecundity' is that:
(A) Fertility is biological potential, while fecundity is actual performance.
(B) Fecundity is biological potential, while fertility is actual performance.
(C) Fertility applies to women, while fecundity applies to men.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

61. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): In many developing countries, high infant and child mortality rates can lead to higher fertility rates.
Reason (R): Parents may have more children to ensure that some survive to adulthood, a phenomenon known as the 'replacement effect' or 'insurance effect'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

62. The concept of population growth progressing geometrically (e.g., 2, 4, 8, 16) while food supply increases arithmetically (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) is central to whose theory?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Warren Thompson
(C) Arsène Dumont
(D) Thomas Malthus

63. Which of the following is an example of internal migration?
(A) A person moving from rural Bihar to urban Delhi for work.

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(A) The high status of women in society.
(B) The widespread desire for nuclear families.
(C) The strong preference for a male child.
(D) The low incidence of marriage.

101. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: The age and sex composition of a population is static and does not change over time.
Statement II: The age and sex composition is influenced by past trends in fertility, mortality, and migration.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

102. The National Population Policy, 2000, aims to bring the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) down to what level?
(A) 2.1
(B) 1.5
(C) 2.5
(D) 3.0

103. Which of the following is NOT an effect of rapid population growth in a developing country like India?
(A) Increased unemployment and underemployment.
(B) Increased burden on social infrastructure like schools and hospitals.
(C) Environmental degradation and resource depletion.
(D) A rapid increase in per capita income.

104. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Stage of Demographic Transition
P. Stage 1: High Stationary
Q. Stage 2: Early Expanding
R. Stage 4: Low Stationary
S. Stage 5: Declining
List II: Population Pyramid Shape
1. Broad base, concave sides (Expansive)
2. Very broad base (Highly Expansive)
3. Constrictive base (Beehive-shaped)
4. Near-vertical sides (Stationary)
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

105. "The number of live births occurring among the population of a given geographical area during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the given geographical area during the same year" is the definition of:
(A) General Fertility Rate
(B) Total Fertility Rate
(C) Crude Birth Rate
(D) Net Reproduction Rate

106. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Migration is a key component of population change for a region or country.
Reason (R): The population of a territory can change only through births and deaths.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

107. Which of these is an example of morbidity data?
(A) The number of people who died in road accidents in 2022.
(B) The number of babies born in 2022.
(C) The number of people who moved from rural to urban areas in 2022.
(D) The number of new cases of diabetes diagnosed in 2022.

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108. The transition from Stage 2 to Stage 3 in the Demographic Transition model is initiated by:
(A) A sharp rise in the death rate.
(B) A government policy of forced migration.
(C) The end of an epidemic.
(D) A significant decline in the birth rate.

109. Consider the following statements regarding Malthusian theory.
1. The Malthusian theory applies universally to all societies at all times.

(D) Depletion of natural resources.

73. The 'Demographic Gap' refers to the difference between which two rates in the Demographic Transition model?
(A) The infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate.
(B) The immigration rate and the emigration rate.
(C) The birth rate and the death rate.
(D) The rural population growth rate and the urban population growth rate.

74. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Population can be viewed as a valuable human resource.
Reason (R): A large, healthy, educated, and skilled population constitutes the human capital essential for economic development and innovation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

75. Arrange the stages of the Demographic Transition Model in their correct sequence.
1. Late expanding stage (declining birth rate, low death rate)
2. Low stationary stage (low birth rate, low death rate)
3. High stationary stage (high birth rate, high death rate)
4. Early expanding stage (high birth rate, declining death rate)

(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 3, 1, 4, 2
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

76. The concept of 'moral restraint' as a preventive check was advocated by Malthus to mean:
(A) The use of contraception.
(B) The practice of celibacy and postponement of marriage.
(C) The legal prohibition of marriage before a certain age.
(D) The state-sponsored sterilization programs.

77. An "age-sex pyramid" that is beehive-shaped (constricted at the bottom, bulges in the middle, and is narrower at the top) is characteristic of:
(A) An expansive population (rapid growth).
(B) A stationary population (zero or slow growth).
(C) A pre-transition population.
(D) A constrictive population (declining population).

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78. Which statement about the growth of the Indian population is incorrect?
(A) The growth rate was negative during the decade 1911-1921.
(B) The decade 1951-1961 saw an acceleration in population growth.
(C) India's population growth rate started to show signs of slowing down after 1981.
(D) The absolute increase in population has been declining every decade since 1951.

79. The term 'morbidity rate' is a measure of:
(A) The number of people who have died from a specific disease.
(B) The number of people who are sick or have a disease in a population.
(C) The ratio of healthy people to sick people.
(D) The rate at which people recover from an illness.

80. A key perspective of India's National Population Policy (2000) is that population stabilization is best achieved through:
(A) A people-centric approach promoting voluntary and informed choice.
(B) Coercive state actions and strict penalties.
(C) Focusing exclusively on promoting male sterilization.
(D) Banning migration between states.

81. Consider the following factors regarding socio-cultural impacts on population growth.
1. Urbanization
2. Female literacy
3. Religious beliefs

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only

27. The concept of "Demographic Dividend" is most closely associated with which aspect of population?
(A) A persistent trend of high mortality rates across the population.
(B) A skewed sex ratio within a specific geographical territory.
(C) High rates of international migration between global regions.
(D) A favorable age structure with a large working-age population.

28. Consider the following statements about population policy in India.
1. India was the first country in the world to launch a national programme for family planning.
2. The National Population Policy, 2000 aims to achieve a stable population by 2045.
3. The policy focuses solely on sterilization as a method of population control.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

29. What does the term 'migration' refer to in the context of population studies?
(A) The natural seasonal movement of various animal species between different habitats.
(B) The vertical change in socioeconomic status for individuals within a given society.
(C) The movement of individuals across boundaries to establish a permanent residence.
(D) The daily commute of individuals from their primary residence to a place of work.

30. Which of the following is NOT a determinant of mortality?
(A) Availability of healthcare facilities.
(B) Nutritional status of the population.
(C) Age structure of the population.
(D) The crude birth rate.

31. The "Year of the Great Divide" in India's demographic history is:
(A) 1921
(B) 1901
(C) 1947
(D) 1951

32. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Higher female literacy rates are strongly correlated with lower fertility rates.
Reason (R): Educated women tend to marry later, have better knowledge of family planning, and have greater autonomy in reproductive decision-making.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

33. Which of the following best describes the concept of 'population as a constraint to development'?
(A) A large population provides a bigger market for goods and services.
(B) Rapid population growth diverts resources from investment to consumption.
(C) A youthful population guarantees innovation and progress.
(D) Population size has no bearing on the pace of development.

34. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is a sensitive indicator of the quality of which services in a country?
(A) Health and obstetric care services
(B) Transportation services
(C) Financial services
(D) Educational services

35. The Malthusian trap occurs when:
(A) Food production increases geometrically while population increases arithmetically.
(B) A specific country successfully completes its demographic transition process.
(C) Population growth outpaces agriculture, returning income to subsistence levels.
(D) Preventive checks become significantly more effective than positive checks.

36. A key criticism of the Demographic Transition Theory is that it neglects the role of:

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regardless of its characteristics.
(D) Population control is unnecessary.

91. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of a youthful population structure?
(A) High dependency ratio.
(B) High potential for population momentum.
(C) Increased demand for schools and pediatric healthcare.
(D) A large and experienced workforce.

92. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Demographic Transition Theory suggests that economic development is a potent contraceptive.
Reason (R): As societies develop, factors like urbanization, education, and changing economic roles for women lead to a voluntary reduction in family size.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

93. The problem of 'missing women' in a population's sex composition is primarily attributed to:
(A) Higher male birth rates naturally.
(B) Higher female emigration rates.
(C) Sex-selective abortion, female infanticide, and neglect of female children.
(D) Higher life expectancy for males.

94. Which of the following is many representatives of a measure taken for population control in India?
(A) The Green Revolution to increase food supply.
(B) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA).
(C) The promotion of family planning services through Primary Health Centres.
(D) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for universal education.

95. Consider the following statements regarding Malthusian theory.
1. Malthus argued that population increases in arithmetic progression.
2. He advocated the use of artificial contraception as a preventive check.
3. The theory suggests an inevitable tendency for population to outstrip food supply.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

96. A key feature of the fourth phase of population growth in India (post-1981) is:
(A) A rapid increase in the death rate.
(B) A growth rate that remains high but has started to slow down.
(C) A negative population growth rate.
(D) The complete stabilization of the population.

97. Which of the following is a key determinant of mortality levels in a population?
(A) The rate of urbanization.
(B) The availability and quality of food and nutrition.
(C) The general fertility rate.
(D) The legal age of marriage.

98. The perspective that a large population acts as a constraint to development primarily focuses on:
(A) The dilution of per capita resources and capital.
(B) The lack of a market for industrial goods.
(C) The shortage of unskilled labor.
(D) The increase in technological innovation.

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99. Arrange the following demographic terms from the most general to the most specific measure of fertility.
1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
2. Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
3. General Fertility Rate (GFR)
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1

100. One of the main sociocultural factors contributing to high fertility rates in India is:

(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

82. The Malthusian theory has been criticized primarily for underestimating the impact of:
(A) Positive checks
(B) Population growth
(C) Technological advancements
(D) Moral restraint

83. Which demographic indicator is specifically designed to measure the risk of death associated with childbirth?
(A) Infant Mortality Rate
(B) Child Mortality Rate
(C) Maternal Mortality Rate
(D) Crude Death Rate

84. Identify the correct pair.
(A) Stage 1 (Demographic Transition) – Population Explosion
(B) Stage 2 (Demographic Transition) – Declining Birth Rate
(C) Stage 3 (Demographic Transition) – Low Death Rate
(D) Stage 4 (Demographic Transition) – High Birth Rate

85. A young age structure, with a large proportion of the population below 15 years, implies:
(A) A low birth rate in the recent past.
(B) A high potential for future population growth.
(C) A low dependency burden on the working population.
(D) A population that is about to decline.

86. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: Population education aims to promote the small family norm.
Statement II: Population education is synonymous with sex education and family planning services.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

87. Which of the following is the best example of a positive check as described by Malthus?
(A) An epidemic that causes widespread death.
(B) A government campaign promoting the use of condoms.
(C) A social trend of marrying at an older age.
(D) A technological breakthrough in agriculture.

88. The decline in mortality rates in developing countries post-World War II was much faster than what was experienced by European nations because:
(A) Their birth rates fell simultaneously.
(B) They developed their own medical technologies from scratch.
(C) They could import modern medicine, public health techniques, and insecticides.
(D) Their populations were genetically more resistant to diseases.

89. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Factor
P. High female literacy
Q. Low age at marriage
R. Improved public health
S. Preference for son
List II: Impact on Population Growth
1. Increases population growth (higher fertility)
2. Decreases population growth (lower mortality)
3. Decreases population growth (lower fertility)
4. Increases population growth (higher fertility)
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

90. The concept of population being a form of 'human capital' suggests that:
(A) People should be bought and sold like capital goods.
(B) Investment in health and education can improve productivity and drive economic growth.
(C) A larger population is always better,

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2. The theory fails to account for the role of technology in increasing food production.
3. Malthus considered late marriage a positive check on population.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

110. A major social effect of a high rate of population growth is:
(A) An increase in social cohesion and stability.
(B) A decrease in crime rates.
(C) Increased pressure on social norms and institutions.
(D) A more equal distribution of wealth.

111. All of the following are determinants of mortality EXCEPT:
(A) Socio-economic status
(B) Public health interventions
(C) Total Fertility Rate
(D) Environmental hazards

112. The concept of "population education" primarily focuses on creating awareness and understanding rather than:
(A) Providing clinical services and contraceptives.
(B) Promoting responsible citizenship.
(C) Developing rational attitudes.
(D) Imparting knowledge about population dynamics.

113. The main difference between Crude Death Rate and Age-Specific Death Rate is that the latter:
(A) Considers deaths for a specific age group only.
(B) Is easier to calculate.
(C) Is a less accurate measure of mortality.
(D) Is expressed per 100,000 population.

114. The demographic dividend accrues to a country when:
(A) The proportion of the elderly population is at its peak.
(B) The fertility rate is at its highest point.
(C) The mortality rate is increasing rapidly.
(D) The proportion of the working-age population is large and the dependency ratio is low.

115. The first National Population Policy of India was officially announced in which year?
(A) 1976
(B) 1952
(C) 1983
(D) 2000

116. Which statement correctly describes a cause of population growth in India?
(A) High levels of female literacy have spurred population growth.
(B) A rapid fall in the death rate was not accompanied by a similar fall in the birth rate.
(C) A cultural preference for small families has been widespread.
(D) Emigration rates have consistently been lower than immigration rates.

117. Which of the following is NOT a central concept in population studies?
(A) Fertility
(B) Morbidity
(C) Migration
(D) Social Stratification

118. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: Population, when viewed as a resource, is referred to as human capital.
Statement II: The quality of the population, in terms of health and skills, is irrelevant when it is considered a resource.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

119. A population policy that is framed with a long-term perspective of achieving sustainable development and a stable population is based on:
(A) A short-term target-based approach.
(B) A holistic developmental approach.
(C) A coercive, state-controlled approach.
(D) A single-method-focused approach.

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(A) Being too focused on education.
(B) Having elements of compulsion and coercion.
(C) Ignoring the issue of family planning.
(D) Being too slow and gradual in its approach.

179. A socio-cultural factor that tends to lower fertility rates is:
(A) Preference for sons.
(B) Low status of women.
(C) High female education and workforce participation.
(D) Early age of marriage.

180. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): A country with a large proportion of its population in the working-age group has the potential for a 'demographic dividend'.
Reason (R): This demographic dividend is automatic and does not depend on policies related to education, health, and employment generation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. What is the primary focus of Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Theory?
(A) A rapidly expanding population due to falling death rates.
(B) A stable population with high birth and death rates.
(C) A slowing of population growth due to falling birth rates.
(D) A stable or declining population with low birth and death rates.

182. Which of these is an example of a measure taken for population control based on providing information and education?
(A) Sterilization camps.
(B) Distribution of oral contraceptive pills.
(C) Media campaigns on the benefits of a small family.
(D) Financial incentives for sterilization.

183. Consider the following statements about determinants of mortality.
1. Advances in medical science have no impact on mortality rates.
2. Wars and natural disasters can cause sharp increases in mortality.
3. The nutritional status of a population is a key determinant of its mortality level.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

184. The view that population growth is a major impediment to economic development by reducing savings and capital formation represents the view of population as a:
(A) Human resource
(B) Demographic dividend
(C) Stable factor
(D) Constraint

185. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the phase of population growth in India from 1901 to 1921?
(A) Stagnant growth.
(B) High birth rates.
(C) High death rates.
(D) Rapid and consistent increase.

186. The concept 'sex ratio at birth' refers to:
(A) The ratio of male to female population at all ages.
(B) The ratio of male to female births.
(C) The ratio of married men to married women.
(D) The ratio of male to female mortality rates.

187. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Malthusian theory is an optimistic theory of population.
Statement II: It predicts that human ingenuity will always find ways to increase food supply to help match population growth.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

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128. In Stage 3 of the Demographic Transition Model, why does the birth rate begin to fall?
(A) Death rates start to rise again.
(B) A pandemic reduces the number of fertile adults.
(C) Social and economic changes make large families less necessary and more costly.
(D) The government enforces strict laws against having more than one child.

129. Consider the following statements about determinants of fertility.
1. Lower infant mortality is often associated with lower fertility.
2. Urbanization typically leads to an increase in fertility rates.
3. The desire for sons in a patriarchal society can increase the number of children a woman bears.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

130. A key problem with the Malthusian theory is its failure to distinguish between:
(A) Preventive and positive checks.
(B) Population growth and economic growth.
(C) Food production and industrial production.
(D) The desire to have children and the use of contraception.

131. The period 1921-1951 in India is characterized by:
(A) Steady but definite population growth.
(B) Negative population growth.
(C) Stagnant population.
(D) Population explosion.

132. All of the following are consequences of the age-sex composition EXCEPT:
(A) Impact on the labour supply.
(B) Determination of the dependency ratio.
(C) Determination of the country's political system.
(D) Influence on future population growth.

133. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about India's population?
(A) India is the second-most populous country in the world.
(B) The sex ratio has historically been unfavorable to females.
(C) A large proportion of the population is in the younger age groups.
(D) The population growth rate has been accelerating continuously since 1921.

134. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: Population education is exclusively for adults in the reproductive age group.
Statement II: The goal of population education is to help individuals make informed decisions about population-related issues.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

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135. The argument that a large population can be a stimulus to economic growth because it creates economies of scale and promotes innovation is attributed to which school of thought?
(A) Malthusian
(B) Neo-Malthusian
(C) Population optimist/Cornucopian
(D) Demographic transition theorists

136. Which of the following is the most direct determinant of fertility?
(A) Female literacy rate.
(B) Per capita income.
(C) Urbanization.
(D) Age at marriage.

137. Which of the following is a cause of high birth rates in India?
(A) High level of female education.
(B) Low infant mortality rate.
(C) Universality of marriage and low age at marriage.
(D) Predominantly urban population.

138. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Term
P. Positive Check
Q. Preventive Check
R. Demographic Dividend

statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): In India, there is a strong societal preference for male children.
Reason (R): This preference is a significant socio-cultural factor that contributes to higher fertility, as couples may continue to have children until a desired number of sons is born.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

199. What does a "J-shaped" curve represent in the context of population growth?
(A) A stable population.
(B) A declining population.
(C) Exponential or unrestricted growth.
(D) Logistic growth with a carrying capacity.

200. Which of the following is NOT a primary component of a comprehensive population policy?
(A) Regulations on international trade tariffs.
(B) Measures to improve maternal and child health.
(C) Provisions for family planning services.
(D) Strategies for promoting education.

201. Which of the following correctly describes Malthus's view on population and subsistence?
(A) The means of subsistence have a tendency to increase faster than the population.
(B) Population has a tendency to increase faster than the means of subsistence.
(C) Population and the means of subsistence tend to grow at the same rate.
(D) There is no relationship between population and the means of subsistence.

202. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: The age-sex structure of a population is a consequence of past demographic trends.
Statement II: The age-sex structure of a population also influences its future demographic potential.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

203. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as:
(A) The total number of children a woman has given birth to in her lifetime.
(B) The number of live births per 1,000 women in a given year.
(C) The number of births minus the number of deaths in a given year.
(D) The average number of children born to a woman experiencing current age-specific rates.

204. Which of the following is a key cause of the rapid growth of the Indian population post-independence?
(A) A sharp increase in the birth rate.
(B) A massive wave of immigration.
(C) A steep fall in the mortality rate.
(D) Government incentives for having large families.

205. Consider the following statements regarding the Demographic Transition Theory.
1. It suggests that all countries will eventually have low birth and death rates.
2. It was originally based on the demographic history of developing nations in Asia.
3. The theory fails to predict the timing or pace of the transition for any given country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

206. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the determinants of mortality.
(A) A higher birth rate is a direct cause of a higher mortality rate.
(B) Improved nutrition generally leads to lower mortality.
(C) Access to clean water and sanitation reduces mortality from infectious diseases.
(D) Higher levels of education are often associated with lower mortality.

207. A country's ability to reap the "demographic dividend" depends crucially on:
(A) Having a very large elderly population.

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(A) There is no migration.
(B) The birth rate equals the death rate, and the population size remains constant.
(C) Everyone is over the age of 65.
(D) The population is growing very rapidly.

148. The Malthusian concept of "preventive checks" relies on:
(A) Natural disasters and famines.
(B) Human actions to reduce the birth rate.
(C) Government intervention to increase food supply.
(D) Medical technology to reduce the death rate.

149. The long-term objective of the National Population Policy (2000) is to achieve a stable population by which year?
(A) 2025
(B) 2035
(C) 2055
(D) 2045

150. Arrange the following countries/regions by the approximate historical timing of their demographic transition, from earliest to latest.
1. Western Europe
2. India
3. Sub-Saharan Africa
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2

151. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Demographic Transition Theory is a universally applicable law that predicts the exact timing of fertility decline for every country.
Statement II: It is a generalized description of the changing pattern of mortality and fertility that has occurred in many developed nations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

152. Which of the following is NOT a primary determinant of fertility?
(A) Proportion of women married.
(B) Use of contraception.
(C) Incidence of induced abortion.
(D) Crude death rate.

153. The idea that a large and growing population can be an asset, driving demand and innovation, is best described as viewing population as:
(A) A Malthusian crisis.
(B) A constraint on development.
(C) Human resources.
(D) A demographic trap.

154. A high infant mortality rate in a society often leads to:
(A) A lower fertility rate, as parents fear losing children.
(B) A higher fertility rate, as parents have more children to ensure some survive.
(C) No change in the fertility rate.
(D) A government ban on childbirth.

155. The phase of 'population explosion' in India (1951-1981) was caused by:
(A) A rapid rise in birth rate and a rapid fall in death rate.
(B) A high and stable birth rate and a rapidly falling death rate.
(C) A steady birth rate and a rapid rise in death rate.
(D) A rapid fall in both birth and death rates.

156. The main objective of population education is to:
(A) Force people to adopt small family norms.
(B) Help people make rational decisions regarding population issues.
(C) Teach the biology of human reproduction.
(D) Provide family planning services directly in schools.

157. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Population Concept
P. Crude Birth Rate
Q. Sex Ratio
R. Infant Mortality Rate
S. Maternal Mortality Ratio
List II: Measurement Unit
1. Deaths per 1,000 live births
2. Females per 1,000 males
3. Births per 1,000 population

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120. Which of the following explains why the decade 1911-1921 in India recorded a slight decrease in population?
(A) High mortality from famines and the influenza epidemic.
(B) A massive wave of emigration to Europe.
(C) The widespread success of family planning programs.
(D) A sudden drop in the birth rate due to social reforms.

121. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Concept
P. Malthusian Theory
Q. Demographic Transition
R. Population as Constraint
S. Population as Resource
List II: Characteristic
1. Describes a historical shift in birth and death rates
2. Population growth outstrips food supply
3. Large population dilutes per capita income
4. Skilled and healthy population drives growth
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

122. A significant consequence of a skewed sex ratio with a deficit of females is:
(A) A decrease in the average age of marriage for women.
(B) An increase in polyandry and trafficking of women.
(C) A more balanced social structure.
(D) A decline in the overall dependency ratio.

123. Which of the following factors is a determinant of both fertility and mortality?
(A) The number of hospitals in a country.
(B) The legal age of voting.
(C) The level of education, particularly of women.
(D) The number of international airports.

124. The term 'morbidity' describes the state of being unhealthy or diseased. What does 'comorbidity' mean?
(A) A single infectious disease that is highly contagious within a dense population.
(B) A severe medical condition that leads directly to mortality without prior warning.
(C) The successful recovery process from a serious illness over a prolonged period.
(D) The simultaneous presence of two or more medical conditions in a single patient.

125. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The National Population Policy, 2000, marked a shift from a target-based approach to a choice-based approach.
Reason (R): The policy emphasized meeting the unmet needs for contraception and achieving voluntary reproductive health goals rather than focusing on demographic targets for sterilization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

126. Arrange the following groups in the order of their mortality rates, from typically lowest to highest, in a developing society.
1. Infants (under 1 year)
2. Young adults (20-30 years)
3. Elderly (70+ years)
4. Children (1-4 years)
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

127. Which of the following is considered an indirect measure of population control?
(A) Spreading education and awareness about small family norms.
(B) Providing access to safe abortion services.
(C) Distributing free condoms.
(D) Conducting vasectomy camps.

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(D) It guarantees technological advancement.

168. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: The age and sex structure of a country can be visualized using a population pyramid.
Statement II: A population pyramid with a wide base indicates a low birth rate.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

169. What is a primary reason for the decline in mortality rates that marks the beginning of the demographic transition?
(A) A cultural shift towards smaller families.
(B) A decline in the overall birth rate.
(C) Improvements in public health, sanitation, and food supply.
(D) The widespread adoption of contraception.

170. Which of the following is NOT a determinant of mortality?
(A) Access to safe drinking water.
(B) Nutritional levels.
(C) Prevalence of infectious diseases.
(D) The number of languages spoken in a country.

171. In the context of population studies, 'migration' is considered one of the three basic demographic processes. What are the other two?
(A) Urbanization and industrialization
(B) Fertility and mortality
(C) Education and employment
(D) Morbidity and marriage

172. One of the major problems with implementing population policy in a diverse country like India is:
(A) Vast regional, social, and economic disparities.
(B) Lack of international support.
(C) The uniform nature of the population.
(D) The absence of a legal framework.

173. The concept of 'population momentum' explains why:
(A) Population continues to grow for some time even after fertility falls.
(B) Population growth stops immediately when fertility reaches replacement level.
(C) Mortality rates decline before fertility rates.
(D) Migration is a constant factor in population change.

174. Which of the following represents a correct understanding of Malthus's checks on population?
(A) Preventive checks increase the death rate; positive checks decrease the birth rate.
(B) Both preventive and positive checks decrease the birth rate.
(C) Both preventive and positive checks increase the death rate.
(D) Preventive checks decrease the birth rate; positive checks increase the death rate.

175. The main contribution of the Demographic Transition Theory is that it:
(A) Proves Malthus was entirely correct.
(B) Provides a framework for linking population change to socio-economic development.
(C) Offers a precise mathematical formula for predicting population size.
(D) Focuses exclusively on the role of migration in population growth.

176. Which of the following correctly pairs a demographic term with its definition?
(A) Morbidity: The number of deaths in a population.
(B) Fertility: The biological ability to have children.
(C) Mortality: The incidence of death in a population.
(D) Migration: The daily commute to work.

177. The 'BIMARU' states in India were historically known for:
(A) Low population growth and high levels of economic development.
(B) High population growth and low levels of economic development.
(C) High rates of emigration to foreign countries.
(D) Very low mortality rates compared to the national average.

178. The population policy announced in 1976 in India was criticized for:

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4. Deaths per 100,000 live births

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

158. Which of the following is a socio-cultural factor that can influence population growth?
(A) The average annual rainfall.
(B) The literacy rate of the female population.
(C) The country's GDP growth rate.
(D) The availability of mineral resources.

159. The theory that links population patterns to a society's level of technological development is the:
(A) Malthusian Theory
(B) Theory of Social Change
(C) Theory of Human Capital
(D) Demographic Transition Theory

160. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): In Malthus's view, the effects of 'positive checks' are grim and lead to human misery.
Reason (R): Positive checks include famine, disease, and war, which increase the death rate to balance population with the food supply.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A consequence of having a large proportion of the population in the young age group (0-14) is:
(A) A high dependency ratio.
(B) A low dependency ratio.
(C) A large immediate labor force.
(D) A high median age of the population.

162. All of the following are recognized measures for population control EXCEPT:
(A) Raising the age of marriage.
(B) Encouraging rural-to-urban migration.
(C) Promoting family planning.
(D) Improving the status of women.

163. Consider the following statements regarding the growth of the Indian population.
1. The growth of the Indian population was negative between 1911 and 1921.
2. The growth of the Indian population has been consistently above 2% per annum since 1951.
3. The absolute increase in population per decade has been declining since 1981.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

164. What concept describes the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life?
(A) Life expectancy at birth
(B) Crude death rate
(C) Infant mortality rate
(D) Natural increase rate

165. The term 'fecundity' refers to:
(A) The actual number of children born to a woman.
(B) The physiological capacity to bear children.
(C) The preference for a certain number of children.
(D) The death rate of infants.

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166. A key perspective of India's population policy is that it is a part of:
(A) A standalone demographic mission.
(B) A broader process of social and economic development.
(C) A law and order problem.
(D) An international treaty obligation.

167. Which of the following is a direct effect of population growth on a country's economy?
(A) It changes the political ideology of the ruling party.
(B) It automatically leads to a more equitable distribution of income.
(C) It increases the pressure on the government to provide employment and services.

188. A major consequence of having a large proportion of the population in the young age group (0-14) is:
(A) Increased spending on primary education.
(B) An increased strain on pension systems and geriatric healthcare.
(C) A rapid increase in the size of the workforce.
(D) A high potential for future population growth.

189. The term 'population explosion' refers to:
(A) A situation where the death rate is higher than the birth rate.
(B) A very rapid increase in the size of a population.
(C) The stage of zero population growth.
(D) A sudden increase in migration.

190. What is the ultimate goal of a national population policy?
(A) To maximize the population size.
(B) To achieve a population size and structure that is sustainable and conducive to a high quality of life.
(C) To reduce the population to the lowest possible level.
(D) To promote emigration to other countries.

191. Which of the following is an example of a 'preventive check' according to Malthus's original formulation?
(A) Postponing marriage without indulgence in vice
(B) A plague epidemic
(C) A flood killing thousands of people
(D) The invention of high-yield crops

192. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Phase of Indian Population Growth
P. 1901-1921
Q. 1921-1951
R. 1951-1981
S. 1981-Present
List II: Key Characteristic
1. Population Explosion
2. Stagnant or Stationary Phase
3. High Growth with signs of slowing down
4. Period of Steady Growth
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

193. The decline in the crude death rate is a central feature of which stage of the demographic transition?
(A) Stage 1
(B) Stage 2
(C) Stage 3
(D) Stage 4

194. The shift in disease patterns from communicable diseases to non-communicable or chronic diseases as a country develops is known as:
(A) Demographic Transition
(B) Mobility Transition
(C) Epidemiological Transition
(D) Nutritional Transition

195. Which statement best reflects the 'human resource' perspective on population?
(A) People are primarily consumers who deplete resources.
(B) Every additional person is a burden on the state.
(C) A large, skilled, and healthy population is a nation's greatest asset.
(D) Population growth must be halted at all costs.

196. An important determinant of mortality that is related to a person's lifestyle is:
(A) Their genetic code.
(B) The quality of public sanitation.
(C) Their occupation and income level.
(D) Their habits regarding diet, exercise, and smoking.

197. The concept of "population education" in the Indian context emerged from concerns about:
(A) The rapid rate of population growth and its implications.
(B) The need for a more skilled workforce.
(C) The decline in traditional family values.
(D) The need to promote emigration.

198. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

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S. Replacement Level Fertility

List II: Description

1. TFR of 2.1
2. Famine
3. Moral Restraint
4. Economic benefit of a young population

Codes:

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

139. The term for the number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births is:

(A) Infant Mortality Rate
(B) Crude Death Rate
(C) Age-Specific Death Rate
(D) Maternal Mortality Ratio

140. Which of the following is a perspective of India's population policy?

(A) To use coercion to achieve demographic goals.
(B) To view population as a problem that can only be solved through state control.
(C) To integrate population issues with broader goals of health, education, and development.
(D) To focus only on birth control and ignore maternal and child health.

141. The demographic transition is a model that describes:

(A) The movement of people from rural to urban areas.
(B) The change in a population's age structure over time.
(C) The rate at which a population's genetic makeup changes.
(D) The shift from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops.

142. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Population control measures in a democracy must respect individual freedom and informed choice.

Reason (R): Coercive measures, like forced sterilization, are a violation of human rights and can lead to social unrest and policy failure.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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143. Which of the following best defines 'age and sex composition'?

(A) The total number of people living in a country.
(B) The distribution of the population into different age and sex groups.
(C) The number of births and deaths in a year.
(D) The number of people migrating into and out of a country.

144. One of the principal causes for the decline in the death rate in India since independence has been:

(A) The control of epidemics and communicable diseases.
(B) A significant decrease in the birth rate.
(C) A cultural shift towards healthier lifestyles.
(D) A government-mandated increase in life expectancy.

145. Which of these is a measure of morbidity?

(A) Crude Death Rate
(B) Life Expectancy
(C) General Fertility Rate
(D) Incidence Rate

146. Consider the following statements about the consequences of population growth.

1. It invariably leads to higher per capita income.
2. It can put a strain on natural resources like water and forests.
3. It can lead to an increase in the size of the labour force.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

147. A "stationary population" is one in which:

(B) Investing in the health, education, and employment of its young population.
(C) Keeping its borders closed to all immigration.
(D) Maintaining a high fertility rate.

208. Which of these is a direct measure to control population as part of a population policy?
(A) Increasing general literacy.
(B) Providing vocational training.
(C) Making contraceptives easily available.
(D) Building more roads.

209. The period 1951-1981 in India is known as the period of population explosion because:
(A) Both birth rates and death rates were very high.
(B) The birth rate increased sharply while the death rate remained high.
(C) Both birth rates and death rates fell sharply.
(D) The death rate fell sharply while the birth rate remained high.

210. The Malthusian theory has often been described as pessimistic because:
(A) It suggests that poverty and misery are inevitable outcomes of population growth.
(B) It predicts a future of abundance and prosperity for all.
(C) It advocates for radical social reforms to achieve equality.
(D) It is optimistic about the power of technology.

211. Which factor is NOT considered a socio-cultural determinant affecting fertility?
(A) The religious value placed on having many children.
(B) The social status of women in a society.
(C) The average altitude of the region.
(D) The prevalence of joint vs. nuclear family systems.

212. What does a morbidity rate measure?
(A) The rate of death in a population.
(B) The rate of illness or disease in a population.
(C) The rate of births in a population.
(D) The rate of migration in a population.

213. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: The National Population Policy (2000) adopted a target-free approach.
Statement II: This approach empowers women to make voluntary and informed decisions about their reproductive health.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

214. Which of the following is a consequence of having an imbalanced sex ratio in a population?
(A) It leads to greater gender equality.
(B) It can lead to social problems such as difficulty in finding marriage partners for men.
(C) It has no significant social or economic consequences.
(D) It causes the overall population to decline rapidly.

215. The "Demographic Gap" is widest in which stage of the Demographic Transition Theory?
(A) Stage 1
(B) Stage 2
(C) Stage 3
(D) Stage 4

216. The belief that population growth can be a positive force for development by stimulating demand and innovation is associated with the concept of:
(A) Population as a constraint.
(B) Population as a human resource.
(C) The Malthusian trap.
(D) Positive checks.

217. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Demographic Event in India
P. Year of the Great Divide
Q. Launch of National Family Planning Programme
R. Announcement of first National Population Policy
S. Announcement of second National Population Policy
List II: Year
1. 1976
2. 1921
3. 2000

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276. The "replacement level" of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is approximately:
(A) 1.1
(B) 2.1
(C) 3.1
(D) 4.1

277. The "Malthusian Catastrophe" refers to a situation where:
(A) Population growth stops due to preventive checks.
(B) Population is forced to return to subsistence levels by positive checks like famine and war.
(C) Technological advancement allows for unlimited population growth.
(D) A society achieves zero population growth through family planning.

278. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: Migration does not change the total population of the world.
Statement II: Migration only changes the distribution of population between and within countries.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

279. Which of the following is a consequence of having a high proportion of an elderly population?
(A) Increased spending on primary education.
(B) A larger workforce.
(C) Increased spending on pensions and geriatric healthcare.
(D) A higher birth rate.

280. The primary purpose of constructing an age-sex pyramid is to:
(A) Visually represent the age and sex structure of a population.
(B) Calculate the crude death rate.
(C) Determine the religious composition of a population.
(D) Map the geographical distribution of a population.

281. India's population growth rate began to show a definite declining trend after which year?
(A) 1981
(B) 1921
(C) 1951
(D) 2001

282. The view that a large population is an asset if it is educated and skilled is known as the:
(A) Malthusian view
(B) Human resource view
(C) Population constraint view
(D) Zero-growth view

283. One of the main criticisms of the Demographic Transition Theory is that:
(A) It is too pessimistic about the future.
(B) It does not account for the role of economic development.
(C) It is based on the European experience and may not be applicable everywhere.
(D) It ignores the concepts of birth and death rates.

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284. Which of the following is NOT a measure for population control?
(A) Promoting family planning methods.
(B) Raising the age of marriage.
(C) Lowering taxes on large corporations.
(D) Improving maternal and child health services.

285. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Population Concept
P. Demographic Dividend
Q. Skewed Sex Ratio
R. Year of Great Divide
S. Population Explosion
List II: Relevance to India
1. Period 1951-1981
2. Current potential due to large youth population
3. A persistent social problem, especially in some states
4. 1921
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

226. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: Population education is a value-laden area of study.
Statement II: It aims to inculcate values like responsible parenthood and gender equality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

227. The concept that views people not just as consumers but as producers and creators of wealth is central to the idea of:
(A) Population as human capital.
(B) Population as a Malthusian problem.
(C) Population as a demographic trap.
(D) Population as a stable entity.

228. Which of the following is a direct consequence of the age composition of a population?
(A) The ethnic diversity of the population.
(B) The religious beliefs of the population.
(C) The linguistic distribution of the population.
(D) The proportion of the population that constitutes the labor force.

229. A high maternal mortality ratio in a country indicates:
(A) Inadequate healthcare for pregnant women and during childbirth.
(B) A successful family planning program.
(C) A high status of women in society.
(D) A very low birth rate.

230. Malthus's idea of 'moral restraint' as a preventive check did NOT include:
(A) Postponement of marriage
(B) Use of contraceptives
(C) Celibacy
(D) Abstinence within marriage

231. The primary difference between internal migration and international migration is:
(A) The distance traveled.
(B) The duration of stay.
(C) The crossing of a national boundary.
(D) The reason for moving.

232. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their occurrence in the demographic transition process.
1. Birth rate begins to decline.
2. Death rate begins to decline.
3. Birth rate and death rate are both low and stable.
4. Birth rate and death rate are both high and fluctuating.
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

233. The National Population Policy (2000) of India gives importance to:
(A) A top-down approach with centrally decided targets.
(B) A policy focused only on the urban population.
(C) A single method of family planning for the entire country.
(D) A decentralized, participatory approach involving local governance bodies.

234. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The growth rate of India's population has been declining in recent decades.
Reason (R): This is due to a rapid increase in the death rate.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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235. Which of the following is a key component of population education?
(A) Teaching advanced surgical procedures.
(B) Developing an understanding of the relationship between population and sustainable development.
(C) Marketing and selling contraceptive products.
(D) Enforcing legal penalties for large families.

4. 1952

Codes:

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

218. An immediate effect of a rapid increase in population in a poor country is:

(A) Increased strain on existing social services like health and education.
(B) A decrease in the total number of unemployed people.
(C) An increase in the per capita availability of food.
(D) A significant improvement in environmental quality.

219. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Assertion (A): The age structure of a population is an important determinant of its future growth.

Reason (R): A population with a high proportion of young people has a built-in momentum for growth as these young people enter their reproductive years.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

220. The infant mortality rate is a key indicator of:

(A) The generalized level of economic prosperity and wealth distribution of a nation.
(B) The administrative effectiveness and stability of the national political system.
(C) The nutritional status of mothers and the quality of pediatric healthcare services.
(D) The comprehensive level of industrialization and technological growth in a country.

221. Which statement accurately contrasts the Malthusian and Demographic Transition theories?

(A) Malthus proposed recurring cycles of crisis, whereas transition theory describes a shift to a new equilibrium.
(B) Malthus prioritized socio-economic development, whereas transition theory focuses specifically on moral restraint.
(C) Malthus offered a highly optimistic outlook, whereas the transition theory is fundamentally pessimistic in nature.
(D) Both theories predict exactly identical demographic outcomes for all human societies regardless of development.

222. Which of the following is NOT a cause of high birth rates in a society?

(A) High levels of literacy and female empowerment.
(B) Early and universal marriage.
(C) Social and religious beliefs favoring large families.
(D) High infant mortality rates.

223. What is the main objective of the National Population Policy of India, 2000?

(A) To achieve zero population growth immediately.
(B) To reduce the population to the lowest possible level.
(C) To encourage emigration to other countries.
(D) To improve the quality of life and achieve population stabilization.

224. Consider the following factors.

1. Increased urbanization
2. Higher cost of raising children
3. Greater access to family planning methods

These factors are primarily responsible for the decline in which demographic rate during the demographic transition?

(A) Migration Rate
(B) Morbidity Rate
(C) Birth Rate
(D) Death Rate

225. The population of India began to grow steadily after 1921 primarily because of:

(A) A dramatic increase in the birth rate.
(B) Large-scale immigration from neighboring countries.
(C) A government policy that paid citizens to have more children.
(D) A decline in the death rate due to better control over famines and epidemics.

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health care.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

246. What is the fundamental difference between a positive check and a preventive check in Malthusian theory?
(A) Positive checks are voluntary, while preventive checks are involuntary.
(B) Positive checks increase the death rate, while preventive checks decrease the birth rate.
(C) Positive checks are natural, while preventive checks are man-made.
(D) Positive checks are effective, while preventive checks are ineffective.

247. A primary determinant of mortality is:
(A) The literacy rate.
(B) The age at marriage.
(C) The Total Fertility Rate.
(D) The level of public health infrastructure.

248. The concept of population education aims to develop which of the following among learners?
(A) A critical awareness of population issues and their consequences.
(B) An ability to perform sterilization.
(C) A desire to migrate to another country.
(D) Skills for census data collection.

249. Which of the following is an effect of rapid population growth?
(A) Reduced pressure on agricultural land.
(B) Increased per capita availability of social services.
(C) Growth of unemployment and underemployment.
(D) Improvement in the quality of the environment.

250. Which of the following is NOT a central feature of the National Population Policy, 2000?
(A) A focus on informed and voluntary choice.
(B) A target-free approach.
(C) Integration of family planning with maternal and child health care.
(D) Compulsory sterilization for couples with more than two children.

251. A population pyramid that is narrower at the base than in the middle indicates:
(A) A young and rapidly growing population.
(B) A stable population.
(C) A declining population with low birth rates.
(D) A population with very high death rates.

252. The Malthusian theory posits that population, when unchecked, increases in a(n) _____ progression.
(A) arithmetic
(B) geometric
(C) logarithmic
(D) random

253. Which of the following best describes the growth of the Indian population from 1921 to 1951?
(A) Stagnant
(B) Negative
(C) Steady growth
(D) Explosive growth

254. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Socio-cultural factors like the status of women play a crucial role in determining fertility levels.
Reason (R): When women have higher education and greater autonomy, they tend to have fewer children and at a later age.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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255. In demography, the three processes that produce changes in population are:
(A) Births, deaths, and migration.
(B) Urbanization, industrialization, and modernization.
(C) Education, health, and income.
(D) Fertility, fecundity, and mortality.

256. Which of the following is a socio-cultural cause of high population growth in India?
(A) Widespread industrialization.

(B) Preference for sons.
(C) High female literacy rate.
(D) Efficient public distribution system.

257. Consider the following measures.
1. Providing incentives for small families.
2. Raising the legal age of marriage.
3. Spreading awareness through media.

Which of the above are measures taken for population control in India?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

258. The concept of "human resources for development" views a large population as a potential:
(A) Asset, if the population is healthy, educated, and skilled.
(B) Liability, regardless of its characteristics.
(C) Cause of environmental disaster.
(D) Sign of social backwardness.

259. A key problem associated with India's population policy in the past has been:
(A) Its excessive focus on women's empowerment.
(B) Its over-emphasis on coercive methods during certain periods.
(C) Its complete failure to reduce the death rate.
(D) Its neglect of the role of education.

260. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Demographic Transition Theory is based on the assumption that all societies pass through the same stages of development.
Statement II: The theory effectively explains the rapid fertility decline seen in some developing countries due to strong family planning programs, even without significant economic development.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

261. The term that refers to the incidence of disease and disability in a population is:
(A) Mortality
(B) Fertility
(C) Morbidity
(D) Natality

262. Malthus argued that the balance between population and food supply could be maintained through "positive checks", which include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Famine
(B) Disease
(C) Contraception
(D) War

263. In which stage of the demographic transition does the population growth rate begin to slow down?
(A) Stage 1
(B) Stage 2
(C) Stage 3
(D) Stage 4

264. What is the main consequence of a large 'youth bulge' in a population's age structure?
(A) A decrease in the need for new jobs.
(B) A high potential for future population growth (population momentum).
(C) An immediate increase in the average age of the population.
(D) A reduced burden on the education system.

265. Which determinant is most directly linked to a fall in mortality rates?
(A) An increase in the birth rate.
(B) An increase in literacy.
(C) An improvement in sanitation and healthcare.
(D) An increase in urbanization.

266. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Term
P. Infant Mortality Rate
Q. Crude Birth Rate
R. Sex Ratio
S. Dependency Ratio
List II: Definition
1. Number of females per 1000 males.
2. Number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1000 live births.

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3. Ratio of non-working age population to working-age population.
4. Number of live births per 1000 population.

Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

267. The main argument of those who see population as a constraint on development is that rapid population growth:
(A) Stimulates technological innovation.
(B) Creates larger markets for goods.
(C) Diverts resources from investment in capital to current consumption.
(D) Increases the supply of labour.

268. Which of the following is NOT a goal of population education?
(A) To help students understand the causes and consequences of population growth.
(B) To develop rational and responsible attitudes towards population issues.
(C) To provide clinical family planning services in the classroom.
(D) To appreciate the relationship between population and quality of life.

269. The period of "population explosion" in India is generally considered to be:
(A) 1901-1921
(B) 1921-1951
(C) 1951-1981
(D) 1981-2001

270. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Malthusian theory of population is considered to be overly pessimistic by many critics.
Reason (R): The theory underestimated the potential of technological progress in agriculture and the widespread adoption of contraception.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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271. Identify the correct statement about India's population policy.
(A) India was one of the last countries to adopt a national family planning program.
(B) The National Population Policy of 2000 integrates family welfare with a broader approach to health and education.
(C) The policy has always been strictly coercive.
(D) The policy focuses only on reducing the birth rate and ignores mortality.

272. Which of the following is a key determinant of fertility?
(A) The number of airports in a country.
(B) The prevalence and effectiveness of contraceptive use.
(C) The crude death rate.
(D) The rate of industrial pollution.

273. The demographic transition begins with:
(A) A decline in the fertility rate.
(B) A decline in both fertility and mortality rates simultaneously.
(C) An increase in the fertility rate.
(D) A decline in the mortality rate.

274. Which of the following is a direct effect of population growth?
(A) Change in climate patterns.
(B) Increased pressure on existing infrastructure.
(C) Shift in political ideologies.
(D) Increase in the price of gold.

275. Consider the following statements about socio-cultural factors and population growth.
1. High value placed on sons can lead to larger family sizes.
2. Universal and early marriage contributes to higher fertility.
3. High levels of female education generally lead to lower fertility.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

236. The term 'demographic dividend' refers to the economic growth potential that can result from:
(A) A high proportion of elderly citizens.
(B) Shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population is larger than the non-working-age share.
(C) A very high birth rate and a very high death rate.
(D) A government policy of giving cash rewards for having more children.

237. The experience of which continent's countries formed the initial basis for the Demographic Transition Theory?
(A) Asia
(B) Africa
(C) Europe
(D) South America

238. Consider the following statements about India's population growth.
1. The year 1921 is known as the 'demographic divide'.
2. The period 1951-1981 witnessed a population explosion.
3. The rate of growth has been increasing since 1981.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

239. An unfavorable sex ratio (fewer women than men) is a serious social problem because it can lead to:
(A) A rapid increase in the general fertility rate.
(B) A decrease in the dependency ratio.
(C) A more stable and harmonious society.
(D) An increase in crimes against women.

240. The Malthusian theory has been criticized for neglecting the role of _____ in checking population growth.
(A) Wars and famines
(B) Changes in social structure and contraception
(C) Vice and misery
(D) The law of diminishing returns

241. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.
List I: Population Indicator
P. Fertility
Q. Mortality
R. Morbidity
S. Migration
List II: What it Measures
1. Level of sickness in a population
2. Frequency of death in a population
3. Geographic movement of people
4. Reproductive performance of a population
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

242. One of the main perspectives of India's current population policy is that development itself is the best:
(A) Contraceptive
(B) Problem
(C) Incentive
(D) Catastrophe

243. The "population as a constraint" argument highlights that rapid population growth can:
(A) Increase the rate of capital formation.
(B) Reduce the pressure on natural resources.
(C) Dilute the benefits of development by increasing the denominator (population).
(D) Automatically lead to technological breakthroughs.

244. Which stage in the Demographic Transition Model is most associated with developing countries today that are experiencing rapid population growth?
(A) Stage 1
(B) Stage 4
(C) Stage 5
(D) Stage 2 or early Stage 3

245. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: Infant Mortality Rate is a crude measure of a society's overall health.
Statement II: A high Infant Mortality Rate often reflects poor nutrition, sanitation, and maternal

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(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

286. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The National Population Policy, 2000, advocates for a holistic approach to population stabilization.
Reason (R): The policy recognizes that population cannot be stabilized without addressing issues like child survival, maternal health, and women's empowerment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

287. Which of the following is the best description of fertility?
(A) The number of deaths in a population.
(B) The actual reproductive performance of a population.
(C) The incidence of illness in a population.
(D) The biological capability to reproduce.

288. The most significant cause of the population "explosion" in the 20th century in developing countries was:
(A) A dramatic reduction in death rates.
(B) A dramatic increase in birth rates.
(C) A halt in all international migration.
(D) A cultural revolution favoring large families.

289. The term 'population momentum' is a consequence of:
(A) A high death rate.
(B) A young age structure.
(C) An old age structure.
(D) A high migration rate.

290. Malthus was a proponent of which of the following as a means to control population?
(A) The use of artificial contraceptives.
(B) State-sponsored family planning.
(C) Postponement of marriage.
(D) Emigration to new colonies.

291. Which of the following statements about the causes of population growth is INCORRECT?
(A) A decline in the death rate is a major cause.
(B) High birth rates contribute to population growth.
(C) High levels of urbanization are a primary cause of high birth rates.
(D) Low levels of female education are associated with high birth rates.

292. Read the two statements given below and select the correct option.
Statement I: India's National Population Policy focuses on achieving quantitative targets for sterilization.
Statement II: The policy's approach is to enable citizens to make voluntary, informed choices regarding family size.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

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293. The decline in birth rates during Stage 3 of the demographic transition is linked to all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Increased urbanization.
(B) Improved status and education of women.
(C) Increased access to contraception.
(D) A rise in infant mortality rates.

294. A key problem or perspective on India's population policy is the challenge of:
(A) Implementing a uniform policy in a socially and culturally diverse nation.
(B) Finding enough people to implement the policy.
(C) The lack of any official policy document.
(D) The population's complete lack of awareness about the issue.

295. Consider the following statements about population concepts.
1. Mortality refers to the study of births in a population.
2. Migration involves the movement of people across specified boundaries.
3. Morbidity refers to the prevalence of disease in a population.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

296. A major economic consequence of rapid population growth is the:
(A) Increase in per capita capital and resources.
(B) Diversion of investment towards providing basic needs (the 'widening' of capital rather than 'deepening').
(C) Decrease in the size of the labor market.
(D) Automatic improvement in the standard of living.

297. The concept of population as a 'human resource' emphasizes the importance of:
(A) Population quantity over quality.
(B) Population quality (health, education, skills) over mere quantity.
(C) Strict population control at any cost.
(D) The negative impacts of population on the environment.

298. The 'age-sex composition' of a population directly affects:
(A) The country's foreign policy.
(B) The demand for social services like schools and hospitals.
(C) The international price of oil.
(D) The political system of neighboring countries.

299. In the demographic history of India, the year 1921 is significant because:
(A) It was the year of the first census.
(B) It marked the beginning of a consistent and rapid increase in population.
(C) It was the year the population began to decline rapidly.
(D) It was the year the first population policy was implemented.

300. The theory that states population increases geometrically while food supply increases arithmetically is attributed to:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Thomas Malthus
(C) Warren Thompson
(D) Frank Notestein

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A theory stating that population growth will eventually be checked by famine and disease.
This classical theory posits that human populations grow at a geometric rate while the food supply increases only arithmetically. This imbalance leads to a point where resources become insufficient to support the population. Consequently, natural forces such as famine, disease, and war act as checks to reduce the population back to sustainable levels for survival.

2. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Demographic Transition Theory describes the historical shift in birth and death rates as societies undergo industrialization and technological advancement. While the first statement correctly identifies this link, the second statement is inaccurate because the Malthusian theory primarily focuses on the relationship between population growth and food production rather than exploring broader socio-cultural factors.

3. (C) Positive and Preventive checks.
According to this demographic framework, population growth is controlled by two distinct mechanisms. The first involves voluntary human actions such as moral restraint or late marriage to reduce birth rates. The second consists of involuntary natural events like famine, epidemics, and warfare that increase death rates, thereby restoring the balance between the available resources and the population.

4. (D) Stage 2
This specific stage is defined by a significant demographic imbalance where birth rates remain high due to traditional social norms, while death rates plummet because of improvements in nutrition, sanitation, and medical care. This widening gap between births and deaths creates a period of rapid natural increase, often described as a population explosion in developing societies undergoing modernization.

5. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Within this theoretical framework, population is described as increasing through geometric progression while the food supply grows only at an arithmetic rate. To maintain balance, positive checks such as famine and disease increase the death rate. Conversely, preventive checks like late marriage and moral restraint reduce the birth rate, demonstrating the core mechanics of the matched demographic items.

6. (B) Famine
Within the Malthusian framework, preventive checks refer to voluntary human behaviors designed to limit the birth rate, such as celibacy and moral restraint. These are distinct from positive checks, which are natural or external events like famine and war that increase the death rate. Therefore, a sudden shortage of food leading to starvation is categorized as a positive check.

7. (D) Low birth rate and low death rate.
The concluding stage of this demographic model reflects a highly developed society where both birth and death rates have declined to minimal levels. This equilibrium results from widespread education, urbanization, and advanced medical technology. The population becomes stable or grows very slowly, characterized by high life expectancy and a larger proportion of elderly individuals compared to earlier transition stages.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Critics argue that this theory is limited because it was derived from the specific historical experiences of Western European nations during their industrialization. Consequently, the stages may not accurately represent the demographic trajectories of developing countries today, which face different economic pressures and have access to modern medical technologies that were unavailable during the initial European transition period.

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creating larger markets for industrial goods. This perspective assumes that if people are healthy and skilled, their contribution to productivity will far outweigh the costs of their consumption.

45. (C) It is the level where a population replaces itself between generations, excluding migration.
This specific fertility rate represents the average number of children each woman must have to ensure that the population size remains constant over the long term. The value is slightly higher than two to account for the fact that some children may not survive to their own reproductive years. At this level, each generation is replaced by an equal number of individuals.

46. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Traditional social structures often encourage larger families because the responsibility for child-rearing is shared among several relatives. This collective support reduces the individual financial and emotional pressure on parents, making it easier to accommodate more children. Consequently, these extended family networks can maintain higher fertility rates by providing a safety net that lowers the perceived cost of expanding the family.

47. (A) Higher female education - Increased fertility
Research consistently demonstrates that increased literacy among women is one of the most effective drivers for reducing birth rates. Educated women tend to marry later, have greater knowledge of reproductive health, and possess more decision-making power within the family. Therefore, the suggestion that higher education leads to more children is factually incorrect, as it actually correlates strongly with smaller family sizes.

48. (B) Its over-reliance on coercive measures.
A major criticism of certain periods in national population planning, particularly during the mid-1970s, was the use of forced methods to meet demographic targets. These aggressive strategies often led to significant social resistance and human rights concerns. Modern policies have since shifted away from this approach, emphasizing voluntary participation, informed choice, and a broader focus on maternal and child health.

49. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
These milestones represent the evolution of national demographic management. The process began with the first complete census, followed by public awareness campaigns like the small family norm in the 1960s. Later, legislative efforts were made to link demographic targets to political representation, culminating in the comprehensive National Population Policy announced in 2000, which shifted the focus to a more holistic approach.

50. (A) Positive check
In the Malthusian theory, this term describes any natural or external factor that increases the mortality rate to bring the population back into balance with the food supply. Famines, epidemics, and wars are primary examples of these involuntary events. They act as a harsh correction when human populations exceed the subsistence capacity of their environment, leading to widespread misery and death.

51. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Data on illness and disability provide a clear picture of the general well-being and health challenges faced by a community. High rates of infectious diseases often reflect underlying problems such as inadequate clean water, poor waste management, and limited access to medical facilities. Monitoring these trends is essential for governments to evaluate and improve their public health policies and social infrastructure.

52. (D) Urbanization, education, and increased access to contraception.
In the late expanding stage of the demographic transition, birth rates fall due to fundamental social and economic shifts. As societies become more urbanized, children are no longer seen as economic assets for farm labor and instead become more expensive to raise. Increased female literacy and the availability of family planning methods further empower individuals to choose smaller families, leading to slower growth.

53. (C) 2 and 3 only
This field of study is much broader than just teaching about birth control methods. It is designed to foster a rational understanding of how population changes impact economic development, the environment, and overall

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18. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The distribution of individuals by age and sex has profound impacts on the labor force and social services. However, a high proportion of young people actually increases the dependency ratio, as those under the age of fifteen are typically not part of the productive workforce and require significant investment in education and healthcare, placing a burden on the working population.

19. (C) Proportion of women married at reproductive ages
In demographic studies, the prevalence and timing of marriage are considered direct determinants of reproductive levels. Since most childbearing occurs within marriage in many societies, the number of women in marital unions during their fertile years significantly influences the total number of births. Other factors like urbanization and literacy influence fertility indirectly by changing social attitudes and marriage age.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Public health initiatives and sanitation improvements are fundamental to reducing mortality. By providing clean water and effective waste disposal, societies can drastically lower the transmission of infectious diseases. These preventative measures, combined with better medical care, directly cause a decline in death rates, explaining the historical transition from high mortality to longer life expectancy observed in many nations.

21. (C) One year
This critical health indicator measures the number of deaths of children who have not yet reached their first birthday for every thousand live births. It is widely regarded as a sensitive metric for evaluating the quality of pediatric healthcare, maternal nutrition, and the general environmental conditions within a society. A lower rate typically reflects better socio-economic development and effective public health.

22. (B) All of the above.
An imbalance in the number of males and females has wide-ranging societal impacts. It can lead to a decrease in overall fertility due to a lack of marriage partners for many men, which may also result in a higher average marriage age for males. Furthermore, such demographic distortions are often associated with increased social instability and rising crime rates directed against women.

23. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The matching items connect specific demographic indicators with their standard definitions. Infant mortality focuses on deaths under one year, while maternal mortality tracks pregnancy-related deaths. The crude birth rate measures births per thousand people in the general population, whereas the general fertility rate is more specific, calculating live births per thousand women within the reproductive age group of fifteen to forty-nine.

24. (A) The potential of a large and skilled workforce to drive economic growth.
This perspective shifts the focus from population as a burden to population as an asset. It emphasizes that individuals, when healthy and well-educated, constitute human capital that can enhance productivity and innovation. By investing in the development of its people, a nation can transform its large population into a powerful driver for sustainable economic progress and social advancement.

25. (C) The geological structure of the region.
Population growth is primarily influenced by social, cultural, and economic factors such as religious values, the status of women, and family structures. While physical geography and geological features may influence where people live, they are not social or cultural determinants. Traditional beliefs and domestic arrangements directly impact reproductive choices and fertility rates, unlike the underlying physical composition of the land.

26. (A) To create awareness about the relationship between population dynamics and quality of life.
The primary goal of this educational approach is to help individuals understand how population changes affect personal well-being, the environment, and the national economy. Rather than focusing on clinical procedures or enforcement, it aims to foster responsible attitudes and informed decision-making. This awareness enables people to recognize the

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social and economic consequences of their own reproductive choices on the broader community.

27. (D) A favorable age structure with a large working-age population.
This economic advantage occurs when a country experiences a decline in fertility, leading to a temporary shift in the population's age distribution. As the number of dependents decreases and the proportion of productive adults increases, the potential for economic growth rises. To realize this benefit, a nation must invest in health and education to ensure its large workforce is productive.

28. (B) 1 and 2 only
India pioneered national family planning by launching its program in 1952. The policy announced in 2000 updated these goals, targeting a stable population by the middle of the century. While early efforts sometimes prioritized specific methods, modern policies are comprehensive, focusing on maternal health, child survival, and voluntary choice rather than relying solely on a single medical procedure for population control.

29. (C) The movement of individuals across boundaries to establish a permanent residence.
In population studies, this term refers to the geographic relocation of people that involves a change in their usual place of residence. It is one of the three basic demographic processes, along with fertility and mortality, that determine population change. This movement can occur within a country or between nations and is usually driven by economic, social, or environmental factors.

30. (D) The crude birth rate.
Mortality levels are influenced by several factors including the quality of medical infrastructure, the nutritional health of the community, and the specific age distribution of the population. While birth rates affect the total size and growth of a population, they do not directly determine the frequency of deaths. Death rates are primarily governed by healthcare access, living standards, and environmental safety.

31. (A) 1921
This specific year is historically significant because it marked a major shift in the country's demographic trend. Prior to this date, the population grew very slowly or even declined due to frequent famines and epidemics. After this point, improvements in public health and food security led to a consistent and continuous increase in the population, changing the nation's long-term demographic trajectory.

32. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Statistical evidence consistently shows that education empowers women to make informed choices about their reproductive health. Literate women often marry at an older age and have better access to information regarding family planning. This autonomy and knowledge directly contribute to lower fertility rates, as educated mothers typically prioritize the health and education of fewer children, leading to a demographic shift.

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33. (B) Rapid population growth diverts resources from investment to consumption.
When a population expands too quickly, a large portion of national income must be spent on providing basic necessities like food, housing, and primary services for the new members. This high demand for immediate consumption reduces the amount of capital available for long-term investments in industry and infrastructure, which can significantly slow down the overall pace of economic development.

34. (A) Health and obstetric care services
This indicator measures the number of women who die from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth. It is highly sensitive to the availability and quality of prenatal care, skilled birth attendance, and emergency medical facilities. High rates typically reflect significant gaps in the healthcare system, particularly in the provision of safe and effective reproductive and maternal health services.

35. (C) Population growth outpaces agriculture, returning income to subsistence levels.
This condition describes a situation where any improvements in technology or food production are quickly neutralized by a corresponding increase in population. As the number of people grows faster than the food supply, per capita resources dwindle, forcing the standard of living

back down to a basic survival level. This cycle prevents any sustained increase in long-term economic prosperity for the society.

36. (D) Government policy and family planning programs
A frequent criticism of this model is that it assumes demographic changes happen purely as a result of industrialization and urbanization. It often overlooks the significant impact that organized state interventions and widespread public health campaigns can have on accelerating the decline of birth and death rates, even in societies that have not yet reached high levels of technological or economic development.

37. (C) Mortality - Occurrence of deaths in a population
In demographic studies, mortality specifically refers to the frequency of deaths within a given group or region. This is distinct from fertility, which measures actual births, and fecundity, which describes biological reproductive potential. Similarly, morbidity refers to the incidence of disease, while migration involves relocating across significant boundaries to establish a new residence, rather than just movement within a city.

38. (B) Wide at the base and narrow at the top.
A population pyramid with this shape indicates a high birth rate, resulting in a large proportion of young children at the bottom. The rapid narrowing toward the top suggests that death rates increase significantly with age or that life expectancy is relatively low. This structure is typical of expansive populations experiencing fast growth and a high youth dependency ratio.

39. (A) 1 and 2 only
Within a democratic framework, effective population control relies on empowerment and voluntary participation. Promoting education, especially for women, and ensuring easy access to reproductive health services are considered ethical and effective strategies. In contrast, mandatory or coercive policies that restrict family size through state enforcement are generally seen as violations of fundamental human rights and are not part of democratic policy.

40. (A) Improvements in food supply, public health, and sanitation.
During the early expanding stage of the demographic transition, mortality rates fall sharply because of better living conditions. Increased agricultural productivity ensures a more stable food supply, while public health initiatives like clean water, waste disposal, and basic medical care drastically reduce the impact of infectious diseases. These factors allow more individuals to survive, leading to a significant increase in life expectancy.

41. (C) The geographic distribution of mineral resources.
The distribution of people by age and sex has significant impacts on the labor market, the future potential for population growth, and the demand for specific services like schools or hospitals. However, the location and availability of natural mineral deposits are determined by geological processes over millions of years and are completely independent of the demographic characteristics of the people living nearby.

42. (A) 1 year and 5 years
This demographic measure tracks the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthdays. It is distinct from the infant mortality rate, which only covers the first year of life. Monitoring this specific age group helps health officials assess the impact of nutrition, immunization programs, and environmental safety on the survival of young children after they have passed the neonatal phase.

43. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
India's demographic history is divided into four distinct periods. The initial phase from 1901 to 1921 was stagnant. This was followed by a period of steady growth until 1951. The most dramatic phase, the population explosion, occurred between 1951 and 1981. Currently, the nation is in a phase where growth remains high but has finally begun to show signs of slowing.

44. (B) Population as a human resource perspective
This viewpoint treats individuals as an asset rather than a burden. It suggests that a larger population can foster development by providing a broader base for human capital, encouraging technological innovation through necessity, and

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individuals to make their own reproductive decisions. It rejects the use of force or rigid targets, focusing instead on improving access to health services and education. By ensuring that people have the knowledge and tools to plan their families, the state aims to achieve stabilization through a rights-based and holistic development strategy.

81. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Socio-cultural factors profoundly influence demographic trends. Urbanization often leads to smaller family sizes due to higher living costs and different social lifestyles. Female literacy is one of the strongest predictors of lower fertility, as educated women have more autonomy. Similarly, religious beliefs and traditional values can shape attitudes toward family size and the use of contraception, collectively determining the population's growth trajectory.

82. (C) Technological advancements
One of the most common criticisms of Malthus's theory is that it failed to anticipate how new inventions could drastically increase food production. Innovations such as mechanized farming, chemical fertilizers, and high-yield crop varieties have allowed agricultural output to grow much faster than he predicted. This technological progress has enabled the world to support a much larger population than his original calculations would have deemed possible.

83. (C) Maternal Mortality Rate
This specific demographic indicator measures the frequency of female deaths caused by complications during pregnancy, childbirth, or within a short period following delivery. It is a critical metric for assessing the safety and effectiveness of a nation's obstetric and reproductive healthcare services. A high rate signifies that women face significant health risks during the reproductive process, often due to inadequate medical support and facilities.

84. (C) Stage 3 (Demographic Transition) – Low Death Rate
In the third stage of this model, the mortality rate has already declined and remains low due to established medical and public health infrastructure. Simultaneously, the birth rate begins to fall significantly as social and economic changes make smaller families more desirable. This combination leads to a slowing of the population growth rate, representing a move toward a more stable demographic state for the society.

85. (B) High potential for future population growth.
A large proportion of children in a population indicates a high degree of population momentum. Even if these individuals choose to have fewer children than their parents, the sheer size of the coming generation means that the total number of births will remain high for many years as they enter their reproductive lives. This ensures that the population will continue to expand for several decades.

86. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
This educational initiative is designed to help individuals understand the personal and social benefits of maintaining a small family size. However, it is not merely a substitute for clinical services or sex education. Instead, it is a broader interdisciplinary field that explores the relationship between population dynamics and sustainable development, aiming to foster responsible citizenship and informed decision-making regarding various demographic issues.

87. (A) An epidemic that causes widespread death.
Malthus categorized natural disasters and massive health crises as forces that increase the mortality rate to correct a population imbalance. An epidemic is a classic example of such a check, as it is an involuntary event that reduces the number of people to a level that can be more easily supported by the available food supply. These events represent the "misery" he predicted from overpopulation.

88. (C) They could import modern medicine, public health techniques, and insecticides.
Developing nations after the mid-twentieth century benefited from scientific breakthroughs already achieved in more industrialized countries. By adopting advanced vaccines, antibiotics, and chemical controls for disease-carrying insects, these nations were able to drastically lower their death rates almost overnight. This rapid medical progress occurred much faster than the gradual social changes needed to reduce birth rates,

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quality of life. By developing these informed attitudes, learners are better equipped to understand the complex relationship between demographic trends and the future sustainability of their own communities.

54. (B) The number of people in the 'economically productive' ages (15-64).
This demographic ratio compares the population that is generally considered non-working, such as children and the elderly, to those who are in the traditional labor force age range. It indicates the economic burden carried by the productive members of society. A high ratio suggests that each worker must support many non-workers, which can impact savings, investment, and the overall economic growth.

55. (D) It marked a transition from fluctuating growth to continuous increase.
This specific year is considered a turning point in the nation's demographic history. Prior to this date, the population size was unstable, often rising and falling due to severe famines and massive disease outbreaks. After this period, improvements in food distribution and basic health measures ensured that the population began to grow consistently every decade, leading to the massive expansion seen today.

56. (A) Genetic predisposition
Fertility rates are primarily shaped by social and cultural variables such as the age at which people marry, the status and education of women, and traditional religious or family values. While biology determines the potential to reproduce, the actual number of children born is governed by these societal norms and choices. Genetic factors do not typically function as broad socio-cultural determinants of population growth.

57. (C) Addressing the unmet needs for contraception and healthcare infrastructure.
The immediate goal of this policy was to ensure that individuals have access to the reproductive health services they already desire but cannot currently obtain. By improving the health system and providing a wider range of family planning options, the policy aims to meet these immediate needs. This serves as a foundation for achieving longer-term objectives like population stabilization and improved child survival.

58. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
These demographic concepts are central to different theoretical perspectives. Positive checks are a core part of the Malthusian theory. The concept of a population explosion is most associated with the second stage of the Demographic Transition. Human resources are key to development theories, while population education is a practical strategy used to implement and manage various population control measures and policies.

59. (D) Death rates fall while birth rates remain unsustainably high.
This situation occurs when a country makes significant progress in reducing mortality through medical and health improvements, but fails to see a corresponding decline in fertility. The resulting rapid population growth consumes all economic gains, making it difficult for the society to transition into the next stage of development. This creates a cycle where poverty persists despite advancements in health and survival.

60. (B) Fecundity is biological potential, while fertility is actual performance.
Demographers use these two terms to distinguish between capability and reality. The first refers to the physiological ability of a person or a couple to conceive and bear children. The second term measures the number of live births actually produced. While everyone in a certain age group may be fecund, their fertility depends on choices, social norms, and the use of family planning.

61. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In environments where child survival is uncertain, parents often choose to have larger families as a strategy to ensure that at least some children live to reach adulthood. This behavior provides a form of social and economic security for the parents in their old age. Therefore, reducing mortality rates is often a necessary precursor to achieving a voluntary decline in the birth rate.

62. (D) Thomas Malthus
This famous eighteenth-century economist proposed that human populations have a natural tendency to double at regular intervals if unchecked. In contrast, he argued that agricultural production could only increase

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9. (C) The incidence of disease and illness in a population.
In demographic and health studies, this term specifically identifies the frequency or prevalence of sickness and disability within a defined group. It provides essential data regarding the quality of life and the general health status of a population, helping researchers understand how often certain medical conditions occur and their impact on the overall productivity and well-being of the society.

10. (A) Around 238 million
At the start of the twentieth century, the first synchronous census recorded the population at approximately 238 million people. This period was characterized by high birth rates and high death rates due to frequent famines and widespread epidemics, resulting in a largely stagnant growth pattern before the demographic transitions of later decades began to significantly alter the population trajectory.

11. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Historical data confirms that India experienced distinct demographic phases. The period between 1921 and 1951 saw consistent but moderate growth. In contrast, the decade from 1911 to 1921 was unique for its negative growth due to health crises. Following 1951, a combination of stable births and falling deaths triggered a phase of rapid expansion known as the population explosion.

12. (B) A sharp decline in the death rate while the birth rate remained high.
The primary driver of rapid population expansion in India has been the successful reduction of mortality through improved public health and medical interventions. However, the birth rate did not decrease at the same pace, continuing to remain high due to socio-cultural factors and traditional norms. This significant gap between declining deaths and sustained births led to a massive population increase.

13. (C) Increased pressure on land and resources.
When a population grows rapidly, it necessitates a greater demand for finite natural assets. This trend often results in the fragmentation of agricultural holdings, depletion of groundwater, and loss of forest cover. The strain on physical resources can hinder economic development by diverting financial capital away from productive investments and toward the basic subsistence needs of the expanding population.

14. (D) The actual reproductive performance of a population.
In demography, this concept is distinguished from biological potential by focusing specifically on the number of live births produced by individuals or a group. It is a vital indicator for understanding population dynamics and future growth trends. By measuring actual births rather than the capacity to conceive, researchers can more accurately predict shifts in age structure and resource requirements.

15. (A) It results in a higher per capita availability of natural resources.
Rapid population growth typically diminishes the share of resources available to each individual, as the total supply of land, water, and minerals remains relatively fixed while the number of consumers increases. This trend places immense pressure on public services like education and healthcare, often leading to environmental degradation and a higher dependency ratio, rather than increasing the per capita resource wealth.

16. (B) Mortality
This demographic concept focuses on the occurrence and frequency of deaths within a specific population over a set period. It is measured through various rates, such as the crude death rate or infant mortality rate, and is a fundamental component of population change. Understanding these patterns is crucial for assessing public health, life expectancy, and the overall social development of a nation.

17. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The sequence of these events marks critical turning points in national demography. The year 1921 represents the great divide when population growth stabilized. The 1951 census followed independence, while the 1952 launch of the family planning program was a global first. Finally, the population officially reached one billion in 2000, illustrating the long-term trend of significant demographic expansion.

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summarized by the total fertility rate, which estimates average births per woman. Finally, age composition is analyzed through measures like the dependency ratio, which looks at the balance between different age groups.

72. (A) All of the above.
Fast population expansion places immense pressure on natural systems. It leads to the clearing of forests for agriculture and housing, resulting in habitat loss for many species. Additionally, the increased demand for industrial goods and transportation causes higher levels of air and water pollution. Over time, these activities deplete essential natural resources like groundwater and minerals, threatening the long-term sustainability of the environment.

73. (C) The birth rate and the death rate.
This demographic concept represents the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths in a population. During the demographic transition, this gap widens when the death rate falls quickly while the birth rate remains high, leading to rapid natural increase. The size of this gap determines the rate at which a population grows before eventually reaching a new state of stability.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A large population is not merely a collection of consumers; it also represents the human capital necessary for a nation's progress. When people are provided with high-quality healthcare, education, and professional skills, they become more productive and capable of driving technological innovation. This perspective emphasizes that investing in the quality of the population transforms it into a valuable asset for long-term economic development.

75. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
The demographic transition model follows a logical sequence. It starts with a stable population having high birth and death rates. As health improves, the death rate falls while births stay high, leading to rapid expansion. Later, the birth rate begins to decline, slowing the growth. Finally, the society reaches a low stationary stage where both rates are low and the population stabilizes once again.

76. (B) The practice of celibacy and postponement of marriage.
Malthus advocated for voluntary actions to limit population growth as an alternative to the misery caused by natural checks. He defined this specific preventive check as the decision to delay marriage until one could financially support a family, while remaining celibate in the meantime. He believed that such individual discipline was essential to prevent the catastrophic consequences of overpopulation and resource depletion.

77. (D) A constrictive population (declining population).
This specific shape of the age-sex pyramid reflects a demographic trend where birth rates have fallen significantly over several decades. The narrow base indicates fewer children are being born, while the bulging middle shows a larger aging population. This structure is typical of advanced societies where the total population may eventually begin to decrease because the number of deaths exceeds the number of births.

78. (D) The absolute increase in population has been declining every decade since 1951.
Although the percentage growth rate of India's population has begun to slow down in recent decades, the actual number of people added to the total population each decade continued to rise for a long time. This is due to the phenomenon of population momentum, where a large number of young people in their reproductive years ensures a high absolute number of births despite falling fertility.

79. (B) The number of people who are sick or have a disease in a population.
This demographic metric is used to quantify the prevalence of illness, injuries, or disabilities within a specific community. Unlike mortality, which counts deaths, this rate focuses on the health status of living individuals. It is an essential tool for public health officials to understand the burden of disease, plan for medical services, and evaluate the effectiveness of healthcare interventions and prevention programs.

80. (A) A people-centric approach promoting voluntary and informed choice.
The current national policy emphasizes that population goals are best achieved by empowering

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through the addition of more land or labor, which happens much more slowly. This fundamental disparity between the rates of growth for people and food forms the core of his demographic and economic warnings.

63. (A) A person moving from rural Bihar to urban Delhi for work.
This type of movement occurs when individuals relocate from one region to another within the boundaries of the same country. It is a major driver of urbanization and social change. Unlike international movement, it does not involve crossing national borders, and unlike a daily commute, it involves establishing a new permanent or semi-permanent residence in a different geographical area.

64. (B) The Development as the best contraceptive approach
This perspective suggests that improving the overall quality of life is the most effective way to reduce birth rates. When people have better access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, especially for women, they naturally tend to choose smaller families. This approach emphasizes that demographic stabilization is a consequence of social and economic progress rather than just the result of medical interventions.

65. (D) 1, 2, and 3
India's rapid demographic growth is the result of several interacting factors. Socially, the tradition of universal marriage and a cultural preference for male children encourage higher fertility. At the same time, significant improvements in medicine and public health have caused the death rate to drop much faster than birth rates have declined. Together, these social norms and health trends have driven the population expansion.

66. (A) High birth rates and high death rates, resulting in stable or slow growth.
In traditional, pre-industrial societies, birth rates are very high to compensate for the frequent loss of life due to disease, famine, and poor living conditions. Because both births and deaths occur at high levels, they largely cancel each other out, leading to a population that remains relatively small and grows only very slowly over long periods of time.

67. (C) 1,000 males
This demographic ratio is a standard measure used to describe the balance between the sexes in a population. By expressing the number of females relative to every one thousand males, researchers can easily identify gender imbalances. This metric is essential for detecting social issues such as gender discrimination, sex-selective practices, and their long-term impacts on marriage patterns and the overall social structure.

68. (D) Building more universities.
Direct methods of population control involve interventions that specifically target reproductive health and family size, such as providing contraception, legalizing abortion, or raising the minimum age for marriage. While expanding higher education is vital for general social and economic development and may indirectly influence fertility over time, it is not a policy specifically designed for the direct management of population growth rates.

69. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Even when a society reaches the fertility level required to replace itself, the total population will continue to increase for several decades. This happens because a youthful age structure means there are still many people entering their reproductive years. The sheer number of potential parents ensures that the total number of births will exceed the total number of deaths for a significant period.

70. (B) Showing distinct phases of slow, steady, and then rapid growth.
The demographic history of the nation is marked by clearly identifiable stages. The early part of the twentieth century saw very slow expansion due to high mortality. This was followed by a period of more consistent growth, which eventually accelerated into a massive population explosion after the middle of the century as health conditions improved dramatically, before finally beginning to slow recently.

71. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
These demographic terms represent different aspects of population analysis. Morbidity is measured by the incidence of specific diseases, while mortality is often tracked through the infant mortality rate. Fertility is commonly

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leading to a period of unprecedented population growth.

89. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Various social and health factors have different effects on demographic trends. Higher female literacy typically leads to lower fertility, while a low age at marriage and a strong cultural preference for sons tend to increase the number of births. Meanwhile, improvements in public health initiatives act to decrease the population growth rate by lowering the mortality rate, demonstrating how these variables interact.

90. (B) Investment in health and education can improve productivity and drive economic growth.
This economic perspective views people as a form of capital that becomes more valuable through development. By spending on high-quality healthcare and schooling, a nation enhances the skills and efficiency of its workforce. These improvements enable individuals to contribute more effectively to the economy, transforming a large population from a potential burden into a powerful engine for national prosperity and technological innovation.

91. (D) A large and experienced workforce.
A youthful population structure, characterized by a large percentage of children, typically lacks an experienced workforce because most members are not yet of working age. Instead, this demographic profile results in a high dependency ratio and places immediate pressure on the education and pediatric health systems. While it indicates a high potential for future growth, it does not provide a currently large, experienced labor pool.

92. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
As a society moves toward higher levels of development, the traditional incentives for having many children often disappear. Urban living and the rising cost of education make large families more expensive, while increased opportunities for women outside the home provide alternatives to traditional domestic roles. These socio-economic shifts lead individuals to voluntarily limit their family size, making economic progress a powerful indirect tool for population control.

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93. (C) Sex-selective abortion, female infanticide, and neglect of female children.
The deficit of women in certain populations is primarily caused by social prejudices that value male children over females. These biases lead to practices that prevent female births or result in higher mortality for girls due to lack of medical care and nutrition. This systematic discrimination distorts the natural sex ratio, leading to a significant and visible imbalance in the number of males and females.

94. (C) The promotion of family planning services through Primary Health Centres.
One of the most direct ways the government manages population growth is by providing reproductive health services and contraceptive options at the community level. By making these resources accessible through local health clinics, the state enables individuals to voluntarily plan their families. This clinical approach is a central component of national efforts to reduce fertility rates and achieve long-term population stabilization through informed choice.

95. (A) 3 only
The Malthusian theory is characterized by the belief that population grows geometrically while food supply only increases arithmetically. This leads to an inevitable gap where people exceed available resources. Contrary to some modern interpretations, Malthus did not support the use of artificial birth control, which he viewed as a vice; instead, he advocated for moral restraint and celibacy as the only acceptable preventive checks.

96. (B) A growth rate that remains high but has started to slow down.
Since the early 1980s, India has entered a demographic phase where the pace of population growth is finally beginning to decelerate. Although the total number of people continues to increase significantly due to the large base and youthful structure, the annual percentage rate of increase has dropped. This trend reflects the gradual impact of family planning programs, increasing urbanization, and rising literacy levels across the nation.

and employment opportunities for its large workforce.

115. (A) 1976
India announced its first comprehensive national policy on population in 1976. This milestone reflected the government's recognition that rapid growth was a major challenge to development. While family planning programs had existed since 1952, the 1976 policy was the first to formalize a broad set of demographic goals and strategies at the highest level of government, setting the stage for future population management efforts.

116. (B) A rapid fall in the death rate was not accompanied by a similar fall in the birth rate.
The massive increase in population was driven by an imbalance in the demographic transition. While medical advances and better nutrition led to a sharp reduction in mortality after independence, social and cultural factors kept birth rates high for a much longer time. This significant difference between the rates of births and deaths created the massive population growth that the country experienced throughout the twentieth century.

117. (D) Social Stratification
While fertility, mortality, and migration are the three fundamental processes that demographers study to understand population change, the hierarchical division of society into different classes or castes is a broader sociological concept. Although social status can influence demographic behavior, stratification itself is not a core process of population dynamics. Instead, demography focuses on the biological and geographic movements that determine the size and structure of a population.

118. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
When people are viewed as human capital, they are considered a vital resource for national progress. However, this perspective emphasizes that the value of this resource depends entirely on its quality. A population that is healthy, well-educated, and highly skilled is far more productive and capable of driving economic growth than one that lacks these essential attributes. Therefore, the quality of the people is extremely relevant.

119. (B) A holistic developmental approach.
Sustainable demographic goals are most effectively reached when population issues are integrated into broader social and economic plans. This strategy recognizes that improvements in education, healthcare, and women's empowerment are the most reliable ways to achieve long-term stability. Rather than relying on narrow targets or force, this approach seeks to improve the overall quality of life, which naturally leads to more sustainable and responsible population trends.

120. (A) High mortality from famines and the influenza epidemic.
The slight decrease in population during this decade was due to catastrophic mortality events. A series of severe food shortages combined with a global influenza pandemic caused millions of deaths, offsetting any natural increase from births. This period of extreme hardship was the last time the country saw a negative growth rate before improvements in health and food security led to continuous and rapid expansion.

121. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
These concepts highlight different perspectives on population. The Malthusian theory warns of growth exceeding food supply, while the Demographic Transition describes the historical shift in vital rates. Viewing population as a constraint focuses on the dilution of wealth, whereas the human resource perspective emphasizes the power of a healthy and skilled workforce. Together, these frameworks provide a comprehensive understanding of how population impacts development.

122. (B) An increase in polyandry and trafficking of women.
A significant deficit of females in a society creates profound social disruptions. When there are not enough women for marriage, it can lead to forced changes in traditional marriage customs and, more dangerously, the exploitation and trafficking of women to fill the gap. Such gender imbalances are often the result of deep-seated social biases and have long-lasting negative consequences for the stability and safety of the community.

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106. (C) A is true but R is false.
The relocation of people into or out of a territory is a major factor that determines its total population size. While births and deaths are the biological components of change, migration is the third essential process that can cause rapid shifts in a region's demographics. Therefore, the claim that a population only changes through natural increase is incorrect, as movement across boundaries is equally significant.

107. (D) The number of new cases of diabetes diagnosed in 2022.
This type of data specifically tracks the occurrence of illness and medical conditions within a population. While births, deaths, and migration are demographic processes that change population size, morbidity information focuses on the quality of health and the prevalence of disease. Identifying the number of people living with or newly diagnosed with a condition is essential for planning healthcare services and public health interventions.

108. (D) A significant decline in the birth rate.
This transition occurs when a society moves from a period of rapid expansion to one where growth begins to slow down. The primary driver is a fundamental shift in social and economic behavior, where people begin to choose smaller families. As the birth rate starts to fall toward the already low death rate, the demographic gap narrows, marking the start of a move toward stability.

109. (A) 2 only
A major limitation of this classical theory is that it failed to foresee how technological progress could increase the food supply faster than population growth. However, it is not a universal law, as many modern societies have reached low fertility without experiencing catastrophe. Additionally, the theorist considered late marriage to be a preventive check, not a positive one, as it involves voluntary action to reduce births.

110. (C) Increased pressure on social norms and institutions.
When a population grows too fast, it can strain traditional social structures and public systems. Schools, hospitals, and housing markets may become overwhelmed, leading to a decline in the quality of services. This rapid change can also challenge established cultural norms regarding family size and resource sharing, potentially creating social tension as the community struggles to adapt to the needs of a much larger number of people.

111. (C) Total Fertility Rate
The frequency of deaths in a population is determined by factors like socio-economic status, environmental safety, and the quality of public health initiatives. While the total fertility rate is a key measure of how many children are being born, it does not directly determine how long people live or why they die. Mortality is instead shaped by healthcare access, nutritional standards, and the presence of disease or hazardous conditions.

112. (A) Providing clinical services and contraceptives.
The focus of this educational field is on changing attitudes and increasing knowledge rather than the direct provision of medical procedures. Its primary objective is to help individuals understand the complex relationship between population trends and their own quality of life. By fostering a rational approach to demographic issues, it encourages responsible behavior and informed decision-making as a foundation for achieving broader social and development goals.

113. (A) Considers deaths for a specific age group only.
While the crude death rate provides a broad average for the entire population, the age-specific rate offers a much more detailed view by focusing on the mortality risk within a particular stage of life. This allows demographers to see patterns that might be hidden in the general data, such as high mortality among infants or the elderly, providing a more accurate assessment of health challenges.

114. (D) The proportion of the working-age population is large and the dependency ratio is low.
This economic benefit arises when a country undergoes a demographic transition that results in a bulge of productive adults. Because there are fewer children and elderly people to support relative to the number of workers, more resources can be used for investment and growth. However, realizing this potential requires that the government provides adequate education

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actual performance. While most people in their reproductive years possess this potential, their actual fertility is determined by many other factors, including social norms, individual choices, and the use of contraception. Therefore, one represents what is biologically possible, while the other represents what actually happens.

166. (B) A broader process of social and economic development.
The national approach to population is based on the idea that demographic issues cannot be solved in isolation. Instead, they are deeply linked to general improvements in society. By focusing on health, education, and the empowerment of women as part of a comprehensive development plan, the government aims to create an environment where individuals voluntarily choose smaller families as their overall quality of life and opportunities for progress improve.

167. (C) It increases the pressure on the government to provide employment and services.
When a population grows rapidly, the state faces an immediate and growing demand for basic necessities and public infrastructure. The government must find ways to create more jobs for an expanding labor force and provide essential services like schools, hospitals, and transportation for a larger number of people. This constant demand can strain national budgets and divert financial resources away from other long-term economic investments.

168. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
An age-sex pyramid is an essential visual tool for demographers to analyze the structure of a population. While it clearly shows the distribution of different age groups, a wide base actually indicates a high birth rate, as it represents a large number of young children. As birth rates fall, the base of the pyramid narrows, reflecting a smaller proportion of youth and a move toward a more stable or aging population.

169. (C) Improvements in public health, sanitation, and food supply.
The initial stage of the demographic transition is triggered by a significant reduction in the death rate. This happens because of better living conditions, such as more reliable food production and improved waste management, which drastically reduce the spread of infectious diseases. These public health advancements allow more people to survive to older ages, leading to a period of rapid population growth before social changes eventually cause birth rates to fall.

170. (D) The number of languages spoken in a country.
Mortality levels are influenced by factors that directly impact physical health and survival, such as the availability of clean water, nutritional standards, and the presence of disease. While linguistic diversity is a significant cultural characteristic, it has no direct biological or medical effect on the frequency of deaths in a population. Instead, life expectancy is determined by healthcare access, environmental safety, and the general standard of living.

171. (B) Fertility and mortality
Population change is driven by three fundamental demographic processes. Births and deaths are the biological factors that determine the natural increase or decrease of a population. Migration is the third key process, involving the geographic movement of people across boundaries. Together, these three variables determine the total size, growth rate, and distribution of people within any given region or country over a specific period of time.

172. (A) Vast regional, social, and economic disparities.
One of the biggest challenges for national demographic planning is the significant variation between different states and communities. Areas with high literacy and better health services often see lower birth rates, while more backward regions continue to experience rapid growth. These inequalities make it difficult to implement a single, uniform policy that is effective for the entire country, as each region faces its own unique socio-economic challenges.

173. (A) Population continues to grow for some time even after fertility falls.
This demographic phenomenon occurs because a large number of young people, born during a previous period of high fertility, are still entering their reproductive years. Even if they choose to have fewer children, the sheer number of parents ensures that the total number of births will exceed the total number of deaths for several decades.

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123. (C) The level of education, particularly of women.
Literacy is a powerful force that influences both birth and death rates. Educated women tend to have fewer children because they marry later and have more reproductive autonomy. Simultaneously, they are better informed about nutrition, sanitation, and medical care, which leads to lower mortality rates for themselves and their children. Thus, increasing education is one of the most effective ways to improve a nation's overall demographic health.

124. (D) The simultaneous presence of two or more medical conditions in a single patient.
In health and demographic research, this term describes individuals who are suffering from multiple diseases at the same time. This is a common situation among aging populations and can significantly complicate medical treatment and increase the risk of mortality. Understanding these patterns is essential for healthcare providers to develop effective management strategies for chronic illnesses and to assess the overall health burden on the medical system.

125. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The policy introduced in 2000 represented a major shift in strategy by moving away from rigid, state-mandated targets. It recognized that lasting population stabilization is best achieved through empowerment and informed consent. By focusing on the health needs of women and children and providing a wider range of contraceptive choices, the policy aimed to fulfill individuals' own reproductive goals, leading to a voluntary and sustainable demographic transition.

126. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Mortality risks vary significantly across different age groups. Typically, healthy young adults have the lowest risk of death. In contrast, infants in their first year of life and the elderly have much higher mortality rates due to their greater vulnerability to disease and physical decline. Children between one and four also face risks, but these are usually lower than those seen in the very first year of life.

127. (A) Spreading education and awareness about small family norms.
Indirect measures of population management focus on changing attitudes and social conditions rather than providing immediate medical procedures. By increasing literacy and awareness, the government helps people understand the benefits of smaller families, leading to a voluntary reduction in fertility over time. This approach is distinct from direct interventions like providing clinical services or contraceptives, which target the biological aspects of reproduction more immediately.

128. (C) Social and economic changes make large families less necessary and more costly.
In the third stage of the demographic transition, urbanization and the rising cost of education change the economic calculation for families. Children, who were once helpful workers on farms, become a financial responsibility in the city. Combined with greater female literacy and improved access to family planning, these factors lead individuals to choose to have fewer children, causing the overall birth rate to fall toward a new state of stability.

129. (C) 1 and 3 only
Fertility is influenced by a combination of health and social factors. When infant mortality is low, parents feel more confident that their children will survive, reducing the need for "replacement" births. On the other hand, cultural preferences for male children can drive families to continue having children until a son is born. Contrary to some assumptions, urbanization usually leads to lower fertility because of higher living costs and different social norms.

130. (D) The desire to have children and the use of contraception.
A fundamental flaw in Malthus's theory was his failure to separate the natural human drive for reproduction from the ability to control it through medical means. He believed that the only way to limit population was through total abstinence or natural catastrophe. He did not foresee how modern family planning would allow people to satisfy their personal desires for children while also effectively managing the size of the overall population.

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148. (B) Human actions to reduce the birth rate.
In the Malthusian framework, these checks represent voluntary decisions made by individuals to limit population growth before it reaches a point of crisis. These include moral restraint, the postponement of marriage, and celibacy. Unlike positive checks, which increase the death rate through natural catastrophe, these measures aim to lower the birth rate through human discipline and rational foresight to avoid the misery of overpopulation.

149. (D) 2045
The national policy announced at the start of the century set a long-term goal to reach a point where the population no longer increases in size. This target was originally set for the middle of the current century. Achieving this state of equilibrium is seen as essential for ensuring sustainable development and improving the quality of life for all citizens, allowing national resources to be used more effectively for long-term progress.

150. (A) 1, 2, 3
The transition from high to low vital rates occurred at different times across the globe. Western Europe was the first region to experience this shift during the Industrial Revolution. Most Asian countries, including India, followed later in the twentieth century. Many parts of Sub-Saharan Africa are currently in the early or middle stages of this transition, representing the most recent group to undergo these significant demographic changes.

151. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While this demographic model provides a useful generalized framework, it is not a rigid law that can predict the exact future for every country. It was developed based on the historical experience of early industrializing nations and may not account for the unique social or cultural factors that influence birth and death rates in other parts of the world today, where the pace of change can be very different.

152. (D) Crude death rate.
The number of births in a society is primarily determined by biological and social factors such as the prevalence of marriage, the use of contraception, and the incidence of voluntary birth spacing or abortion. While the death rate is a vital demographic indicator that affects the total size of the population, it does not directly control how many children are being born. Fertility is shaped by reproductive choices and health services.

153. (C) Human resources.
This optimistic perspective views a growing population as a potential engine for economic progress rather than a simple burden. It suggests that individuals, through their labor, creativity, and demand for goods, can stimulate industrial growth and technological innovation. From this viewpoint, a large population is an asset that can enhance a nation's power and prosperity, provided there is sufficient investment in the health and education of the people.

154. (B) A higher fertility rate, as parents have more children to ensure some survive.
In societies where many children die before reaching adulthood, families often choose to have more offspring as a form of insurance. This behavior is a rational response to high mortality, as parents want to ensure that at least a few children will live to support them in the future. As a result, reducing the death rate for infants is often a necessary first step toward lowering the overall birth rate.

155. (B) A high and stable birth rate and a rapidly falling death rate.
The period of extremely fast growth in India was caused by a major imbalance in the demographic transition. While improvements in public health and medicine led to a sharp and sudden decline in the death rate, social and cultural norms kept birth rates at their traditionally high levels. This widening gap between births and deaths resulted in a massive increase in the total population size during these thirty years.

156. (B) Help people make rational decisions regarding population issues.
The primary goal of this educational initiative is to empower individuals with knowledge about demographic trends and their impact on society. Rather than using force or focusing solely on medical procedures, it aims to foster an understanding of how personal choices regarding family size affect the environment, the economy,

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dangers during the reproductive process, often due to a lack of professional medical care and adequate health facilities.

140. (C) To integrate population issues with broader goals of health, education, and development.
The current national strategy recognizes that demographic stabilization cannot be achieved in isolation. It emphasizes that improving the status of women, expanding education, and providing better healthcare are the most effective and sustainable ways to manage population growth. By addressing these fundamental social and economic needs, the policy aims to create an environment where individuals voluntarily choose smaller families as their quality of life improves.

141. (D) The shift from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops.
This model explains how populations change as societies move from traditional, agrarian lifestyles to modern, industrial ones. Initially, both birth and death rates are high and stable. As medicine and nutrition improve, death rates fall, causing a population explosion. Eventually, social changes lead to a decline in birth rates as well, bringing the population to a new state of low, stable growth or equilibrium.

142. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a democratic society, population policies must be based on the principles of human rights and personal autonomy. Using force or coercion to control family size is not only unethical but also often leads to widespread public anger and the eventual failure of the policy. Sustainable change is only possible when people are empowered through education and access to services to make their own informed decisions regarding reproduction.

143. (B) The distribution of the population into different age and sex groups.
This demographic characteristic provides a snapshot of how many males and females are in each specific age category. It is a vital tool for planning, as it helps governments predict the future need for schools, jobs, and healthcare for the elderly. By understanding this structure, researchers can also assess the potential for future population growth and the current economic burden on the working-age population.

144. (A) The control of epidemics and communicable diseases.
A primary reason for the increase in life expectancy over the last several decades has been the successful fight against infectious illnesses. Through national immunization programs, better sanitation, and the use of modern medicines like antibiotics, the country has drastically reduced the number of deaths from once-deadly diseases like smallpox and malaria. These public health victories have been the main drivers of the significant decline in overall mortality rates.

145. (D) Incidence Rate
This specific measure is used to track the occurrence of new cases of disease or health conditions in a population over a set period. Unlike mortality rates that count deaths, this metric focuses on the level of sickness and disability, providing a clear picture of the ongoing health challenges within a community. It is an essential tool for public health officials to monitor disease outbreaks and evaluate prevention strategies.

146. (B) 2 and 3 only
Rapid demographic growth has complex impacts on a nation's economy and environment. It increases the demand for essential resources like water and land, often leading to scarcity and degradation. While it can expand the future labor force, it does not automatically lead to higher individual wealth. Instead, fast growth can dilute national income, making it more difficult to improve the per capita standard of living for all citizens.

147. (B) The birth rate equals the death rate, and the population size remains constant.
This term describes a population that has reached a state of demographic equilibrium. In this condition, the number of people added through births is exactly offset by the number of people lost through deaths, and there is no significant impact from migration. As a result, the total size of the population does not change over time, and its age structure remains relatively stable from one generation to the next.

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131. (A) Steady but definite population growth.
This thirty-year period in the nation's history saw a consistent increase in the number of people. Unlike the earlier years of stagnation, improvements in the management of famines and the control of major epidemics allowed more people to survive. While the growth was not yet explosive, it represented a significant change to a more stable and continuous upward trend in the country's total population size.

132. (C) Determination of the country's political system.
The age and sex distribution of a society has profound effects on the labor supply, the dependency ratio, and the future potential for growth. It also shapes the demand for services like schools for the young and healthcare for the elderly. However, the fundamental political structure of a nation is generally determined by historical, ideological, and constitutional factors rather than by the specific demographic profile of its people.

133. (D) The population growth rate has been accelerating continuously since 1921.
While the population of the country has grown significantly since the early twentieth century, the rate of growth has not been a single, constant acceleration. After a long period of rapid increase, the growth rate actually peaked and then began to show a definite decline after the 1981 census. This deceleration reflects the ongoing demographic transition as birth rates slowly fall in response to social and economic developments.

134. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
This field of study is not limited to adults but is designed for learners of all ages to help them understand demographic issues. Its goal is to provide a rational foundation for making decisions that affect both individual well-being and the broader society. By teaching about the impact of population on resources and development, it prepares people to be responsible citizens who can make informed choices about their future.

135. (C) Population optimist/Cornucopian
This perspective challenges the idea that population growth is inherently negative. It argues that more people mean more brainpower, leading to technological breakthroughs and more efficient use of resources. This view suggests that human ingenuity can solve the problems of overpopulation by creating new ways to produce food and energy, transforming a large population into a source of innovation and economic strength for the entire society.

136. (D) Age at marriage.
In many societies, the timing of marital unions is the most powerful and direct factor controlling the number of children born. When people marry earlier, they have a longer period of reproductive potential, which typically leads to higher fertility. While literacy and income are important social influences, they mostly affect the birth rate indirectly by changing attitudes or delaying the age at which individuals choose to start a family.

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137. (C) Universality of marriage and low age at marriage.
Traditional social norms that encourage everyone to marry and to do so at a young age significantly contribute to high birth rates. These practices ensure that most women spend almost their entire reproductive lives within a marital union, maximizing the time available for childbearing. This cultural pattern, combined with high infant mortality and a preference for sons, has historically kept the birth rate elevated in many regions.

138. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
These concepts highlight different aspects of population dynamics. Positive checks like famine increase mortality to balance population. Preventive checks such as moral restraint focus on reducing births voluntarily. The demographic dividend refers to the economic potential of a youthful workforce. Finally, replacement level fertility is the specific birth rate required for a population to exactly replace itself over time without growing or shrinking.

139. (D) Maternal Mortality Ratio
This health indicator specifically tracks the number of female deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth for every one hundred thousand live births. It is a critical measure of the quality of the healthcare system, particularly regarding prenatal and emergency obstetric services. A high value indicates that women face significant

and the overall quality of life. This awareness encourages responsible behavior and informed decision-making for a more sustainable future.

157. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
These demographic indicators are measured using different standardized units. The crude birth rate is calculated per thousand people in the general population, while the sex ratio compares the number of females to one thousand males. Infant mortality is expressed as deaths per thousand live births. In contrast, the maternal mortality ratio uses a larger base, measuring deaths per one hundred thousand live births to reflect its lower frequency.

158. (B) The literacy rate of the female population.
Social and cultural variables play a central role in determining how quickly a population grows. Among these, the level of education for women is one of the most powerful influences. Literate women are more likely to marry later, have better knowledge of reproductive health, and possess more autonomy in making decisions about their family size. These factors directly lead to lower fertility rates and a more manageable population growth trend.

159. (D) Demographic Transition Theory
This scientific model explains how a society's birth and death rates change as it progresses from a traditional agricultural base to a modern industrial one. It highlights that the shift to low, stable rates is a direct consequence of improvements in technology, medical care, and general living standards. By linking population patterns to the level of development, it provides a framework for understanding the long-term demographic evolution of different nations.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the Malthusian framework, these checks represent the harsh natural consequences that occur when a population outgrows its food supply. Events like famine, war, and disease increase the death rate to restore a balance with available resources. Because these processes involve widespread suffering and a tragic loss of life, they are considered "grim" forces that cause immense human misery while correcting the demographic imbalance caused by overpopulation.

161. (A) A high dependency ratio.
When a large portion of the population consists of children under the age of fifteen, it means there are many people who are not yet part of the productive workforce. These young individuals require significant investment in health and education, which must be provided by a relatively smaller group of working adults. This creates a heavy economic burden on the society, as each worker must support a greater number of non-productive members.

162. (B) Encouraging rural-to-urban migration.
Effective strategies for managing population growth include raising the marriage age, promoting family planning, and improving the status of women. These direct and indirect methods help to lower fertility rates over time. While the movement of people from the countryside to cities is a major social trend that often accompanies development, it is a change in population distribution rather than a policy designed specifically to control the overall growth rate.

163. (B) 2 and 3 only
The growth of the national population has not followed a perfectly consistent upward path. While it was negative during one decade early in the century, the growth rate reached its highest point and then began to fall after 1981, not continuously increase. Similarly, the absolute number of people added each decade has also started to show signs of decline recently, reflecting the impact of changing social norms and family planning programs across the country.

164. (A) Life expectancy at birth
This demographic measure provides a summary estimate of the overall health and mortality conditions in a society. It calculates the average number of years a person would live if the current death rates for each age group remained constant throughout their entire life. It is a vital indicator of social development, reflecting the quality of medical care, nutrition, and the general standard of living available within a nation.

165. (B) The physiological capacity to bear children.
Demographers use this term to describe the biological potential of a person or a couple to reproduce. It is a measure of capability, not

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97. (B) The availability and quality of food and nutrition.
The frequency of deaths in a population is fundamentally tied to the quality of basic subsistence. A reliable supply of nutritious food strengthens the immune system and reduces vulnerability to diseases, directly lowering the mortality rate. Other factors like medical infrastructure and sanitation also play a role, but the underlying nutritional status of the people remains a primary determinant of their overall survival and life expectancy.

98. (A) The dilution of per capita resources and capital.
This perspective focuses on the idea that rapid population expansion can hinder economic progress by spreading limited wealth over a larger number of people. When the population grows faster than the economy, the amount of capital, land, and infrastructure available to each individual decreases. This can result in lower standards of living and reduced savings, making it difficult for a nation to invest in future development.

99. (2, 3, 1) A
These demographic measures move from a broad overview to a more precise analysis. The crude birth rate looks at the entire population. The general fertility rate narrows the focus to women of reproductive age. Finally, the total fertility rate provides the most specific measure by estimating the average number of children a woman will have throughout her life based on current age-specific patterns.

100. (C) The strong preference for a male child.
In many traditional societies, cultural and economic factors create a desire for at least one or more sons. This bias often leads couples to continue having children until they achieve their desired number of male offspring. This behavior significantly increases the total number of births within a family, contributing to higher overall fertility rates and slowing down the process of population stabilization across the country.

101. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The age and sex distribution of a society is a dynamic characteristic that changes constantly over time. It is not fixed but is instead the direct result of historical patterns in births, deaths, and the movement of people. For example, a past period of high fertility will create a youthful population today, while a major health crisis will leave a visible gap in certain age groups.

102. (A) 2.1
The national policy set a target to reach a fertility level that allows the population to eventually stabilize. This specific value is known as replacement-level fertility, where each generation is replaced by an exactly equal number of individuals in the next. Achieving this rate is a critical milestone for long-term demographic balance, ensuring that the population size will eventually stop growing once the effects of momentum have passed.

103. (D) A rapid increase in per capita income.
Fast population growth often makes it harder for a country to increase its average individual wealth. This is because the total economic output must be shared among a much larger number of people. Instead of rising income, rapid growth is more likely to cause higher unemployment, strain public services like hospitals and schools, and lead to the faster depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation.

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104. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
Population pyramids use shape to represent different demographic stages. A broad base with concave sides reflects high growth and high mortality. A very broad base indicates even more rapid expansion. As a society stabilizes, the sides become nearly vertical, indicating a stationary population. Finally, a beehive-like shape with a narrowing base shows a declining birth rate and an aging, potentially shrinking population.

105. (C) Crude Birth Rate
This basic demographic metric provides a general measure of the number of births occurring within a specific population over a year. By expressing this as a ratio per one thousand people, it allows for easy comparisons between different regions or time periods. While it is less precise than measures that focus on women of childbearing age, it remains a vital indicator of overall population increase.

This built-in growth ensures that population size will not stabilize immediately.

174. (D) Preventive checks decrease the birth rate; positive checks increase the death rate.
Malthus described two ways that population growth is limited. The first type involves voluntary actions by humans, such as moral restraint or delaying marriage, which serve to reduce the number of births. The second type consists of involuntary natural events like famine and war that raise the number of deaths. Both mechanisms work to bring the population size back into balance with the available food supply and other natural resources.

175. (B) Provides a framework for linking population change to socio-economic development.
This theory is significant because it explains how shifts in birth and death rates are not random but are connected to the modernization of society. It describes the transition from high, unstable rates in agrarian communities to low, stable rates in industrial ones. By highlighting this relationship, the model helps researchers understand the impact of education, medical progress, and urbanization on a nation's long-term demographic evolution.

176. (C) Mortality: The incidence of death in a population.
Demography uses specific terms to describe the processes of population change. Mortality refers to the frequency of deaths, while fertility measures actual reproductive performance rather than just biological ability. Morbidity tracks the prevalence of disease and illness, and migration involves the relocation of people across boundaries to establish a new residence. Accurate definitions are essential for analyzing how these processes interact to shape the size and structure of a population.

177. (B) High population growth and low levels of economic development.
This term was historically used to describe a group of states that faced significant challenges in health, education, and infrastructure. Because of low literacy rates and poor healthcare, these regions experienced very high fertility rates and rapid population expansion, which in turn hindered their economic progress. Improving the socio-economic conditions in these specific areas has been a major focus of national development and population stabilization efforts.

178. (B) Having elements of compulsion and coercion.
The population strategy introduced in the mid-1970s became highly controversial due to its use of forced methods, such as mandatory medical procedures, to meet growth targets. These aggressive actions led to widespread public resentment and are widely considered a major mistake in demographic planning. Since then, national policies have shifted significantly toward a more voluntary and rights-based approach that emphasizes informed choice and comprehensive reproductive health care for all citizens.

179. (C) High female education and workforce participation.
When women have access to higher education and professional opportunities, they tend to marry later and choose to have fewer children. This shift in social and economic status empowers women to make more autonomous decisions about their reproductive lives. As a result, increasing the participation of women in the formal economy and higher schooling is one of the most effective and sustainable ways to lower the overall fertility rate in any society.

180. (C) A is true but R is false.
A large proportion of working-age individuals offers a unique opportunity for economic growth, known as the demographic dividend. However, this benefit is not guaranteed simply by the numbers. It can only be realized if the government makes significant investments in health, education, and job creation to ensure that this large workforce is healthy, skilled, and gainfully employed. Without these supportive policies, a youthful population can become an economic burden.

181. (A) A rapidly expanding population due to falling death rates.
In the early expanding stage of the demographic transition, improvements in food supply and basic medical care lead to a sharp decline in mortality. However, birth rates remain high because social attitudes toward large families take longer to change. This significant gap between declining deaths and sustained births results in very fast

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and emergency obstetric facilities. These gaps in medical support lead to preventable deaths during the reproductive process, reflecting a critical need for investment in maternal health services and the overall status of women.

230. (B) Use of contraceptives
Malthus advocated for individual self-discipline and voluntary actions to limit population growth as an alternative to the misery caused by natural disasters. He defined moral restraint as the decision to delay marriage while remaining celibate. Notably, he strongly opposed the use of medical or artificial methods of birth control, which he viewed as a vice. Therefore, his original theory of preventive checks relied entirely on moral character and natural abstinence.

231. (C) The crossing of a national boundary.
In population studies, the movement of people is categorized based on the political borders they cross. One type involves relocating within the same country, such as moving from a rural village to a city. The other type occurs when individuals leave their home country to settle in another nation. While both change the distribution of population, crossing a national border involves different legal rules and has different impacts on national demographic data.

232. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
The demographic transition follows a predictable order. It begins with high, unstable birth and death rates in traditional societies. The first change is a decline in mortality due to better health and nutrition, leading to rapid growth. Later, social and economic shifts cause the birth rate to fall as well. Finally, the society reachs a state of stability where both rates are low and the population size becomes relatively constant.

233. (D) A decentralized, participatory approach involving local governance bodies.
The current national policy recognizes that demographic goals are most effectively achieved when communities are involved in the process. It moves away from top-down, state-mandated targets and instead emphasizes the role of local leaders and self-government in planning and implementing health programs. By tailoring services to local needs and encouraging public participation, the policy aims to achieve population stabilization through a more democratic and responsive developmental strategy.

234. (C) A is true but R is false.
While it is true that the percentage rate of population growth in the country has been slowing down in recent decades, this is not because more people are dying. In fact, mortality rates have continued to decline. The deceleration is actually caused by a steady fall in the birth rate, as social changes and family planning efforts lead more people to choose smaller families, marking a positive stage in the national demographic transition.

235. (B) Developing an understanding of the relationship between population and sustainable development.
The core objective of this educational field is to help individuals see how demographic changes impact the environment and the future well-being of society. It aims to foster a rational attitude toward population issues by teaching about the connections between human numbers, resource use, and economic progress. By providing this broad perspective, it encourages responsible citizenship and informed decision-making that supports long-term national and global sustainability goals.

236. (B) Shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population is larger than the non-working-age share.
This economic potential arises when a country experiences a period where there are many productive adults and relatively few dependents. Because a larger proportion of the people are working and saving, the potential for accelerated growth and investment increases significantly. However, this "dividend" is not automatic and requires that the nation provides its large workforce with the health, education, and jobs necessary to be truly productive and successful.

237. (C) Europe
The original framework for the demographic transition was based on the historical changes observed in early industrializing Western nations. These countries were the first to move from high, unstable birth and death rates to the low, stable rates seen in modern societies today. While other

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can put immense pressure on a nation's resources and environmental sustainability.

190. (B) To achieve a population size and structure that is sustainable and conducive to a high quality of life.
The ultimate purpose of a national demographic strategy is to ensure that the number of people is in balance with the country's resources and economic capacity. By promoting a stable and healthy population, the state aims to enhance the well-being of all citizens, providing better opportunities for education, employment, and social progress. This balance is seen as essential for achieving long-term sustainable development and ensuring a high standard of living.

191. (A) Postponing marriage without indulgence in vice
Malthus advocated for specific voluntary actions that individuals could take to avoid the misery caused by overpopulation. He defined these preventive checks as choices to delay getting married and having children until one could financially support them, while remaining celibate. He believed that such individual discipline was a moral and rational way to manage population growth, contrasting it with the "positive checks" that increase the death rate through suffering.

192. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
India's demographic journey is divided into four distinct phases. The initial period from 1901 to 1921 was a stagnant phase with very little net growth. This was followed by thirty years of steady increase. The middle of the century saw a massive population explosion that lasted until 1981. Currently, the nation is in a phase where growth remains significant but is finally beginning to show a clear and consistent trend toward slowing down.

193. (B) Stage 2
The early expanding stage of the demographic transition is defined by a sharp and sudden reduction in mortality. This occurs because improvements in nutrition, sanitation, and basic medical care allow more people to survive to older ages. However, because social attitudes toward family size take longer to change, birth rates remain high, leading to a period of very rapid population growth that characterizes many societies during their early phase of development.

194. (C) Epidemiological Transition
This process describes the shift in the primary causes of death in a population as it develops and industrializes. Initially, most deaths are caused by infectious and communicable diseases like cholera or tuberculosis. As healthcare and living standards improve, these are replaced by chronic and non-communicable conditions like heart disease and cancer. This change is a key component of the broader demographic shift and reflects the increased life expectancy of a modern society.

195. (C) A large, skilled, and healthy population is a nation's greatest asset.
This perspective shifts the focus from people as purely consumers of resources to people as the primary source of national wealth and innovation. It suggests that individuals, when equipped with high-quality education and healthcare, become human capital that can drive economic productivity and social progress. From this viewpoint, a large population is not a burden but an opportunity for growth, provided the nation invests sufficiently in the development of its people.

196. (D) Their habits regarding diet, exercise, and smoking.
While public health infrastructure and genetics play important roles in determining mortality, individual behavioral choices are also critical factors. A person's lifestyle, including what they eat, how active they are, and whether they engage in harmful behaviors, significantly affects their risk of developing chronic diseases. These personal habits are major determinants of life expectancy and the overall health profile of a population, especially in more developed and urbanized societies.

197. (A) The rapid rate of population growth and its implications.
This educational initiative was developed in response to the massive demographic expansion that the country experienced in the twentieth century. The goal was to help citizens understand how fast growth affects the national economy, the environment, and their own standard of living.

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population growth, a phase often experienced by developing nations as they begin to modernize their infrastructure.

182. (C) Media campaigns on the benefits of a small family.
One strategy for managing population growth is to change public attitudes through communication and awareness. By using various media platforms to highlight how smaller families can improve the quality of life, the government encourages people to voluntarily choose lower fertility. This educational approach relies on providing information and promoting rational decision-making, rather than providing medical services or using financial incentives to influence individual reproductive choices directly.

183. (C) 2 and 3 only
Mortality levels are influenced by several critical factors, including the frequency of natural disasters and the nutritional health of the population. Advances in medical science also play a vital role by providing vaccines and treatments that significantly lower the death rate. Contrary to some assumptions, scientific progress has a massive impact on life expectancy, making it possible for modern societies to manage and prevent diseases that were once common causes of death.

184. (D) Constraint
This perspective suggests that very fast population expansion can hinder economic progress by diverting national wealth away from long-term productive investments. Instead of building factories or infrastructure, a large portion of capital must be spent on providing immediate basic services for new members of society. This can lead to a dilution of per capita resources and slower growth, making it more difficult to improve the overall standard of living for all citizens.

185. (D) Rapid and consistent increase.
The demographic situation in the early twentieth century was marked by high birth rates that were almost entirely offset by high death rates from frequent famines and major disease outbreaks. As a result, the population growth was very slow and unstable, sometimes even declining during periods of crisis. The phase of rapid and continuous expansion did not begin until after 1921, when improvements in health and food security stabilized mortality levels.

186. (B) The ratio of male to female births.
This demographic metric identifies the balance between boys and girls at the time they are born. While the natural ratio is typically around one hundred and five males for every one hundred females, this balance can be distorted by social practices such as sex selection. Monitoring this ratio is essential for identifying gender discrimination and predicting future social problems that may arise from a significant imbalance between the sexes in a population.

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187. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The Malthusian theory is famously pessimistic, as it predicts that population will always tend to outgrow the food supply, leading to inevitable misery and catastrophe. It did not anticipate the power of human ingenuity and technology to drastically increase agricultural production. Instead of a future of abundance, the theorist warned that without individual moral discipline or harsh natural checks, society would remain trapped in a cycle of poverty and resource shortages.

188. (B) An increased strain on pension systems and geriatric healthcare.
While a youthful population structure indicates a high potential for future growth, a large proportion of young children also places an immediate burden on the working population to support them. In the long term, as these generations age, it can lead to significant challenges for social security and medical services for the elderly. This shift highlights how changes in age composition require different types of social investment over time.

189. (B) A very rapid increase in the size of a population.
This term describes a situation where the number of people in a region grows at an exceptionally fast pace over a relatively short period. It typically occurs during the second stage of the demographic transition, when mortality rates fall sharply while birth rates remain high. This rapid expansion creates significant challenges for providing food, housing, and public services, and

development and population trends, even if the exact pace of change varies between different cultures.

206. (A) A higher birth rate is a direct cause of a higher mortality rate.
Mortality levels are determined by factors such as nutrition, sanitation, healthcare access, and education levels. While a very high birth rate can place a strain on maternal health and family resources, it is not a direct biological cause of a higher number of deaths. Instead, death rates are primarily influenced by the quality of life, the prevalence of disease, and the effectiveness of medical interventions in preventing and treating illnesses.

207. (B) Investing in the health, education, and employment of its young population.
A large proportion of productive adults can drive economic growth, but this benefit is not automatic. To successfully reap the demographic dividend, a nation must ensure that its workforce is healthy, well-educated, and has access to productive job opportunities. Without these investments in human capital, a youthful population structure can lead to high unemployment and social instability, rather than serving as a catalyst for national prosperity and progress.

208. (C) Making contraceptives easily available.
Direct methods of managing population growth involve interventions that specifically target reproductive health and the ability of individuals to plan their families. Providing easy access to various contraceptive options is a primary example of such a measure. These services empower people to voluntarily control the number and timing of their children, which is a central goal of national population policies aiming for long-term demographic stabilization through informed and voluntary choice.

209. (D) The death rate fell sharply while the birth rate remained high.
This period in the nation's history was characterized by an unprecedented demographic imbalance. Major advancements in medical science, public health initiatives, and better management of food supplies led to a significant and sudden decline in the death rate. However, social attitudes and cultural traditions kept the birth rate at its high level for much longer. This widening gap between births and deaths resulted in the rapid population expansion known as an explosion.

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210. (A) It suggests that poverty and misery are inevitable outcomes of population growth.
This classical theory is considered gloomy because it predicts a future where human populations constantly outgrow their resources. According to this view, unless people use extreme self-discipline to limit births, the only other way to balance population is through tragic events like famine, war, and disease. It presents a grim outlook where human suffering is a natural and unavoidable consequence of the basic biological drive to reproduce faster than food can be produced.

211. (C) The average altitude of the region.
Social and cultural factors such as religious beliefs, the status of women, and the structure of family systems are key determinants that shape reproductive choices and fertility rates. These human-centered variables influence individual attitudes toward family size and the use of family planning. In contrast, physical geographic features like the height of the land above sea level do not function as social or cultural drivers that directly impact the birth rate of a population.

212. (B) The rate of illness or disease in a population.
This demographic and health metric provides data on the prevalence and incidence of sickness, injuries, or disabilities within a specific community. It is an essential indicator of the general well-being and quality of life of the people. By monitoring these rates, public health officials can identify major health threats, plan for necessary medical services, and evaluate the effectiveness of policies designed to improve the physical health and productivity of the entire population.

213. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The national policy announced in 2000 marked a major strategic change by moving away from rigid, state-defined growth targets. Instead, it adopted an approach that respects personal autonomy and prioritizes the health needs of the people. By focusing on empowering women and providing a wide range of reproductive

choices, the policy seeks to achieve population stabilization through voluntary decisions and improved access to comprehensive health and education services for all.

214. (B) It can lead to social problems such as difficulty in finding marriage partners for men.
A significant deficit of women in a population creates profound disruptions in traditional social structures. When there is a large number of men who cannot find partners, it can lead to increased social tension, changes in marriage customs, and a higher risk of crimes against women. Such gender imbalances are often the result of deep-seated social biases and can have long-lasting negative effects on the stability and well-being of the entire community.

215. (B) Stage 2
This specific phase of the demographic transition is marked by the largest difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. During this stage, mortality rates plummet due to improvements in nutrition and health, while birth rates continue to stay high because of traditional social norms. This widening gap creates the fastest rate of natural increase, leading to a period of rapid population expansion that characterizes societies undergoing early modernization.

216. (B) Population as a human resource.
This viewpoint focuses on the positive potential of a large population, treating people as a valuable asset for development. It suggests that individuals, through their labor, creativity, and demand for services, can drive economic growth and stimulate technological innovation. From this perspective, a growing population provides a larger base of human capital that, if healthy and skilled, can significantly enhance a nation's productive capacity and long-term prosperity.

217. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The matching items link critical years in the nation's demographic history with major events. The year 1921 is the Great Divide, while 1952 saw the world's first national family planning program. Later, comprehensive policies were announced in 1976 and 2000, marking shifts in the state's strategy for managing population. These milestones trace the evolution of the country's efforts to balance demographic growth with social and economic development.

218. (A) Increased strain on existing social services like health and education.
When a developing nation experiences very fast population growth, its public systems often struggle to keep up with the rising demand. The government must provide more schools, hospitals, and housing for a larger number of people, which can exhaust limited financial resources. This constant pressure can lower the quality of services and divert capital away from other long-term investments needed to improve the per capita standard of living.

219. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The distribution of people by age is a key factor in predicting how a population will change over time. A society with a large number of young people has a built-in momentum for future growth, because as these children grow up and start having families of their own, they will naturally produce a high absolute number of births. This ensures that the population will continue to expand for several decades, regardless of future fertility choices.

220. (C) The nutritional status of mothers and the quality of pediatric healthcare services.
The frequency of deaths among children in their first year is a sensitive indicator of a society's health environment. It reflects the quality of prenatal care, the availability of professional birth attendance, and the effectiveness of immunization and nutrition programs. A lower rate typically signifies that a nation has made significant progress in providing essential health services and improving the overall living conditions for its most vulnerable members.

221. (A) Malthus proposed recurring cycles of crisis, whereas transition theory describes a shift to a new equilibrium.
These two demographic frameworks offer very different views of the future. The older theory warns of a constant trap where growth leads to inevitable catastrophe, resulting in a cyclical pattern of misery. In contrast, the more modern model describes a linear progression where societies eventually move to a new state

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of stability with both low birth and death rates. This reflects a shift from a pessimistic outlook to one that sees demographic balance as a result of development.

222. (A) High levels of literacy and female empowerment.
In societies where women have better access to education and more autonomy in decision-making, birth rates are consistently lower. Educated women tend to marry at an older age and have greater knowledge of family planning options. Conversely, factors like early marriage, traditional social beliefs favoring large families, and high infant mortality rates all tend to drive birth rates upward by encouraging more childbearing over a longer period of reproductive life.

223. (D) To improve the quality of life and achieve population stabilization.
The primary mission of the current national demographic policy is to ensure that the number of people is in harmony with the country's resources and developmental goals. By focusing on health, education, and individual empowerment, the policy aims to create a more prosperous society where population growth eventually stops. This holistic approach seeks to balance demographic needs with the overall well-being and social progress of all citizens for a sustainable future.

224. (C) Birth Rate
Several social and economic shifts lead individuals to voluntarily choose smaller families. As people move to cities and the cost of raising and educating children increases, the traditional incentives for having many children disappear. Greater access to reproductive health services further empowers people to effectively manage their family size. Together, these factors drive the significant decline in the number of births that occurs during the later stages of the demographic transition.

225. (D) A decline in the death rate due to better control over famines and epidemics.
Before the early 1920s, the population grew very slowly because high birth rates were cancelled out by frequent and massive losses of life. After this point, the government began to improve food distribution and public health measures, which significantly reduced the frequency and impact of famines and major disease outbreaks. This stabilization of mortality allowed the natural increase from births to lead to a steady and continuous growth in the total population.

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226. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
This educational field is not just about facts and figures; it also promotes a specific set of social values. It aims to develop a rational understanding of demographic issues while encouraging principles like gender equality and the importance of responsible parenting. By fostering these attitudes, the program helps individuals make choices that support both their own well-being and the broader goals of achieving a balanced and sustainable population for society.

227. (A) Population as human capital.
This perspective emphasizes that a population is a vital productive asset for any nation. It suggests that individuals, through their labor and creativity, create the wealth that drives development. By investing in the quality of the people through health and education, a country can enhance their productivity and innovation. From this viewpoint, a large population is an opportunity to build a powerful engine for economic growth and social progress.

228. (D) The proportion of the population that constitutes the labor force.
The distribution of people by age directly determines the size of the productive workforce available to the economy. A population with a high percentage of working-age adults can support more economic growth, while one with many children or elderly individuals has a higher dependency ratio. This age structure is a vital factor for economic planning, as it influences the total productive capacity and the future growth potential of the entire nation.

229. (A) Inadequate healthcare for pregnant women and during childbirth.
This specific mortality measure is a powerful indicator of the failure of the reproductive health system. A high rate signifies that women do not have sufficient access to essential services like prenatal care, skilled attendance during delivery,

By providing this knowledge, the state aims to encourage more responsible and informed decisions regarding family size and reproductive health, supporting long-term goals for a more stable and sustainable population.

198. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In many traditional cultures, social and economic factors create a strong preference for having sons. This bias can lead couples to continue having children until they have reached their desired number of male offspring, which significantly increases the total fertility rate of the family. These socio-cultural values are a major influence on demographic patterns and must be addressed to achieve long-term population stabilization through changes in social attitudes and gender equality.

199. (C) Exponential or unrestricted growth.
This graphic representation shows a population that is growing at an ever-increasing rate. In this situation, the number of individuals doubles at regular intervals, leading to a sharp, vertical rise in the total population size over time. This pattern typically occurs when resources are abundant and there are no environmental or social constraints to limit reproduction, reflecting the "unbalanced" growth described in early demographic and biological theories of population expansion.

200. (A) Regulations on international trade tariffs.
A comprehensive national strategy for managing population focuses on variables that directly impact human reproduction and well-being. This includes providing family planning services, improving maternal and child health, and promoting education as a way to influence demographic behavior. While trade tariffs are a vital part of a country's economic policy, they are not a primary tool for managing the birth rates, death rates, or the age and sex structure of the population.

201. (B) Population has a tendency to increase faster than the means of subsistence.
This fundamental demographic principle was proposed to highlight the potential for crisis when human numbers exceed available resources. The theorist argued that while food production can only grow through the addition of more land and labor, human populations can double rapidly if not limited by some check. This inherent difference in growth rates leads to an inevitable gap between the number of people and the amount of food available to support them.

202. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The current distribution of a society by age and sex is a direct reflection of its past levels of fertility, mortality, and migration. At the same time, this structure determines how the population will grow in the future. For instance, a population with many young people has a built-in momentum for future increase, regardless of future choices. Understanding this reciprocal relationship is essential for accurate demographic forecasting and social planning.

203. (D) The average number of children born to a woman experiencing current age-specific rates.
This specific measure of fertility provides an estimate of the lifetime reproductive performance of a woman in a given population. By combining the birth rates for each age group, demographers can calculate a single number that reflects the overall level of childbearing. It is a more accurate tool for predicting future population growth than the crude birth rate because it focuses specifically on women during their reproductive years.

204. (C) A steep fall in the mortality rate.
The massive population expansion after the mid-twentieth century was primarily driven by major successes in health and medicine. National programs to control epidemics, improve sanitation, and provide basic healthcare drastically reduced the death rate across all age groups. Because the birth rate did not fall at the same time, this significant decline in deaths created a large surplus of births over deaths, leading to the rapid growth of the country's total population.

205. (B) 1 and 3 only
This demographic model suggests a general path that all societies are expected to follow, moving from high to low vital rates as they modernize. However, it was originally developed based on the history of European nations and may not perfectly predict the timing of these changes for other regions. Its value lies in providing a framework for understanding the link between

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regions are now following a similar general path, their specific transitions often occur at a different pace and under different technological and social conditions than those seen in the European model.

238. (A) 1 and 2 only
India's demographic history has clear milestones, such as the Great Divide in 1921 and the subsequent population explosion that lasted until the early 1980s. Contrary to some assumptions, the growth rate has not been increasing since 1981; instead, it has begun to show a definite and consistent declining trend. This deceleration reflects the impact of several decades of national family planning efforts and significant shifts in social and economic behavior across the country.

239. (D) An increase in crimes against women.
A significant deficit of females in a population creates profound social instability. When there is a large number of men who cannot find marriage partners, it can lead to forced changes in social customs and a higher risk of exploitation and violence directed at women. These imbalances are often the result of deep-seated gender discrimination and have long-lasting negative consequences for the safety, health, and overall social harmony of the entire community.

240. (B) Changes in social structure and contraception
Critics of the Malthusian theory argue that it overlooked how social evolution and medical science could influence demographic trends. The theorist did not anticipate that industrialization and urbanization would lead people to voluntarily choose smaller families, nor did he foresee the widespread use of birth control methods. These modern developments have allowed societies to control their population growth without having to rely on the "grim" natural checks like famine and war.

241. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
These demographic indicators each measure a different core process. Fertility focuses on reproductive performance, while mortality tracks the frequency of deaths. Morbidity is used to assess the level of sickness and disease within a community. Finally, migration deals with the geographic movement of people across boundaries. Together, these four variables provide a complete picture of how a population's size, health, and distribution change over time in response to social and economic factors.

242. (A) Contraceptive
This perspective suggests that the most effective way to lower birth rates is through general social and economic progress. As people gain better access to education, healthcare, and job opportunities, their attitudes toward family size naturally change. Higher living standards and increased opportunities for women lead individuals to voluntarily choose smaller families. This approach emphasizes that demographic stabilization is a consequence of development, making progress the most reliable tool for controlling population growth.

243. (C) Dilute the benefits of development by increasing the denominator (population).
This viewpoint argues that very fast demographic growth can hinder national progress by spreading limited wealth over a larger number of people. Even if the total economy grows, the gains are shared by so many new members that the per capita improvement remains small. This can result in slower improvements in the standard of living and reduced savings, as a large portion of national income must be spent on basic necessities.

244. (D) Stage 2 or early Stage 3
Many modern developing nations are currently experiencing the fastest growth in their history. They have successfully lowered their death rates through medical advancements, but their birth rates have only recently begun to fall or remain high due to traditional social norms. This creates a wide gap between births and deaths, leading to a period of rapid population expansion that characterizes the middle phases of the broader demographic transition model for these societies.

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245. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The frequency of deaths among children under one year old is a vital measure of a society's health status. A high rate is often a direct result of poor maternal nutrition, inadequate sanitation, and limited access to professional healthcare services. By tracking this metric, public health officials can identify significant gaps in the medical system and evaluate the overall effectiveness of policies

designed to improve the well-being of the most vulnerable citizens.

246. (B) Positive checks increase the death rate, while preventive checks decrease the birth rate.
Malthus distinguished between two ways that a population is kept in balance with its resources. One type involves natural or involuntary events like famine and war that raise mortality. The other type consists of voluntary human decisions, such as delaying marriage or moral restraint, that lower the number of births. Both processes serve to correct a demographic imbalance, but they do so through very different mechanisms—one by increasing loss and the other by reducing gain.

247. (D) The level of public health infrastructure.
The mortality rate of a population is primarily determined by factors that directly impact physical survival and medical care. The quality of hospitals, sanitation systems, and waste management are critical for preventing and treating diseases. While education and fertility are important demographic variables, they do not have the same direct biological effect on death rates as the underlying medical and social systems that protect individuals from sickness and environmental hazards.

248. (A) A critical awareness of population issues and their consequences.
The primary goal of this educational initiative is to help students understand the complex relationship between demographic trends and the quality of life. By teaching about the impact of population on resources, the environment, and the economy, it fosters a rational attitude toward these challenges. This awareness prepares individuals to make informed and responsible decisions regarding their own reproductive behavior and to understand its broader effect on the community and national development.

249. (C) Growth of unemployment and underemployment.
Rapid population growth often creates a challenge for the economy to provide enough jobs for the expanding workforce. When the number of new workers exceeds the rate of job creation, it leads to higher levels of unemployment and low-quality work. This strain on the labor market is a major economic consequence of fast growth, as it can hinder poverty reduction and slow down the overall pace of national economic and social development.

250. (D) Compulsory sterilization for couples with more than two children.
The national policy announced in 2000 is built on the principles of informed choice and voluntary participation. It specifically rejects any form of coercion or state-mandated targets for limiting family size. Instead, it focuses on improving maternal and child health and providing a wide range of contraceptive options to meet the unmet needs of the people. This rights-based approach aims to achieve stabilization through empowerment rather than through forced medical procedures or legal penalties.

251. (C) A declining population with low birth rates.
This specific shape of the age-sex pyramid reflects a society where the number of births has been falling for a significant period. The narrow base indicates that there are fewer children in the latest generations, while the broader middle sections represent older age groups born during periods of higher fertility. This structure is common in advanced nations that are approaching or experiencing a total decrease in their population size because of low fertility levels.

252. (B) geometric
According to this classical demographic theory, human populations have a natural tendency to double at regular intervals if they are not limited by any checks. This type of rapid increase means that the numbers grow much faster over time compared to resources like food, which can only grow through a slower, linear process. This fundamental difference between the growth of people and their subsistence forms the core of the theorist's warning about the danger of overpopulation.

253. (C) Steady growth
This thirty-year period in India's history was marked by a consistent and definite increase in the population size. Unlike the earlier years of stagnation and instability, improvements in food distribution and the management of health crises allowed more people to survive. While the growth was not yet as rapid as the "explosion" that would occur later in the century, it represented a

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clear shift toward a more stable and continuous upward demographic trend for the nation.

254. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Cultural and social variables, such as the position of women in society, are powerful determinants of birth rates. When women gain access to higher education and professional opportunities, they tend to marry at an older age and possess greater autonomy in making reproductive choices. This empowerment directly leads to smaller family sizes and lower fertility levels, illustrating how social progress for women is a key driver for successful demographic stabilization and development.

255. (A) Births, deaths, and migration.
Population change is the result of three fundamental demographic processes. The natural increase or decrease of a population is determined by the biological factors of fertility and mortality. The third process is the geographic movement of people into or out of a region, known as migration. Together, these three variables determine the total size, growth rate, and distribution of a population over time, and they are the primary focus of demographic study and planning.

256. (B) Preference for sons.
Traditional social values that strongly favor male children are a significant driver of higher fertility rates in many communities. This bias often leads couples to continue having children until they achieve their desired number of sons, which increases the total number of births in a family. Addressing these socio-cultural attitudes is a critical part of population policies aiming to achieve long-term demographic balance through changes in gender perception and improved social status for women.

257. (D) 1, 2, and 3
India has used a combination of strategies to manage its population growth. These include direct measures like raising the legal age of marriage and providing incentives for smaller families. Additionally, indirect methods such as using the media to create awareness about the benefits of family planning have played a key role. Together, these efforts aim to lower the fertility rate through a mix of legal, financial, and educational interventions across the country.

258. (A) Asset, if the population is healthy, educated, and skilled.
This perspective treats individuals as human capital that can drive national progress. It suggests that a large population is not a burden but an opportunity, provided the state invests in its people. By ensuring high-quality healthcare and education, a nation can transform its citizens into a productive and innovative workforce. From this viewpoint, the quality of the population is far more important for development than its mere quantity or size.

259. (B) Its over-emphasis on coercive methods during certain periods.
A major controversy in the history of national population management was the use of forced strategies, such as mandatory sterilization, to reach demographic goals. These aggressive actions led to massive public resistance and significant human rights concerns. Modern policies have since moved away from this approach, emphasizing that sustainable and successful population stabilization can only be achieved through voluntary participation, informed choice, and a broader focus on social and health development for all.

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260. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
This demographic theory assumes that all societies follow a similar path from high to low vital rates as they modernize and industrialize. However, it often struggles to explain cases where countries have successfully lowered their fertility rates without reaching high levels of economic progress. Instead, these shifts are often driven by strong state-sponsored health and education programs, demonstrating that social interventions can sometimes achieve demographic changes faster than general economic growth alone.

261. (C) Morbidity
This term is used in demography and public health to describe the prevalence and frequency of sickness, disability, and chronic conditions within a population. It focuses on the health status of living individuals rather than mortality. Monitoring these rates is essential for governments to understand the burden of

(B) Population growth, sex ratio, and related welfare programmes.
(C) The history of ancient settlements in the region.
(D) The political affiliations of the population.

18. What is the lowest administrative unit of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Zila Panchayat
(C) Janpad Panchayat
(D) Gram Sabha

19. Which of the following is a direct consequence of the decentralization of authority to Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Increased control of the state government over local projects.
(B) Reduced financial autonomy for villages in the rural regions.
(C) Greater local participation in planning and development works.
(D) The elimination of the role of the District Collector office.

20. Match List I with List II regarding aspects of tribal life in Madhya Pradesh.
List I (Term):
P. Ghotul,
Q. Pithora,
R. Bhagoria,
S. Karma
List II (Description):
1. Ritualistic wall painting,
2. Harvest dance,
3. Youth dormitory,
4. Tribal festival and fair
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

21. Identify the correct statement about the social organization of tribes in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) All tribes in Madhya Pradesh follow a matriarchal system.
(B) The concept of a village council or Panchayat is absent in tribal societies.
(C) Kinship and clan lineage are central to social structure and marriage rules.
(D) Tribal society is highly individualistic with weak community bonds.

22. The term 'Women Empowerment' in the context of Madhya Pradesh's social scenario implies:
(A) Providing non-conditional financial aid to all women regardless of need.
(B) Enhancing women's ability to make strategic life choices and access opportunities.
(C) Reserving all available public and private sector government jobs for women.
(D) Forcing women to abandon traditional household roles for industrial work.

23. Which of the following would be considered a 'service' under the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010?
(A) A political promise made during an election.
(B) A request for a change in national policy.
(C) A personal favour from a government official.
(D) Issuance of a birth certificate within a specified time.

24. A key objective of Programmes of Nutrition and Health in Madhya Pradesh is to combat:
(A) Malnutrition and infant mortality
(B) High literacy rates
(C) Rapid urbanization
(D) Decline in agricultural output

25. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh has been a persistent area of concern for policymakers.
Reason (R): Social and cultural factors, including son preference, have historically contributed to an adverse sex ratio in the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. The participation of women in Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh is statutorily ensured through:
(A) Reservation of seats and leadership positions.

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while birth rates remained traditionally high. This widening demographic gap created a period of very rapid natural increase, transforming the nation's size and posing significant challenges for national development, resource management, and social infrastructure.

270. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many critics find the Malthusian outlook overly gloomy because it failed to account for the impact of modern technology and social evolution. The theorist did not foresee how innovations in farming would drastically increase food production or how family planning would allow individuals to voluntarily control their reproduction. These developments have allowed modern societies to avoid the catastrophic natural checks he predicted, illustrating the limitations of his original eighteenth-century demographic and economic assumptions.

271. (B) The National Population Policy of 2000 integrates family welfare with a broader approach to health and education.
The current national strategy recognizes that demographic goals cannot be achieved through narrow medical targets alone. Instead, it links population stabilization to general social progress, emphasizing the importance of maternal health, child survival, and women's empowerment. By addressing these fundamental developmental needs and promoting informed, voluntary choice, the policy aims to achieve a sustainable demographic balance that improves the overall quality of life for all citizens throughout the nation.

272. (B) The prevalence and effectiveness of contraceptive use.
In demographic studies, the ability of individuals to voluntarily control the number and timing of their children is considered a primary and direct determinant of the birth rate. When people have easy access to effective family planning methods, the overall fertility of a society can decline significantly. This factor, combined with social changes like later marriage and higher female literacy, is a key driver for reaching a stable and manageable population growth trend.

273. (D) A decline in the mortality rate.
The process of demographic change is almost always triggered by improvements in living conditions and medical care that allow more people to survive. This initial reduction in deaths, while birth rates remain traditionally high, creates a period of rapid natural increase. This first shift is the defining feature of the transition's early stage, setting the society on a path toward future social and economic changes that will eventually lead to lower birth rates.

274. (B) Increased pressure on existing infrastructure.
When a population grows rapidly, it places an immediate and growing demand on public systems such as schools, hospitals, housing, and transportation. The government must find ways to expand these services to accommodate more people, which can strain national budgets and lower the quality of care for each individual. This increased demand for infrastructure is one of the most visible and direct consequences of demographic growth on a country's social and economic development.

275. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Social and cultural variables are powerful forces that determine demographic trends. Traditional norms like universal marriage at a young age and a strong preference for male offspring both act to increase birth rates in a society. In contrast, higher levels of female literacy are globally recognized as a key driver for lower fertility, as educated women have more autonomy and reproductive knowledge. Together, these social factors shape the population growth trajectory of any nation.

276. (B) 2.1
This specific fertility rate represents the average number of children each woman must have for a population to exactly replace itself over time without growing or shrinking. The value is set slightly above two to account for the fact that some children may not survive to reach their own reproductive years. Reaching this "replacement level" is a major milestone for any country's demographic transition, as it ensures long-term population stability once the effects of momentum have passed.

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277. (B) Population is forced to return to subsistence levels by positive checks like famine and war.
This term describes the catastrophic situation predicted in the Malthusian theory when a population outgrows its food supply. When the number of people exceeds the environment's ability to support them, natural forces like famine, disease, or conflict occur to drastically reduce the population. This involuntary and painful "check" restores the balance between human numbers and available resources, but it does so through immense suffering and widespread loss of life across the society.

278. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
While the geographic movement of people can cause significant changes in the size and structure of a specific region or country, it does not change the total number of people on the planet. Instead, migration acts to redistribute the existing population between different areas or across national boundaries. It is one of the three core demographic processes, alongside fertility and mortality, that determine how people are spread across the earth at any given time.

279. (C) Increased spending on pensions and geriatric healthcare.
When a society has a high proportion of older citizens, it faces a growing demand for specialized social and medical services. The state must invest more in pension systems to provide income security and expand healthcare facilities to address the chronic medical needs of the elderly. This shift in age composition increases the economic burden on the working population and requires significant changes in public policy to ensure the well-being and safety of the aging generation.

280. (A) Visually represent the age and sex structure of a population.
This demographic tool provides a clear snapshot of the distribution of males and females across different age categories in a society. By looking at the shape of the pyramid, researchers can instantly identify key trends such as high birth rates, changes in life expectancy, or the potential for future population growth. It is an essential instrument for social and economic planning, helping governments predict future needs for schools, jobs, and services for the elderly.

281. (A) 1981
After several decades of exceptionally fast growth, the country's population increase finally began to show a clear and consistent declining trend after the early 1980s. While the total population continues to expand significantly, the percentage rate of this growth has been falling. This shift reflects the ongoing demographic transition as social progress, increasing urbanization, and long-term family planning efforts across the nation have finally begun to have a measurable impact on the overall birth rate.

282. (B) Human resource view
This optimistic perspective treats people as a valuable asset for national development rather than a simple burden. It suggests that individuals, through their labor, creativity, and knowledge, constitute the human capital that drives economic productivity and innovation. From this viewpoint, a large population is an opportunity for growth, provided the nation makes sufficient investments in the health and education of its citizens, transforming them into a powerful engine for national prosperity and progress.

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283. (C) It is based on the European experience and may not be applicable everywhere.
Critics often point out that this demographic model was derived from the specific historical history of early industrializing Western nations. As a result, its stages and timing may not accurately represent the unique challenges and social contexts of developing countries today. These nations often have access to modern medical technology and face different economic pressures, which can lead to a demographic transition that occurs at a much faster or different pace than the European example.

284. (C) Lowering taxes on large corporations.
Direct strategies for managing population growth involve interventions like promoting family planning, raising the minimum age for marriage, and improving maternal health services. These measures specifically target reproductive health and attitudes toward family size. While corporate tax policies are a vital part of a country's economic strategy, they are not designed as demographic tools to control the birth rate, mortality, or the age and sex distribution of the national population.

285. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The matching items link critical demographic concepts to their specific relevance in the national context. The demographic dividend reflects the current potential of a large youth population, while a skewed sex ratio remains a serious social challenge in some regions. The year 1921 is recognized as the Great Divide, and the period from 1951 to 1981 represents the era of population explosion, highlighting the major shifts in the country's long-term population trajectory.

286. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The national policy announced in 2000 recognizes that population stabilization cannot be achieved as a standalone goal. It emphasizes that real demographic change is only possible when it is part of a broader development plan. By focusing on critical issues like maternal health, child survival, and the empowerment of women, the policy seeks to create an environment where individuals voluntarily choose smaller families as their overall well-being and health status improve sustainably.

287. (B) The actual reproductive performance of a population.
In demography, this term specifically refers to the number of live births produced by a person, a couple, or a larger group. It is a measure of reality, distinct from the biological potential for reproduction. By tracking these actual birth numbers, researchers can analyze population growth trends, predict future age structures, and evaluate the impact of social and economic factors on the reproductive choices made by people within a society or a specific region.

288. (A) A dramatic reduction in death rates.
The massive population expansion in developing countries was primarily caused by an imbalance in the demographic transition. Scientific progress in medicine and public health allowed for a sharp and sudden decline in mortality. However, because social attitudes toward large families take much longer to change, birth rates remained high for several more decades. This significant difference between falling deaths and sustained births created the rapid increase in numbers often described as a population explosion.

289. (B) A young age structure.
This demographic phenomenon occurs when a society has a large proportion of children and adolescents who will eventually enter their reproductive years. Even if these individuals choose to have fewer children than their parents, their sheer number ensures that the total population will continue to grow for several decades. This built-in growth factor means that population size does not stabilize immediately, even after fertility rates fall to the replacement level required for long-term equilibrium.

290. (C) Postponement of marriage.
Malthus advocated for voluntary individual discipline as the primary way to manage population growth and avoid natural catastrophes. He defined this specifically as the decision to delay getting married and having children until one was financially stable, while remaining celibate in the meantime. He believed that such "moral restraint" was a rational and ethical alternative to the "positive checks" that increase the death rate through famine, disease, and the misery of overpopulation.

291. (C) High levels of urbanization are a primary cause of high birth rates.
Contrary to this assumption, moving to cities is globally associated with lower fertility. The higher cost of living, different social lifestyles, and increased opportunities for education and work often lead individuals in urban areas to choose smaller families. High population growth is instead typically driven by declining death rates, sustained high birth rates in rural areas, and traditional social norms like low levels of female literacy and early marriage customs.

292. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The current national demographic policy specifically rejects the use of rigid, state-mandated targets or coercive methods. Instead, it is built on the principles of human rights and personal autonomy. By focusing on fulfilling the health needs of citizens and providing a wide range of contraceptive options, the policy aims to enable people to make their own voluntary and informed decisions regarding family size, achieving stabilization through empowerment and improved reproductive health services for all.

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CHAPTER 10
Social Scenario of Madhya Pradesh

1. What is the intermediate tier of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh called?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) Zila Parishad
(D) Nagar Nigam

2. Which of the following best describes the principle of 'Decentralization of Authority' in the context of Panchayati Raj?
(A) Transferring powers and responsibilities from state government to local self-governments.
(B) Concentrating all administrative and legal decision-making power at the state level.
(C) Appointing specialized state officials to manage village administration independently.
(D) Abolishing local revenue systems to depend entirely on national central grants.

3. The social organization of most tribes in Madhya Pradesh is primarily based on which of the following?
(A) Caste hierarchies
(B) Economic class
(C) Exogamous clans
(D) Individual achievements

4. Which of the following is a prominent tribal art form found in Madhya Pradesh, often depicting horses and nature?
(A) Warli painting
(B) Madhubani painting
(C) Kalighat painting
(D) Pithora painting

5. Match List I with List II regarding tribal groups and their areas of concentration in Madhya Pradesh.
List I (Tribe):
P. Bhil,
Q. Gond,
R. Baiga,
S. Sahariya
List II (Region):
1. Mandla and Balaghat,
2. Jhabua and Alirajpur,
3. Gwalior and Shivpuri,
4. Satpura range
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

6. The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, was enacted primarily to ensure what?
(A) Guaranteed employment for all citizens within the state.
(B) Time-bound delivery of notified public services to citizens.
(C) Free and comprehensive healthcare for all local residents.
(D) Universal access to primary and secondary level education.

7. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Madhya Pradesh are primarily economic bodies focused on micro-credit.
Statement II: SHGs also serve as platforms for social change and women empowerment by addressing issues like domestic violence and health.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

8. What does a high sex ratio in a demographic study of a region like Madhya Pradesh indicate?

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numbers have the potential to double rapidly if not limited by some check, the production of food can only increase through a much slower, linear process. This difference in growth rates forms the basis of his warning that overpopulation would inevitably lead to poverty and misery without voluntary moral restraint or harsh natural checks.

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disease on society, plan for necessary medical services, and evaluate the effectiveness of policies designed to improve the physical well-being and productivity of the population.

262. (C) Contraception
In the Malthusian framework, positive checks are natural or external events that increase the mortality rate to balance a population that has outgrown its resources. Famine, war, and disease are classic examples of these involuntary, "grim" corrections. The theorist did not include artificial birth control in his model, as he viewed such medical methods as a vice and instead only supported moral restraint and celibacy as acceptable ways to reduce the birth rate voluntarily.

263. (C) Stage 3
The late expanding stage of the demographic transition is characterized by a significant deceleration in population growth. While death rates have already reached low levels, birth rates begin to fall sharply in response to social and economic changes like urbanization and increased literacy. This narrowing of the demographic gap marks the transition toward a more stable population structure, as the society moves closer to the final stage of low and balanced vital rates.

264. (B) A high potential for future population growth (population momentum).
When a large percentage of a population consists of young people, it ensures that there will be a high absolute number of births for several decades. Even if these individuals choose to have smaller families than their parents, the sheer size of the coming generations entering their reproductive years means the total population will continue to expand. This built-in growth factor is a critical consideration for long-term demographic planning and social infrastructure development.

265. (C) An improvement in sanitation and healthcare.
The most direct and powerful factor leading to a decline in the death rate is the development of public health systems. By providing clean water, efficient waste disposal, and access to medical treatments like vaccines and antibiotics, a society can drastically reduce the impact of once-deadly infectious diseases. These advancements are the primary drivers for the rapid increase in life expectancy that characterizes the beginning of the demographic transition in any developing nation.

266. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The matching items link demographic terms to their specific scientific definitions. Infant mortality is the number of deaths under age one per thousand births, while the crude birth rate measures births per thousand in the total population. The sex ratio is expressed as females per thousand males. Finally, the dependency ratio compares the number of people in non-working age groups to those in the productive age range of fifteen to sixty-four.

267. (C) Diverts resources from investment in capital to current consumption.
This perspective suggests that very fast demographic growth can hinder national progress by forcing the state to spend its limited financial capital on immediate basic needs. Instead of investing in factories, infrastructure, or technology, resources must be used to provide food and services for a growing number of people. This can lead to slower economic development and make it more difficult for a country to improve the per capita standard of living for all its citizens.

268. (C) To provide clinical family planning services in the classroom.
This field of study is designed to increase awareness and change attitudes rather than to provide medical procedures directly to students. Its goal is to help learners understand the personal and social consequences of demographic trends and to foster a rational approach to population issues. By teaching about the relationship between human numbers and the quality of life, it encourages responsible decision-making and better citizenship without involving clinical or medical interventions.

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269. (C) 1951-1981
This thirty-year period in India's history was marked by an unprecedented and massive increase in the total population. Major advancements in public health and the control of epidemics led to a sharp and sudden decline in the death rate,

(A) A higher number of females per 1000 males.
(B) A higher number of males per 1000 females.
(C) An equal number of males and females.
(D) A high population growth rate in the area.

9. Which of the following is NOT a recognized tier in the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) Block Development Council
(D) Zila Panchayat

10. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh has significantly increased their political visibility.
Reason (R): Participation of women is crucial for addressing gender-specific issues in rural development plans.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. Which of the following is a major festival of the Bhil tribe in Madhya Pradesh, known for its vibrant fair where young people choose their partners?
(A) Madai
(B) Karma
(C) Meghnad
(D) Bhagoria Haat

12. Welfare programmes for tribes in Madhya Pradesh typically focus on all of the following areas EXCEPT:
(A) Providing access to education and scholarships.
(B) Promoting traditional shifting cultivation methods.
(C) Implementing health and nutrition schemes.
(D) Granting land rights and preventing exploitation.

13. The role of rural leadership within the Panchayati Raj framework is best described as:
(A) Maintaining traditional power structures without any significant change.
(B) Solely executing administrative orders received from the state government.
(C) Acting as a bridge between the community and government administration.
(D) Focusing only on the internal resolution of personal household disputes.

14. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the functions of NGOs in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) They act as implementing agencies for government welfare schemes.
(B) They play a significant role in advocacy and policy influence.
(C) They contribute to raising awareness on social issues.
(D) They are primarily profit-making organizations.

15. Consider the following statements about Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Madhya Pradesh:
1. They are formal banking institutions registered under the RBI.
2. They primarily consist of women from similar socio-economic backgrounds.
3. Their main purpose is to pool savings and provide loans to members.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

16. Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh are designed to address which of the following?
(A) Only population control through sterilization procedures.
(B) Issues including maternal health, child survival, and family planning.
(C) Exclusively the nutritional needs of adolescent tribal girls.
(D) The financial welfare of families living below the poverty line.

17. The demographic study of Madhya Pradesh includes which of the following?
(A) Only tribal population statistics.

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293. (D) A rise in infant mortality rates.
In the third stage of the demographic transition, the decline in birth rates is driven by positive social developments like urbanization, better education for women, and easier access to family planning. These changes make smaller families more desirable and sustainable. Significantly, this stage is also characterized by a fall, not a rise, in infant mortality, as better healthcare gives parents the confidence that fewer children will survive, further reducing the need for large families.

294. (A) Implementing a uniform policy in a socially and culturally diverse nation.
One of the greatest challenges for demographic planning is the significant variation in health, education, and social norms between different regions and communities. While some areas have reached low fertility, others continue to grow rapidly due to underlying social and economic backwardness. These vast disparities make it difficult to apply a single national strategy effectively, as each region requires tailored solutions that address its specific cultural attitudes and developmental needs to achieve population balance.

295. (B) 2 and 3 only
Population change is understood through three fundamental processes. Migration involves the geographic movement of people across boundaries to establish a new residence. Morbidity refers to the prevalence of sickness and disease within a community. In contrast, mortality tracks the frequency of deaths, not births. Together, these variables, along with fertility, determine the total size, health status, and distribution of a population, forming the core data used for national demographic analysis and policy planning.

296. (B) Diversion of investment towards providing basic needs (the 'widening' of capital rather than 'deepening').
Fast population growth often hinders economic development by forcing the state to spend its financial resources on providing immediate basic services for new members of society. Instead of investing in advanced technology or higher education to improve individual productivity, the country must focus on building more basic schools and hospitals. This can lead to a dilution of per capita wealth and a slower overall improvement in the standard of living for all citizens throughout the nation.

297. (B) Population quality (health, education, skills) over mere quantity.
This perspective treats a large population as an opportunity for progress rather than just a burden. It emphasizes that individuals, when equipped with high-quality healthcare and schooling, become the human capital that drives productivity and innovation. From this viewpoint, the value of the population is determined by its skills and well-being. By investing in these areas, a nation can transform its citizens into a powerful engine for long-term economic growth and social advancement for the entire society.

298. (B) The demand for social services like schools and hospitals.
The distribution of people by age and sex directly determines the types of public infrastructure a nation needs. A society with many children requires a large investment in schools and pediatric health, while one with a growing elderly population needs more pension support and geriatric medical care. Understanding this composition is vital for effective government planning, as it helps predict the future needs of the community and the economic burden on the working-age population.

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299. (B) It marked the beginning of a consistent and rapid increase in population.
This specific year is historically significant as the Great Divide in the nation's demographic history. Prior to this point, the population size was unstable, often rising and falling due to devastating famines and major disease outbreaks. After 1921, improvements in food security and public health measures allowed for more stable mortality levels. This change ensured that the natural increase from births led to a continuous and steady expansion of the total population every decade since.

300. (B) Thomas Malthus
This eighteenth-century economist proposed a fundamental demographic principle concerning the imbalance between human growth and available resources. He argued that while human

(B) Voluntary inclusion by male members.
(C) The discretion of the District Collector.
(D) A system of competitive examinations.

27. A key function of a welfare programme for tribes in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) To assimilate tribes into mainstream society by erasing their identity.
(B) To isolate tribal communities from all forms of external contact.
(C) To promote a single, unified tribal language across the entire state.
(D) To provide support for education while respecting their cultural ethos.

28. The Karma dance, popular among several tribes in Madhya Pradesh, is primarily a:
(A) War dance
(B) Harvest festival dance
(C) Marriage procession dance
(D) Funeral ritual dance

29. Which statement incorrectly describes the role of NGOs in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) NGOs often fill gaps in government service delivery.
(B) NGOs can operate at local, state, or national levels within Madhya Pradesh.
(C) All NGOs in Madhya Pradesh are funded exclusively by foreign agencies.
(D) NGOs contribute to community mobilization for various social causes.

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010:
1. It is the first law of its kind in India.
2. It covers services provided only by the state police department.
3. It provides for a two-stage appellate process for grievances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

31. A study of population growth in Madhya Pradesh would likely analyze which factor?
(A) The difference between birth rates and death rates.
(B) The number of political parties in the state.
(C) The state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
(D) The total length of highways in the state.

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32. What is the most appropriate description of rural leadership in the context of the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) A hereditary position passed down through family generations.
(B) The ability to guide the community toward developmental goals.
(C) A role exercised exclusively by the wealthiest person in the village.
(D) An official government post filled by a bureaucrat from the city.

33. Which of the following best exemplifies 'women empowerment' through Self-Help Groups?
(A) A woman receiving a one-time government consumption subsidy.
(B) A woman taking an SHG loan to start a tailoring business.
(C) A woman being appointed to a village committee by an external officer.
(D) A woman attending a single awareness camp on general health.

34. The concept of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system aims to:
(A) Ensure governance is distributed across village, intermediate, and district levels.
(B) Establish a hierarchical system with all power at the top tier.
(C) Limit local governance to only the village level.
(D) Replace the state legislature with local councils.

35. Match List I with List II concerning the Panchayati Raj System in Madhya Pradesh.
List I (Tier):
P. Zila Panchayat,
Q. Janpad Panchayat,
R. Gram Panchayat,
S. Gram Sabha
List II (Level):
1. Village Level,
2. Intermediate/Block Level,
3. District Level,
4. Foundation (all voters)

S. Gendi

List II (Occasion):

1. Spring festival fair,
2. Harvest festival,
3. Post-harvest sticks,
4. Stilts dance

Which of the following is the correct matching?

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

76. The concept of 'rural leadership' in Madhya Pradesh has evolved from traditional, ascriptive roles to:

(A) Entirely non-existent roles
(B) Roles defined by democratic elections within the Panchayati Raj framework.
(C) Roles exclusively held by non-residents.
(D) Roles determined by academic qualifications only.

77. Which of the following is NOT a direct goal of family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Reducing infant mortality.
(B) Spacing between births.
(C) Increasing the state's per capita income.
(D) Improving maternal health.

78. The study of the sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh over several decades helps in understanding:

(A) Changes in political ideologies.
(B) The growth of the information technology sector.
(C) The state's performance in international sports.
(D) Long-term trends in gender-related social dynamics.

79. The three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh was established to promote:

(A) Democratic decentralization
(B) Centralized planning
(C) Urban development
(D) Industrial growth

80. Consider the following entities:

1. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
2. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
3. Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

Which of these play a significant role in women empowerment at the grassroots level?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

81. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the social organization of the Baiga tribe, known as 'people of the forest'?

(A) Their traditional expertise in iron-smiting.
(B) Their historical reluctance to plough the land, considering it as harming 'Mother Earth'.
(C) A society structured around maritime trade.
(D) A primary occupation of cattle herding in open plains.

82. The vibrant wall paintings found in the homes of the Bhil tribe are known as:

(A) Pithora art
(B) Gond art
(C) Warli art
(D) Dhokra art

83. What is a potential penalty for a designated officer under the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, for delaying a service without reasonable cause?

(A) A promotion
(B) A commendation certificate
(C) A monetary fine
(D) A transfer to a preferred location

84. In the context of Madhya Pradesh's demography, "population growth" refers to:

(A) The physical growth of individuals from childhood to adulthood.
(B) The growth of urban infrastructure.
(C) The expansion of forested areas.
(D) The increase in the number of inhabitants in the state over a specific period.

85. Increased participation of women in Panchayati Raj decision-making is expected to lead to:

(A) A decrease in the village budget.
(B) The abolition of all other government departments.
(C) Greater focus on issues like drinking water, sanitation, health, and education.
(D) A complete halt in infrastructure projects.

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1. Women are reserved at least 50% of the seats in all three tiers.
2. The presence of elected women representatives has helped in prioritizing issues like water, sanitation, and health.
3. There are no legal provisions for women to become heads of Panchayats.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

46. What is the highest tier of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh, operating at the district level?
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Tehsil Council
(C) Janpad Panchayat
(D) Zila Panchayat

47. The concept of "Decentralization of Authority" in Panchayati Raj is constitutionally mandated by which amendment?
(A) 73rd Amendment
(B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 44th Amendment
(D) 86th Amendment

48. A government initiative providing special coaching and hostel facilities for students from tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh would be classified as a:
(A) Family Welfare Programme
(B) Welfare Programme for Tribes
(C) Public Service Guarantee
(D) Self-Help Group initiative

49. Identify an incorrect pair of tribe and its associated cultural aspect in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Bhil - Bhagoria festival
(B) Baiga - Pithora painting
(C) Gond - Karma dance
(D) Korku - Khamb Swang performance

50. Match List I with List II regarding social development concepts.
List I (Concept):
P. NGO,
Q. SHG,
R. PRI,
S. PSGA 2010
List II (Core Idea):
1. Three-tier local government,
2. Time-bound service,
3. Civil society org,
4. Micro-savings

Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

51. The phenomenon of population growth in Madhya Pradesh is a result of:
(A) Only the number of births in the state.
(B) Only migration from other states.
(C) The interplay of birth rate, death rate, and migration.
(D) A government policy to increase the population.

52. The leadership role in a traditional rural setting, before the formal Panchayati Raj system, was often held by:
(A) The youngest member of the village.
(B) An elected official chosen by secret ballot.
(C) A government employee sent from the state capital.
(D) The village headman or a council of elders based on caste or land ownership.

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53. Dhokra, a form of metal craft using the lost-wax casting technique, is associated with certain tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. This is an example of:
(A) Tribal Dance
(B) Tribal Festival
(C) Tribal Art
(D) Tribal Social Organization

54. The success of women empowerment initiatives in Madhya Pradesh can be best measured by:
(A) The number of schemes announced by the government.
(B) Improvements in indicators like female literacy, workforce participation, and decision-making roles.
(C) The amount of money allocated in the budget.
(D) The number of international conferences

Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

36. An important aspect of the social organization of the Gond tribe in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) A strict adherence to a non-vegetarian diet.
(B) A complete absence of religious rituals.
(C) Their primary settlement in urban centers.
(D) Their division into various phratries and clans.

37. The Saila dance, performed by tribes like the Gonds and Baigas, is often characterized by:
(A) Solo performances by elderly women.
(B) The exclusive use of stringed musical instruments.
(C) Performers using sticks in a coordinated rhythm.
(D) Its performance only during wedding ceremonies.

38. Which of the following would be a primary focus of a Programme of Nutrition and Health in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Increasing the number of sports stadiums.
(B) Reducing the incidence of anaemia among women and children.
(C) Promoting the export of agricultural products.
(D) Building more commercial shopping malls.

39. The term 'sex ratio' as used in the demography of Madhya Pradesh refers to:
(A) The ratio of literate to illiterate population.
(B) The ratio of rural to urban population.
(C) The number of births per 1000 people per year.
(D) The number of females per 1000 males.

40. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a complementary role to the government in the social development of Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): NGOs often have better community outreach and flexibility in implementing programs in remote areas where government machinery may be limited.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. A key challenge in ensuring effective participation of women in Panchayati Raj, despite reservations, is:
(A) The lack of constitutional provisions for reservation.
(B) Women being inherently uninterested in politics.
(C) The phenomenon of 'Sarpanch Pati', where male relatives exert proxy control.
(D) The absence of any training programs for elected women.

42. What is the fundamental principle behind the formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)?
(A) Collective strength for mutual benefit, particularly through micro-finance.
(B) Competing with commercial banks.
(C) Establishing large-scale industrial units.
(D) Political mobilization for elections.

43. Which statement about tribal festivals in Madhya Pradesh is correct?
(A) All tribal festivals are celebrated on the same day across the state.
(B) Only the Gond tribe has festivals; other tribes do not.
(C) Tribal festivals are purely for entertainment and have no cultural or religious significance.
(D) These festivals are often linked to agricultural cycles, seasons, and religious beliefs.

44. A primary objective of Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Increase the overall population of the state.
(B) Reduce the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate.
(C) Encourage migration to urban areas.
(D) Provide housing for all families.

45. Consider the following statements about the role of women in Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh:

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environment.
(D) It includes a rich tradition of oral folklore and music.

65. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are vital instruments for women empowerment in rural Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): SHGs provide women with access to credit and a collective platform to address social issues, thereby enhancing their economic and social standing.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. If a citizen's application for a service covered under the MP Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, is rejected, or not provided in time, their immediate recourse is to:
(A) Appeal to the First Appellate Authority.
(B) File a case in the Supreme Court.
(C) Protest outside the government office.
(D) Re-apply for the same service.

67. A significant aspect of analysing population growth in Madhya Pradesh involves studying:
(A) The number of historical monuments.
(B) The variety of crops grown in the state.
(C) The decadal growth rate as per census data.
(D) The average annual rainfall.

68. The head of the Gram Panchayat is known as the:
(A) CEO, Zila Panchayat
(B) President, Janpad Panchayat
(C) Panch
(D) Sarpanch

69. The transfer of functions like management of local schools and health sub-centres to Panchayats is a form of:
(A) Recentralization of power
(B) Commercial privatization
(C) Functional decentralization
(D) Judicial activism

70. Which of the following is a welfare programme aimed at improving the livelihood of tribal populations in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A scheme to build flyovers in metropolitan cities.
(B) Programmes promoting collection and marketing of minor forest produce.
(C) A programme for the preservation of ancient Sanskrit texts.
(D) A subsidy for purchasing luxury cars.

71. The Madai festival, celebrated mainly by the Gond tribe, is an example of:
(A) A modern music concert.
(B) A political rally.
(C) A solo meditation practice.
(D) A tribal festival involving rituals, fairs, and community gathering.

72. What is the most significant role of NGOs in the context of women empowerment in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Running awareness campaigns, providing legal aid, and skill development training.
(B) Providing direct government employment to women.
(C) Contesting elections on behalf of women.
(D) Constructing large infrastructure projects.

73. The primary beneficiaries of Self-Help Groups in Madhya Pradesh are:
(A) Large corporate houses
(B) Urban male entrepreneurs
(C) Rural women
(D) Government officials

74. A government scheme in Madhya Pradesh providing supplementary nutrition to pregnant women and lactating mothers falls under:
(A) Programmes of Nutrition and Health
(B) Public Service Guarantee Act
(C) Panchayati Raj administration
(D) Tribal art promotion

75. Match List I with List II regarding tribal dance forms and the primary occasion of their performance in Madhya Pradesh.
List I (Dance):
P. Karma,
Q. Saila,
R. Bhagoria,

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government-appointed administrators.
(D) It has recentralized all power to the state capital.

97. Which of these is a major tribe of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Inuit
(B) Gond
(C) Maasai
(D) Zulu

98. The Meghnad festival, involving the worship of a large wooden pole, is an important cultural event for which tribes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gond and Korku
(B) Sahariya and Baiga
(C) Bhil and Bhilala
(D) Panika and Khairwar

99. Women empowerment is considered crucial for overall social and economic development in Madhya Pradesh because:
(A) It is a constitutional requirement for all states.
(B) It is the sole focus of all government activities.
(C) It enhances access to resources and participation in decision-making.
(D) It is a trend followed by other countries.

100. Match List I with List II regarding tribal art and craft in Madhya Pradesh.
List I (Art/Craft):
P. Dhokra,
Q. Pithora,
R. Gond Painting,
S. Bamboo Craft
List II (Material/Form):
1. Wall murals,
2. Baskets/mats,
3. Bell metal casting,
4. Patterns on paper
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

101. A low sex ratio (fewer women than men) in Madhya Pradesh can have which social consequence?
(A) A more balanced and harmonious society.
(B) A surplus of marriageable women.
(C) Increased competition for brides, and potentially, increased crime against women.
(D) A spontaneous increase in female birth rates in the next generation.

102. An anganwadi center in a village in Madhya Pradesh is a key delivery point for which programmes?
(A) Higher education and university admissions.
(B) Nutrition, health, and pre-school education for children and mothers.
(C) Voter registration and election campaigning.
(D) Collection of property tax and land records management.

103. Which is the apex body of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) State Government
(D) Zila Panchayat

104. The process of empowering Panchayats with funds, functions, and functionaries is central to the concept of:
(A) Decentralization of authority
(B) Centralized control
(C) Urbanization
(D) Globalization

105. Consider the following events/legislations:
1. Enactment of the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act.
2. Constitutional status to Panchayati Raj through the 73rd Amendment.
3. Establishment of the state of Madhya Pradesh.
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their occurrence or enactment?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

106. A welfare programme that provides scholarships to meritorious tribal students for higher education aims at:
(A) Promoting their social and economic

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86. Which tier of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh is responsible for planning and implementing schemes at the block level?
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) Zila Panchayat
(D) State Legislature

87. Which of the following statements about rural leadership is incorrect?
(A) Elected leaders in Panchayats are a form of formal rural leadership.
(B) Effective rural leadership is crucial for mobilizing community participation.
(C) Traditional leaders (like elders) can still hold informal influence in villages.
(D) Rural leadership is exclusively a male domain by law.

88. A key feature of welfare programmes for tribes in Madhya Pradesh is the establishment of special residential schools known as:
(A) Ashram Schools
(B) Navodaya Vidyalayas
(C) Kendriya Vidyalayas
(D) Private International Schools

89. A primary function of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is to:
(A) Contest in state assembly elections.
(B) Operate as a government law enforcement agency.
(C) Provide a platform for collective savings and internal lending.
(D) Build and manage national highways.

90. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The social organization of tribes in Madhya Pradesh is monolithic and uniform across all communities.
Reason (R): Each tribe, such as the Gond, Bhil, and Baiga, has its own distinct social structure, customs, and kinship rules.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. Which of the following most accurately describes the role of an NGO in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A government body responsible for tax collection.
(B) A for-profit company focused on social media.
(C) A political party's youth wing.
(D) A private, non-profit organization working towards a social cause.

92. The success of the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, is contingent upon:
(A) The ignorance of citizens about their rights.
(B) The awareness of citizens and the accountability of officials.
(C) The number of services removed from the Act's purview.
(D) The frequent amendment of the Act to make it weaker.

93. A programme providing iron and folic acid tablets to adolescent girls in Madhya Pradesh is a direct intervention under:
(A) Family Welfare Programmes
(B) Panchayati Raj Reforms
(C) Programmes of Nutrition and Health
(D) Tribal Art Promotion

94. The term 'demography' refers to the statistical study of:
(A) Ancient artifacts
(B) Political systems
(C) Geological formations
(D) Human populations

95. In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system, the Gram Sabha has a crucial role as:
(A) A body of all the registered voters of a village, ensuring transparency and accountability of the Gram Panchayat.
(B) The executive agency at the district level.
(C) The judicial wing of the Panchayat.
(D) A committee for organizing cultural festivals only.

96. How has the decentralization of authority impacted rural leadership in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It has made rural leadership irrelevant.
(B) It has created new avenues for leadership through elected Panchayat positions.
(C) It has restricted leadership roles to

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attended by officials.

55. Consider the following levels of the Panchayati Raj system:
1. Zila Panchayat
2. Gram Panchayat
3. Janpad Panchayat

Which of the following represents the levels in ascending order of their administrative scope?
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

56. The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, designates an official for each notified service who is responsible for providing it within the time limit. This official is known as the:
(A) Designated Officer
(B) Appellate Authority
(C) Presiding Judge
(D) Nodal Officer

57. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The primary social organization of tribes in Madhya Pradesh is the nuclear family.
Statement II: The extended family and clan play a crucial role in the social fabric, rituals, and marriage alliances in tribal communities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

58. Which of the following is a key component of Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh aimed at child health?
(A) Universal immunization programs.
(B) Construction of highways.
(C) Distribution of high-yield seeds to farmers.
(D) Management of urban traffic.

59. A decline in the sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh would be a cause for concern because it can indicate:
(A) A successful family planning program.
(B) A high rate of female literacy.
(C) Improved economic conditions in the state.
(D) The presence of gender-based discrimination such as sex-selective abortion.

60. Consider the following statements about tribal welfare in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Welfare programmes are solely designed and implemented by NGOs without any government involvement.
2. A major aim is to protect tribal populations from exploitation by money-lenders and middlemen.
3. These programmes often include provisions for legal aid and land rights protection.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

61. The authority of Panchayats to levy certain local taxes is an example of:
(A) Centralization
(B) Judicial Review
(C) Financial Decentralization
(D) Social Hierarchy

62. The participation of women as members of a Gram Sabha in Madhya Pradesh is an exercise of their:
(A) Economic right
(B) Cultural right
(C) Judicial right
(D) Political right

63. The social organization of the Bhil tribe in Madhya Pradesh is characterized by:
(A) A system of 'phalias' or small hamlets.
(B) A complete lack of a leadership structure.
(C) Living exclusively in multi-story urban apartments.
(D) A matriarchal inheritance system.

64. Which statement is incorrect regarding tribal culture in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It is diverse, with different tribes having unique customs, dances, and art forms.
(B) It is static and has not changed for centuries.
(C) It is closely intertwined with nature and the

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mobility.
(B) Discouraging them from studying.
(C) Limiting their education to the primary level.
(D) Forcing them to take up only traditional occupations.

107. Which statement is correct regarding the tribal population of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The tribal population is evenly distributed across all districts.
(B) All tribes in Madhya Pradesh speak the same language.
(C) There are no government welfare programmes for tribes in the state.
(D) Madhya Pradesh has one of the largest tribal populations in India.

108. The Laru Kaj festival, which involves the sacrifice of a pig for the welfare of the land, is associated with which major tribe of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhil
(B) Gond
(C) Sahariya
(D) Korku

109. What is the relationship between NGOs and SHGs in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They are mutually exclusive and never interact.
(B) SHGs are regulatory bodies that control NGOs.
(C) NGOs often play a role in promoting and nurturing SHGs.
(D) They are both government departments.

110. Consider the following statements related to the demography of Madhya Pradesh:
1. The state's population has been consistently decreasing since 1956.
2. The sex ratio is uniform across all districts and social groups.
3. Family Welfare Programmes are active in the state to manage population growth and health indicators.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

111. The term "three-tier" in the Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh refers to which levels?
(A) District, Block, and Village
(B) State, District, and Village
(C) Central, State, and District
(D) Block, Tehsil, and Village

112. The emergence of a woman Sarpanch who successfully campaigns for a new school in her village is an example of:
(A) The failure of the Panchayati Raj system.
(B) Effective rural leadership and women's participation.
(C) The irrelevance of education in rural areas.
(D) The centralization of power.

113. The practice of clan exogamy, prevalent in the social organization of tribes in Madhya Pradesh, means:
(A) Marrying only within one's own clan.
(B) Marrying outside one's own clan.
(C) A complete absence of marriage rituals.
(D) A preference for marrying close relatives.

114. If an anthropologist studies the songs, stories, and dances of the Baiga tribe, they are studying:
(A) Tribal Culture
(B) Tribal Demography
(C) Tribal Governance
(D) Tribal Economy

115. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh are not limited to contraception but also include maternal and child health services.
Reason (R): A holistic approach to family welfare, focusing on the health of mothers and children, contributes to smaller, healthier families and helps in managing population growth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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116. The provision for a Second Appellate Authority in the MP Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010 strengthens:
(A) The power of the Designated Officer.
(B) The state's ability to collect taxes.
(C) The process for amending the Act.
(D) The grievance redressal mechanism for the citizen.

117. Which of the following factors has the most significant impact on the population growth of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The literacy rate of the population.
(B) The number of tourists visiting the state.
(C) The birth rate and death rate dynamics.
(D) The length of railway tracks in the state.

118. What is the role of a 'Panch' in a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To act as the head of the entire Janpad Panchayat.
(B) To be a member of the Gram Panchayat, representing a specific ward.
(C) To serve as the chief executive officer appointed by the state.
(D) To be a member of the state legislative assembly.

119. Identify the correct statement regarding women's participation in Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Women are legally barred from contesting elections.
(B) Women's participation has had no impact on the types of issues discussed in Panchayats.
(C) There is a 100% reservation for women in all Panchayat seats.
(D) Reservation policies have enabled a significant number of women to hold positions of power.

120. A welfare program focused on preventing land alienation and restoring illegally alienated land to tribal owners in Madhya Pradesh addresses:
(A) Economic exploitation
(B) Health issues
(C) Educational backwardness
(D) Cultural assimilation

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121. The Gendi or 'stilt-walking' dance is performed by some tribal youth in Madhya Pradesh, typically during:
(A) The peak of winter
(B) Wedding ceremonies
(C) The rainy season
(D) Funerals

122. The most common model of a Self-Help Group in Madhya Pradesh involves:
(A) A group of 10-20 women who meet regularly for savings and credit.
(B) A large corporation with thousands of employees.
(C) A government department with a hierarchical structure.
(D) A temporary committee formed to organize a festival.

123. The active role of NGOs in advocating for the rights of marginalized communities in Madhya Pradesh demonstrates their function as:
(A) A government agency
(B) A political party
(C) A judicial body
(D) A part of civil society

124. The concept of "Women Empowerment" is multi-faceted and includes which of the following dimensions?
(A) Only economic
(B) Social, economic, and political
(C) Only political
(D) Only social

125. Match List I with List II regarding social issues and programmes in Madhya Pradesh.
List I (Body):
P. SHG,
Q. Panchayati Raj,
R. Family Welfare,
S. Tribal Welfare
List II (Focus):
1. Maternal/Child Health,
2. Tribal rights/dev,
3. Micro-enterprise,
4. Rural self-governance
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

126. A key indicator tracked by nutrition and health programmes in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) The Gross Enrolment Ratio in colleges.
(B) The per capita vehicle ownership.
(C) The percentage of internet penetration.
(D) The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

127. The decentralization of authority to Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh is intended to:
(A) Bring governance and decision-making closer to the people.
(B) Make the administration more bureaucratic and complex.
(C) Weaken local governance structures.
(D) Abolish the role of the state government.

128. An effective rural leader in the Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh would typically exhibit:
(A) A desire for personal gain above community welfare.
(B) The ability to mobilize resources and community support for development projects.
(C) An autocratic style of decision-making without consultation.
(D) A complete disregard for government schemes and policies.

129. The social structure of the Korku tribe in Madhya Pradesh, who are primarily settled cultivators, is organized around:
(A) Nomadic herding groups
(B) Patrilineal clans and village settlements
(C) Matrilineal inheritance
(D) A caste-based hierarchy identical to mainstream society

130. The Bhagoria festival is most accurately described as:
(A) A harvest festival and a significant cultural event for the Bhil tribe.
(B) A solemn religious ceremony of the Gond tribe.
(C) A New Year celebration for the Baiga tribe.
(D) A literary festival held in Bhopal.

131. Which of the following is NOT a typical activity of an NGO working in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Conducting health awareness camps in villages.
(B) Providing skill training to unemployed youth.
(C) Enacting laws and legislation for the state.
(D) Monitoring the implementation of government schemes.

132. How do Self-Help Groups (SHGs) contribute to women's empowerment beyond financial aspects?
(A) By providing them with stable government employment opportunities.
(B) By encouraging them to live independently from their families.
(C) By requiring them to contest in large-scale national elections.
(D) By increasing their confidence and collective bargaining power.

133. The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, is an instrument of:
(A) Social exclusion
(B) Political campaigning
(C) Administrative reform and citizen empowerment
(D) Economic liberalization.

134. Which demographic indicator is crucial for planning health services in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The number of registered vehicles.
(B) The age and sex structure of the population.
(C) The number of movie theatres.
(D) The total area of agricultural land.

135. Consider the following statements about the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh:
1. It is a two-tier system consisting only of Gram Panchayat and Zila Panchayat.
2. The heads of all three tiers are directly elected by the people.
3. The system is designed to ensure local participation in governance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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157. Population growth in Madhya Pradesh is a critical topic because it impacts:
(A) Only the census department.
(B) The state's climate in the short term.
(C) The pressure on resources like water, land, and public services.
(D) The architectural style of buildings.

158. A major component of Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) Building sports stadiums.
(B) Managing the state's finances.
(C) Regulating the stock market.
(D) Providing counselling on family planning methods.

159. The 'sex ratio' of Madhya Pradesh is an important indicator of:
(A) The level of gender equality and social well-being.
(B) The economic prosperity of the state.
(C) The success of its cricket team.
(D) The quality of its road network.

160. Consider the following statements about tribal culture in Madhya Pradesh:
1. It is entirely uniform, with no variation between different tribes.
2. It includes a rich heritage of dance, art, and festivals.
3. It is completely isolated from all modern influences.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

161. A primary role of the Janpad Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Make laws for the entire state of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) Supervise and coordinate the work of Gram Panchayats within its block.
(C) Directly manage the administration of the state capital.
(D) Appoint the Chief Minister of the state.

162. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandated the reservation of seats for women in Panchayats.
Statement II: This provision has been implemented in Madhya Pradesh, contributing to the increased participation of women in local governance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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163. The social organization of a tribe refers to its:
(A) Economic system and trade practices only.
(B) Political alliance with other regional tribes.
(C) Structure of social relationships, including family and clan systems.
(D) Traditional local dance forms and folk music.

164. The art of the Gond tribe of Madhya Pradesh is known for its:
(A) Minimalist style with a single colour.
(B) Use of geometric shapes only.
(C) Technique of carving on stone.
(D) Intricate patterns of dots and lines depicting nature and mythology.

165. The most significant contribution of SHGs to women empowerment is:
(A) Providing them with a political party to join.
(B) Giving them a daily wage from the government.
(C) Fostering economic independence and collective strength.
(D) Encouraging them to stay at home.

166. Which one of the following is an example of women empowerment?
(A) A woman being denied the right to own property.
(B) A woman Sarpanch making decisions for her village's development.
(C) A woman being paid less than a man for the same work.
(D) A woman being forced into an early marriage.

(D) A small political campaign donation.

147. A citizen of Madhya Pradesh using the Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010 to obtain a copy of land records is exercising their:
(A) Right to protest
(B) Right to vote
(C) Right to service
(D) Right to education

148. A programme in Madhya Pradesh that focuses on providing iodized salt and Vitamin A supplements is part of a larger strategy for:
(A) Improving road infrastructure.
(B) Enhancing industrial production.
(C) Promoting tourism.
(D) Improving nutrition and health.

149. The presence of a formal, elected rural leadership through Panchayats co-exists with:
(A) The complete eradication of informal, traditional leadership.
(B) A system where only bureaucrats can be leaders.
(C) The continuing influence of informal leaders like elders and community heads.
(D) The absence of any form of leadership in villages.

150. Match List I with List II regarding social concepts and their descriptions.
List I (Concept):
P. Rural Leadership,
Q. Women Empowerment,
R. Decentralization,
S. Demography
List II (Description):
1. Study of population,
2. Transfer of power,
3. Community guiding,
4. Resource access
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

151. Which of the following is a key reason for having a three-tier Panchayati Raj system?
(A) To make governance more complicated.
(B) To create more jobs for bureaucrats.
(C) To follow a system prevalent in another country without considering local needs.
(D) To ensure effective administration across a large area from district to village.

152. Which of the following is NOT a tribal dance of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Kathakali
(B) Karma
(C) Saila
(D) Bhagoria

153. A central theme of welfare programmes for tribes in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) Forced displacement from their habitats.
(B) Banning all tribal cultural practices.
(C) Development with dignity, respecting their cultural identity.
(D) Promoting a single religion among all tribes.

154. An NGO working on environmental issues in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh is contributing to:
(A) The social scenario of the state.
(B) The political situation in the state capital.
(C) The international trade policy.
(D) The state's literary scene.

155. Consider the following steps in the typical functioning of a Self-Help Group (SHG):
1. Internal lending to members for their needs.
2. Formation of a group of 10-20 members.
3. Linking with banks for larger credit (micro-credit).
4. Regular meetings and collection of small savings from each member.
Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of these steps?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

156. The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, aims to reduce:
(A) Citizen participation
(B) Corruption and delays in public service delivery
(C) Government transparency
(D) The number of public services available

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(A) A rapid increase in population growth.
(B) A lower infant mortality rate and a stable population growth rate.
(C) The closure of all hospitals in the state.
(D) An increase in the average family size.

178. What is the impact of a declining child sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It indicates a preference for male children and points to future demographic imbalances.
(B) It has no social impact.
(C) It shows that girls are receiving better healthcare than boys.
(D) It is a sign of a highly developed and gender-equal society.

179. 'Anganwadis' are the focal point for the delivery of which major government programme in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) National Highway Development Project
(B) Urban Metro Rail Project
(C) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
(D) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

180. Match List I with List II regarding terms related to the social scenario of Madhya Pradesh.
List I (Term):
P. Janpad Panchayat,
Q. Pithora,
R. SHG,
S. Bhagoria
List II (Description):
1. Tribal art form,
2. Micro-credit group,
3. Tribal festival,
4. Intermediate PRI tier
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

181. The implementation of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh is a step towards realizing the Gandhian principle of:
(A) Industrialization
(B) Centralized State
(C) Gram Swaraj (Village Self-Rule)
(D) Class Struggle

182. A woman Sarpanch in Madhya Pradesh getting a resolution passed in the Gram Sabha for a community toilet complex demonstrates:
(A) The failure of the decentralization process.
(B) The effective participation of women in addressing local needs.
(C) The irrelevance of sanitation issues in rural areas.
(D) The absolute power of the state government.

183. In the social organization of tribes, what is the significance of a 'clan'?
(A) It is a temporary group formed for hunting.
(B) It is the formal administrative unit of the state government.
(C) It is a group of friends with no social significance.
(D) It is a group of families who trace their descent from a common ancestor, and it often regulates marriage.

184. The preservation and promotion of tribal dance and art forms in Madhya Pradesh are important for:
(A) Maintaining the cultural heritage and diversity of the state.
(B) Erasing tribal identity.
(C) Proving that tribal culture is superior to all other cultures.
(D) Discouraging tourism.

185. How can NGOs contribute to the effectiveness of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) By trying to abolish the system.
(B) By ignoring the existence of Panchayats.
(C) By training elected representatives, especially women and those from marginalized communities.
(D) By setting up a parallel system of governance.

186. The concept of "empowerment" for women in Madhya Pradesh involves:
(A) A process that gives them greater control over their lives and resources.
(B) A one-time cash handout.
(C) A mandatory requirement to work outside the home.
(D) The abolition of the family system.

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167. A government programme in Madhya Pradesh providing mid-day meals in schools to improve enrolment and nutritional status is an example of a:
(A) Tribal Art Programme
(B) Public Service Guarantee Act initiative
(C) Panchayati Raj election process
(D) Programme of Nutrition and Health

168. The primary unit of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system is the:
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Zila Panchayat
(C) Janpad Panchayat
(D) State Government

169. What is the main objective of decentralization of authority in the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) To concentrate power in the state capital.
(B) To abolish local taxes.
(C) To empower local communities to manage their own affairs.
(D) To reduce the number of elected representatives.

170. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, enhances good governance.
Reason (R): It introduces transparency and accountability in the delivery of public services by making officials responsible for their work within a set timeframe.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

171. A key focus of welfare programmes for tribes in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Integrate them into the mainstream by suppressing their culture.
(B) Relocate them to urban areas.
(C) Prevent them from participating in any economic activity.
(D) Provide them with economic and educational opportunities while preserving their unique identity.

172. The term "rural leadership" can refer to:
(A) Only the official government administrator posted in a village.
(B) Both formally elected leaders (like a Sarpanch) and informally influential persons in the community.
(C) Only leaders of national political parties.
(D) Only the wealthiest landlord in the area.

173. What is the significance of tribal festivals like Bhagoria or Madai in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They are purely commercial events with no cultural meaning.
(B) They are political events to choose state leaders.
(C) They are occasions for reinforcing community bonds, celebrating culture, and performing rituals.
(D) They are mandatory government programmes.

174. Identify the incorrect statement about SHGs in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) They are typically small groups of people from similar socio-economic backgrounds.
(B) They promote the habit of saving among their members.
(C) They often serve as a platform for discussing social issues.
(D) They function as large multinational corporations.

175. The ultimate authority to whom a citizen can appeal under the MP Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, if dissatisfied with the decision of the First Appellate Authority, is the:
(A) Second Appellate Authority
(B) Chief Minister
(C) President of India
(D) Designated Officer

176. Which of the following is a direct concern of the study of demography in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The quality of roads.
(B) The distribution of the population by age and gender.
(C) The variety of flora and fauna.
(D) The results of local cricket matches.

177. A successful Family Welfare Programme in Madhya Pradesh would likely result in:

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198. An analysis of the population growth trends in Madhya Pradesh is essential for:
(A) Writing historical fiction.
(B) Effective long-term planning of resources and infrastructure.
(C) Deciding the schedule for cricket matches.
(D) Understanding international relations.

199. A health programme that promotes the 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' in Madhya Pradesh is focused on:
(A) Protecting wildlife.
(B) Building more roads.
(C) Improving crop yields.
(D) Promoting institutional deliveries to ensure mother and child safety.

200. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) is an important indicator of social health in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): A skewed sex ratio against females often points to underlying issues of gender discrimination, such as son preference and neglect of the girl child.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

201. Which tier of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh is most directly accountable to the Gram Sabha?
(A) Zila Panchayat
(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) The State Government

202. What does 'decentralization of authority' specifically mean in the context of Panchayati Raj?
(A) The transfer of administrative and financial powers from the state government to the local Panchayats.
(B) The concentration of all powers in the hands of the Sarpanch.
(C) The transfer of powers from the Panchayats to the state government.
(D) The complete removal of government officials from villages.

203. A welfare programme for tribes in Madhya Pradesh that focuses on providing legal aid to prevent exploitation is addressing which aspect of their well-being?
(A) Cultural
(B) Religious
(C) Artistic
(D) Social and Economic

204. The Karma dance is associated with several tribes in Madhya Pradesh and is typically performed to:
(A) Declare war.
(B) Appease the gods for a good harvest.
(C) Mourn the dead.
(D) Choose a life partner.

205. Match List I with List II regarding tribal festivals and their primary associated tribes in Madhya Pradesh.
List I (Festival):
P. Bhagoria,
Q. Madai,
R. Karma
List II (Tribe):
1. Bhil,
2. Gond,
3. Baiga/Gond
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2

206. A key function of an NGO in rural Madhya Pradesh might be:
(A) To collect taxes for the government.
(B) To function as a police force.
(C) To operate a for-profit business.
(D) To build awareness about health, sanitation, and rights among villagers.

207. Which of the following best represents the idea of women's empowerment through SHGs?
(A) A group of women starting a catering business through pooled savings.
(B) A woman receiving a standard gift from a distant relative.

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187. The 2010 Public Service Guarantee Act in Madhya Pradesh is a legal framework that makes the administration more:
(A) Discretionary and arbitrary.
(B) Slow and inefficient.
(C) Secretive and opaque.
(D) Citizen-centric and accountable.

188. A sudden spurt in population growth in a specific district of Madhya Pradesh would require the government to plan for:
(A) Fewer schools and hospitals.
(B) More infrastructure, public services, and employment opportunities.
(C) Reducing the budget for that district.
(D) Ignoring the change.

189. A key aspect of Family Welfare Programmes is health education. What would be a typical topic?
(A) Advanced rocket science.
(B) How to file income tax returns.
(C) The benefits of institutional delivery and postnatal care.
(D) The history of the British Empire.

190. Consider the following:
1. Tribal population with a distinct culture.
2. Active Panchayati Raj institutions.
3. Civil society actors like NGOs and SHGs.
Which of these elements contribute to the social scenario of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

191. A government health program that focuses on providing regular check-ups and nutritional supplements to pregnant and lactating women in Madhya Pradesh is aimed at reducing:
(A) The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).
(B) The literacy rate.
(C) The number of tourists.
(D) The production of wheat.

192. The Zila Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh functions at which level?
(A) Village level
(B) District level
(C) Block level
(D) State level

193. The concept of rural leadership in modern Madhya Pradesh is increasingly tied to:
(A) Hereditary succession only.
(B) The ability to win elections and effectively manage Panchayat affairs.
(C) The amount of land owned.
(D) The caste of the individual.

194. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the social organization of a typical tribe in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A highly urbanized and individualistic lifestyle.
(B) Strong community bonds.
(C) A system of clans for regulating marriage.
(D) A close relationship with the forest and nature.

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195. The folk paintings of the Gond tribe, characterized by vibrant colours and patterns of dots and dashes, are a significant part of Madhya Pradesh's:
(A) Political system
(B) Judicial system
(C) Tribal culture
(D) Industrial policy

196. Which statement best describes the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in women empowerment in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They are government departments that directly employ local village women.
(B) They are informal social clubs established primarily for entertainment purposes.
(C) They are political parties that contest state-level and national elections.
(D) They are voluntary groups fostering financial inclusion and collective action.

197. The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, provides for compensation to be paid to the applicant in certain cases. Who pays this compensation?
(A) The applicant pays it to the government.
(B) It is paid by the United Nations.
(C) It is paid from the salary of the official responsible for the delay.
(D) The Central Government pays it from a special fund.

219. An analysis of Madhya Pradesh's sex ratio that shows a lower number of girls than boys in the 0-6 age group is a serious concern for:
(A) The tourism industry.
(B) The construction sector.
(C) The state's sports policy.
(D) Future demographic balance and social stability.

220. Match List I with List II regarding tribes of Madhya Pradesh and their key characteristics or associated regions.
List I (Tribe):
P. Bhil,
Q. Baiga,
R. Sahariya,
S. Korku
List II (Key Detail):
1. PVTG forest knowledge,
2. Gwalior-Chambal,
3. Southern MP/ritual drama,
4. Largest tribe/Western MP
Which of the following is the correct matching?
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

221. A Programme of Nutrition and Health in Madhya Pradesh that focuses on the 'first 1000 days' of a child's life (from conception to age two) is based on the understanding that:
(A) This period is irrelevant for a child's development.
(B) Children should not be given any special food during this time.
(C) This is a critical window for physical and cognitive development.
(D) This is the best time for school admission.

222. The devolution of the '3 Fs'—Funds, Functions, and Functionaries—to Panchayats is a core component of:
(A) Centralization.
(B) Globalization.
(C) Privatization.
(D) Decentralization.

223. What has been a significant impact of reserving the post of Sarpanch for women in many Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It has broken traditional barriers and provided a platform for women's leadership to emerge.
(B) It has proven that women are incapable of leadership.
(C) It has led to the complete collapse of the Panchayat system.
(D) It has made no difference to the status of women.

224. A key objective of welfare programmes targeting tribal youth in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) To discourage them from getting an education.
(B) To provide them with skills and education for better employment opportunities.
(C) To confine them to their villages.
(D) To make them work without wages.

225. The Pithora paintings of the Bhil and Bhilala tribes are not just art but also:
(A) A form of currency.
(B) A ritual offering to the gods for peace and prosperity.
(C) The script for their language.
(D) A map for finding treasure.

226. What is a common challenge faced by NGOs working in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Issues of funding sustainability, and sometimes, a difficult relationship with government agencies.
(B) Lack of social problems to address.
(C) Over-funding and excess resources.
(D) A completely supportive and problem-free environment.

227. In the context of Madhya Pradesh, which of the following is the best example of a successful women empowerment initiative?
(A) A law that restricts women's movement.
(B) A programme that provides cash to men on behalf of their wives.
(C) A Self-Help Group running a successful enterprise with financial autonomy.
(D) A decision to close down all girls' schools.

228. Which of the following services would most likely be covered under the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010?
(A) Predicting the winner of the next election.

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(C) A woman being appointed to a post without her prior consent.
(D) A woman watching a television show about successful entrepreneurs.

208. The main purpose of the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, is to:
(A) Guarantee a government job to every citizen.
(B) Guarantee that certain government services will be provided in a fixed timeframe.
(C) Guarantee free electricity for all.
(D) Guarantee a minimum support price for all crops.

209. Which of the following is a key aspect of Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The promotion of large families.
(B) A focus on maternal and child health.
(C) The construction of airports.
(D) The management of forests.

210. A programme that aims to improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls in Madhya Pradesh falls under the category of:
(A) Programmes of Nutrition and Health.
(B) Panchayati Raj reform.
(C) Tribal art promotion.
(D) Public infrastructure development.

211. The 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh is a measure aimed at:
(A) Discouraging women from entering the political arena.
(B) Limiting the specific role of men in local governance.
(C) Ensuring their substantive representation in decision-making bodies.
(D) Making general elections significantly more expensive.

212. In what way does rural leadership contribute to the functioning of Panchayati Raj?
(A) By opposing all development projects.
(B) By creating conflicts within the village.
(C) By working against the elected Sarpanch.
(D) By mobilizing community support and participation for Panchayat activities.

213. The totemic clans found in the social organization of the Gond tribe signify:
(A) An economic class.
(B) A political affiliation.
(C) A link to a mythical ancestor, often an animal or plant.
(D) A level of educational attainment.

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214. The celebration of the Bhagoria Haat, a festival of the Bhil tribe, is a vibrant example of Madhya Pradesh's:
(A) Industrial landscape.
(B) Tribal culture.
(C) Urban planning.
(D) Political history.

215. What is the fundamental difference between an NGO and a government department?
(A) There is no difference; they are the same.
(B) NGOs are always internationally funded, while government departments are not.
(C) NGOs operate only in cities, while government departments operate only in villages.
(D) An NGO is part of the private, non-profit civil society sector, while a government department is part of the state machinery.

216. The growth of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Madhya Pradesh is a key strategy for:
(A) Promoting women's economic self-reliance and empowerment.
(B) Increasing unemployment.
(C) Discouraging savings.
(D) Weakening the banking sector.

217. The existence of a right to a time-bound service under the 2010 Act is a shift from a system of official discretion to a system of:
(A) Official privilege.
(B) Greater ambiguity.
(C) Citizen entitlement.
(D) Public confusion.

218. An increasing trend in the population growth rate of Madhya Pradesh would imply:
(A) A growing population that will require more resources and services in the future.
(B) A decreasing need for schools and hospitals.
(C) That the death rate is higher than the birth rate.
(D) That Family Welfare Programmes have been overly successful.

136. An important aspect of Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh is providing information and services related to:
(A) Spacing of childbirths
(B) Stock market investment
(C) Obtaining a driver's license
(D) Foreign travel

137. Which of the following represents a challenge to the effective functioning of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Excessive public participation.
(B) Complete absence of political interference.
(C) Inadequate devolution of financial resources to Panchayats.
(D) Over-qualification of elected members.

138. The role of women in Panchayati Raj has been enhanced by:
(A) The constitutional mandate for reservation of seats.
(B) Social norms that discourage their participation.
(C) The complexity of election procedures.
(D) Lack of training and capacity building.

139. Which of the following best describes the social organization of tribes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A single, homogenous structure across all tribes.
(B) An exact replica of the urban social structure.
(C) A system with no rules or organization.
(D) Diverse systems based on kinship, clan, and lineage, unique to each tribe.

140. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Tribal art forms of Madhya Pradesh, like Gond and Pithora paintings, have gained national and international recognition.
Reason (R): These art forms are a vibrant expression of the tribes' culture, mythology, and connection with nature, which appeals to a wider audience.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The success of a 'Welfare Programme for Tribes' in Madhya Pradesh would be indicated by:
(A) An increase in the tribal school dropout rate.
(B) The erosion of tribal culture and language.
(C) Improved health, education, and livelihood indicators among the tribal population.
(D) Increased migration of tribes out of the state.

142. The concept of "decentralization of authority" is most closely associated with which of the following?
(A) Tribal Culture
(B) Demography of Madhya Pradesh
(C) Self Help Groups
(D) Panchayati Raj system

143. Which of the following is a primary goal of the health component of Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR).
(B) To increase the birth rate.
(C) To promote medical tourism.
(D) To ensure all doctors are trained abroad.

144. The study of the changing sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh over the last few censuses is an aspect of:
(A) Political Science
(B) Demography
(C) Archaeology
(D) Geology

145. An NGO in Madhya Pradesh organizing workshops for elected women Panchayat members is contributing to:
(A) Undermining the Panchayat system.
(B) Capacity building and strengthening women's participation in governance.
(C) A purely commercial venture.
(D) The promotion of a political party.

146. A Self-Help Group (SHG) where members pool their savings to give a loan to a member to buy a sewing machine is an example of:
(A) A micro-finance activity fostering women's entrepreneurship.
(B) A standard government tax collection drive.
(C) A large-scale private industrial loan.

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(B) Guaranteeing a profit in a private business.
(C) Writing a novel for a student.
(D) Providing a new electricity connection.

229. A demographic profile of Madhya Pradesh would include data on:
(A) The number of tigers in its national parks.
(B) The annual rainfall in different parts of the state.
(C) The literacy rate, broken down by gender and region.
(D) The history of its ruling dynasties.

230. Consider the following statements about the role of women in the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The state has a provision for 50% reservation for women in Panchayats.
2. The increased presence of women has often led to a greater focus on issues like sanitation and drinking water.
3. The phenomenon of 'Sarpanch Pati', where male relatives wield proxy power, is a recognized challenge.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

231. The successful implementation of Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh is critical for achieving:
(A) Higher economic growth.
(B) Increased political instability.
(C) A decline in literacy.
(D) Sustainable development and population stabilization.

232. An elected Sarpanch in Madhya Pradesh represents a form of:
(A) Formal, democratic rural leadership.
(B) Traditional hereditary leadership.
(C) Appointed bureaucratic leadership.
(D) Informal, social leadership.

233. The division of the Gond tribe into 'Raj Gonds' and 'Dhur Gonds' is an example of:
(A) Geographical division.
(B) A division based on dance forms.
(C) Social stratification within the tribe.
(D) A temporary arrangement for festivals.

234. The Khamb Swang, a theatrical performance centered around a pole, is a cultural highlight of which tribe in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Korku
(B) Bhil
(C) Gond
(D) Baiga

235. The relationship between SHGs and women's empowerment is that SHGs provide:
(A) A direct path to becoming the Chief Minister.
(B) A way to avoid all family responsibilities.
(C) A means to get a government pension.
(D) A mechanism for economic and social empowerment at the grassroots level.

236. The penalty clause in the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, is designed to:
(A) Punish the citizen for asking for a service.
(B) Ensure accountability on the part of the government official.
(C) Generate revenue for the government.
(D) Discourage people from using government services.

237. The study of population growth in Madhya Pradesh is important for the government to:
(A) Decide on the state's official language.
(B) Choose a capital for the state.
(C) Plan for future demand for food, housing, and jobs.
(D) Design the state flag.

238. "Janani Express" is a service in Madhya Pradesh that provides emergency transport to pregnant women. This is part of a broader effort under:
(A) Tribal Welfare Programmes.
(B) Public Service Guarantee Act.
(C) Panchayati Raj administration.
(D) Family Welfare and Health Programmes.

239. A comparison of the sex ratio of Madhya Pradesh with the national average is a common exercise in:
(A) Demographic analysis.
(B) Political analysis.
(C) Economic forecasting.

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sex ratio.
(D) Increasing agricultural output.

286. An analysis of the decadal population growth rate of Madhya Pradesh using census data is a study in:
(A) Anthropology.
(B) Geology.
(C) Political Science.
(D) Demography.

287. Which indicator is a measure of the success of health and nutrition programmes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The decrease in the rates of stunting and wasting among children under 5.
(B) The increase in the number of vehicles.
(C) The increase in the state's GDP.
(D) The number of new cinema halls opened.

288. Which body in the Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh is responsible for the overall development of a district?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Zila Panchayat
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) Janpad Panchayat

289. The provision of reservations for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats in scheduled areas of Madhya Pradesh is an example of:
(A) A policy to exclude them from governance.
(B) A measure to ensure their participation in self-governance.
(C) A purely economic programme.
(D) A cultural festival.

290. The social organization of a tribe is critical for understanding its:
(A) Rules regarding marriage, inheritance, and social conduct.
(B) Relationship with foreign countries.
(C) Stock market performance.
(D) Urban development plans.

291. When an NGO in Madhya Pradesh runs a literacy campaign for adult women, it directly contributes to:
(A) Increasing illiteracy.
(B) Political instability.
(C) Women empowerment.
(D) Environmental degradation.

292. The core idea behind SHGs, where 'the whole is greater than the sum of its parts', is best described as:
(A) Anarchy.
(B) Individualism.
(C) Competition.
(D) Synergy and collective strength.

293. The MP Public Service Guarantee Act (2010) is essentially a tool to enforce the citizen's:
(A) Duty to pay taxes.
(B) Right to vote.
(C) Right to timely service.
(D) Duty to protest.

294. A declining sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh can lead to what long-term demographic problem?
(A) A surplus of women, leading to their empowerment.
(B) A shortage of women for men of marriageable age.
(C) A more balanced society.
(D) A natural correction in the next generation.

295. Which of the following is NOT a focus of family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Safe motherhood.
(B) Child survival.
(C) Family planning.
(D) Providing business loans.

296. A key challenge for the effective participation of women in Panchayati Raj is:
(A) Overcoming patriarchal social norms and lack of capacity-building support.
(B) Their lack of interest.
(C) The absence of legal backing.
(D) Their inability to understand complex issues.

297. The existence of numerous, diverse tribal dances, arts, and festivals in Madhya Pradesh points to the state's:
(A) Lack of culture.
(B) Homogenous society.
(C) Rich cultural and ethnic diversity.
(D) Political unity.

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251. A key goal of programmes focusing on nutrition and health in Madhya Pradesh is the reduction of:
(A) Literacy rates.
(B) The number of schools.
(C) The length of roads.
(D) Malnutrition, especially among children and women.

252. The Gram Sabha in Madhya Pradesh is composed of:
(A) Only the Sarpanch and the Panches.
(B) All persons whose names are in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat area.
(C) Only the government officials posted in the village.
(D) Only the members of the dominant caste.

253. The transition from a traditional village headman to an elected Sarpanch signifies a shift in the nature of:
(A) Tribal culture.
(B) Women empowerment.
(C) Rural leadership.
(D) Demographic trends.

254. The term 'Gotra' in the context of the social organization of tribes in Madhya Pradesh refers to:
(A) A type of dance.
(B) A village festival.
(C) A specific type of food.
(D) A clan, which is usually exogamous.

255. A government body in Madhya Pradesh organizing a "Tribal Art Mela" in a major city is an initiative to:
(A) Promote tribal culture and provide a market for artisans.
(B) Discourage tribal art.
(C) Study the demography of the tribes.
(D) Implement a family welfare programme.

256. Which of the following is a potential positive outcome of the activities of NGOs in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Increased corruption.
(B) Greater citizen awareness and participation in governance.
(C) Suppression of local communities.
(D) A decline in public services.

257. For a Self-Help Group (SHG) in Madhya Pradesh to be successful, what is the most crucial element?
(A) A large office building.
(B) Regular meetings, transparency in accounts, and mutual trust among members.
(C) A powerful political connection.
(D) A large grant from a foreign country.

258. One of the goals of promoting women empowerment in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Ensure that women have a voice in decisions that affect their lives.
(B) Keep women confined to their homes.
(C) Reduce the number of girls going to school.
(D) Make women dependent on men for all their needs.

259. What was a major innovation of the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010?
(A) It created new government services.
(B) It abolished several public services.
(C) It legally bound the government to deliver existing services within a specific time.
(D) It privatized all government departments.

260. Which of the following is a primary focus of family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The construction of commercial buildings.
(B) The development of software parks.
(C) The promotion of tourism.
(D) The health and well-being of the mother and child.

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261. The three-tier Panchayati Raj system facilitates:
(A) A top-down approach to development only.
(B) The elimination of the district administration.
(C) A bottom-up approach to planning and development.
(D) The centralization of all financial powers.

262. The presence of a woman Sarpanch can act as a powerful role model, encouraging more women to participate in public life. This is a key aspect of:
(A) Tribal social organization.
(B) The role and participation of women in Panchayati Raj.
(C) The Public Service Guarantee Act.
(D) Demographic studies.

(D) Cultural history.

240. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme in Madhya Pradesh, which operates through Anganwadi centres, is a prime example of a:
(A) Tribal art promotion scheme.
(B) Programme of Nutrition and Health.
(C) Local self-governance reform.
(D) Public transport initiative.

241. In the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh, the Janpad Panchayat acts as a link between:
(A) The State Government and the Central Government.
(B) The Gram Panchayat and the Zila Panchayat.
(C) The Zila Panchayat and the State Government.
(D) The Gram Panchayat and the Village Court.

242. The process of decentralization is considered incomplete if it only involves the transfer of functions but not:
(A) Adequate funds and functionaries.
(B) More rules and regulations.
(C) Tighter control from the state capital.
(D) The abolition of local elections.

243. The social organization of the Sahariya tribe, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group in Madhya Pradesh, is centered around a council of elders called the:
(A) Ghotul
(B) Phalia
(C) Panchayat
(D) Chaurasi

244. A tribal welfare scheme providing seeds and tools to tribal farmers in Madhya Pradesh is aimed at:
(A) Promoting their artistic skills.
(B) Improving their health.
(C) Preserving their dance forms.
(D) Improving their agricultural livelihood.

245. The tribal art of Madhya Pradesh, such as Dhokra craft or Pithora paintings, is an important source of:
(A) Political conflict.
(B) Environmental pollution.
(C) Livelihood and cultural identity for the artisans.
(D) Social unrest.

246. An NGO that files a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) to protect the rights of a tribal community in Madhya Pradesh is engaging in:
(A) Commercial activity.
(B) Advocacy and legal action for a social cause.
(C) Political campaigning.
(D) Government administration.

247. A core principle of the Self-Help Group (SHG) movement is:
(A) Individual competition.
(B) Government control.
(C) Dependence on charity.
(D) Mutual help and collective responsibility.

248. The concept of women empowerment challenges:
(A) Traditional patriarchal structures that limit women's opportunities.
(B) The idea of gender equality.
(C) The need for women's education.
(D) The role of women in the family.

249. Which statement incorrectly describes the demography of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The state has a diverse population with various social groups.
(B) The state has a significant tribal population.
(C) The population is static and does not change.
(D) The sex ratio is a key demographic indicator.

250. Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Reservation for women in Panchayati Raj is a necessary but not sufficient condition for their true empowerment.
Reason (R): Issues like lack of training, social constraints, and the 'Sarpanch Pati' culture can limit the effective functioning of elected women representatives.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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(A) Traditional dependence and symbiotic relationship with forests.
(B) Desire to move to cities.
(C) Lack of interest in economic activities.
(D) Dislike for their own culture.

275. The motifs used in Gond painting, such as the Mahua tree, are significant because they represent:
(A) Random decorative patterns.
(B) Designs copied from Western art.
(C) Elements that are central to the tribe's life, economy, and mythology.
(D) Political symbols.

276. Why are NGOs often considered important for a healthy democracy in places like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Because they replace the government.
(B) Because they are the main source of employment.
(C) Because they control the media.
(D) Because they represent the voice of civil society and can hold the government accountable.

277. A Self-Help Group in a village in Madhya Pradesh that collectively decides to campaign against child marriage in their community is an example of:
(A) Economic activity only.
(B) A government order.
(C) Social empowerment and collective action.
(D) An illegal activity.

278. The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act, 2010, is based on a:
(A) Charity-based approach.
(B) Rights-based approach to governance.
(C) Discretion-based approach.
(D) Market-based approach only.

279. The demographic dividend refers to the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure. For Madhya Pradesh to benefit from this, it requires:
(A) An older, dependent population.
(B) A very high birth rate.
(C) A high death rate.
(D) A large proportion of the population in the young, working-age group.

280. The fact that Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh now emphasize the 'welfare' of the whole family marks a shift from the earlier narrow focus on:
(A) Only population control.
(B) Only economic growth.
(C) Only building hospitals.
(D) Only education.

281. The Gram Sabha meetings in Madhya Pradesh provide a platform for:
(A) The state cabinet to meet.
(B) The Zila Panchayat CEO to address the villagers.
(C) Direct democracy and social audit of the Gram Panchayat's work.
(D) National political parties to hold rallies.

282. The success of decentralization in Madhya Pradesh is often measured by:
(A) The extent to which local bodies can plan and execute projects based on local needs.
(B) The number of new laws passed by the state legislature.
(C) The level of control exercised by the central government.
(D) The increase in the number of government employees in the capital.

283. Which of the following is an example of a welfare programme for tribes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A scheme to build a new airport in a metro city.
(B) A subsidy for buying luxury cars.
(C) A programme to promote foreign tourism.
(D) Special scholarships and residential schools (Ashrams) for tribal children.

284. Tribal art in Madhya Pradesh is specifically that which originates from and is practiced by:
(A) The urban elite.
(B) The officially recognized Scheduled Tribes.
(C) All rural residents.
(D) Professional artists trained in cities.

285. In Madhya Pradesh, the 'Laadli Laxmi Yojana', aimed at improving the health and educational status of girls, is a major initiative for:
(A) Promoting sports.
(B) Developing road infrastructure.
(C) Women empowerment and improving the

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Janpad Panchayat
The Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh follows a three-tier structure to ensure effective local self-governance. The Janpad Panchayat serves as the intermediate level, operating at the block or tehsil level. It acts as a bridge between the village-level Gram Panchayats and the district-level Zila Panchayat, coordinating developmental activities and supervising rural administration within its specific jurisdiction.

2. (A) Transferring powers and responsibilities from state government to local self-governments.
Decentralization of authority involves the systematic transfer of power, responsibility, and financial resources from higher levels of government to local self-governing bodies. This process aims to empower local communities, ensuring that decision-making regarding regional development and resource management occurs closer to the people. It promotes democratic participation and more efficient grassroots administration across the rural areas of the state.

3. (C) Exogamous clans
Most tribal societies in Madhya Pradesh organize their social structure around exogamous clans. These clans, often referred to as gotras, are groups of families tracing descent from a common ancestor. Membership in a clan regulates marriage alliances, as individuals must marry outside their own group to maintain social harmony and traditional lineage rules. This system is fundamental to tribal kinship.

4. (D) Pithora painting
Pithora painting is a traditional ritualistic art form practiced primarily by the Bhil and Bhilala tribes in western Madhya Pradesh. These paintings are characterized by the depiction of horses, deities, and elements of nature on the walls of houses. They serve as sacred offerings to local gods to seek prosperity, health, and protection for the family and the village.

5. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Tribal distribution in Madhya Pradesh is regionally specific. The Bhil tribe predominantly inhabits western districts like Jhabua and Alirajpur. The Gond population is concentrated along the Satpura range and central regions. Baigas are primarily found in the eastern districts of Mandla and Balaghat, while the Sahariya tribe is concentrated in the northern Gwalior-Shivpuri belt of the state.

6. (B) Time-bound delivery of notified public services to citizens.
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 was enacted to provide a legal framework for the timely delivery of public services. It mandates that government officials provide notified services within a specified period. This legislation aims to enhance administrative accountability, reduce corruption, and empower citizens by establishing a grievance redressal mechanism for any delays in service delivery.

7. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Self-Help Groups function as effective instruments for both economic and social progress in rural areas. While they primarily focus on micro-credit through pooled savings to foster financial independence, they also provide a collective platform for women to address social challenges. Issues such as domestic violence, healthcare, and education are frequently discussed, leading to the holistic empowerment of their members.

8. (A) A higher number of females per 1000 males.
In demographic studies, the sex ratio is a critical indicator used to measure the number of females for every one thousand males in a population. A high sex ratio indicates a more balanced gender distribution or a higher proportion of women. This metric helps policymakers assess gender equality, social health, and the impact of welfare programs within the state's population.

9. (C) Block Development Council
Madhya Pradesh implements a three-tier Panchayati Raj system consisting of Gram

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298. The role of an NGO as a 'watchdog' refers to its function in:
(A) Monitoring government policies and their implementation.
(B) Providing security services.
(C) Running the local zoo.
(D) Controlling the media.

299. For women in rural Madhya Pradesh, a Self-Help Group can be the first step towards:
(A) Greater social isolation.
(B) Economic dependency.
(C) Political disenfranchisement.
(D) Financial inclusion and social empowerment.

300. The overall social scenario of Madhya Pradesh is a composite of its:
(A) Geography and climate only.
(B) Governance structures, social groups, development initiatives, and demographics.
(C) Ancient history only.
(D) Industrial output and exports only.

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address the needs of different communities and regional populations.

18. (A) Gram Panchayat
In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh, the Gram Panchayat is the lowest administrative unit. It operates at the village level and is responsible for local governance, infrastructure maintenance, and implementing welfare schemes. The Gram Panchayat is directly accountable to the Gram Sabha, ensuring that the needs of the local residents are prioritized in the developmental agenda.

19. (C) Greater local participation in planning and development works.
The decentralization of authority to Panchayats has significantly enhanced local participation in the planning and execution of developmental projects. By empowering village-level bodies, the system ensures that decisions reflect the actual needs and priorities of the rural population. This bottom-up approach encourages community ownership of assets and leads to more effective and sustainable development within the rural landscape.

20. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Tribal life in Madhya Pradesh is characterized by unique cultural institutions and practices. The Ghotul is a traditional youth dormitory found among certain tribes. Pithora refers to ritualistic wall paintings, while Bhagoria is a prominent festival and fair celebrated by the Bhils. Karma is a significant dance performed during the harvest season, reflecting the deep connection with nature.

21. (C) Kinship and clan lineage are central to social structure and marriage rules.
Tribal societies in Madhya Pradesh are deeply rooted in kinship and clan-based structures. These lineages define social identity, roles, and responsibilities within the community. Clan membership is particularly important for regulating marriage rules, as most tribes strictly follow exogamy. This social organization ensures the preservation of traditional customs and maintains the cohesive fabric of tribal life across different generations.

22. (B) Enhancing women's ability to make strategic life choices and access opportunities.
Women empowerment in Madhya Pradesh involves a process of enhancing the social, economic, and political status of women. It focuses on increasing their ability to make independent life choices and improving their access to resources like education and healthcare. By providing opportunities for leadership and entrepreneurship, empowerment initiatives aim to eliminate gender-based discrimination and foster a more equitable society.

23. (D) Issuance of a birth certificate within a specified time.
Under the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010, specific administrative tasks are notified as guaranteed services. The issuance of a birth certificate within a designated timeframe is a classic example of such a service. This legal framework ensures that citizens receive essential documents and services without unnecessary delays, promoting transparency and accountability within the state's administrative machinery.

24. (A) Malnutrition and infant mortality
Programmes of Nutrition and Health in the state are specifically designed to address critical issues like high rates of malnutrition and infant mortality. These initiatives provide supplementary nutrition, immunization, and health check-ups for children and mothers. By targeting the most vulnerable groups, the government aims to improve long-term health outcomes and reduce the burden of disease within the state's population.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh remains a significant concern due to historical social and cultural factors. A deep-seated preference for male children has contributed to an adverse sex ratio over several decades. Policymakers recognize that addressing these underlying cultural biases is essential for improving the gender balance and ensuring the social well-being of women and girls in the state.

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Panchayats at the village level, Janpad Panchayats at the intermediate or block level, and Zila Panchayats at the district level. Organizations like Block Development Councils are not part of this specific legal structure, as the intermediate tier in this state is specifically designated and functioning as the Janpad Panchayat.

10. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Reserving seats for women in Panchayati Raj institutions has successfully improved their political visibility and participation in rural governance. While the inclusion of women is indeed vital for addressing gender-specific developmental issues, the increase in visibility is directly driven by the legal mandate of reservation itself, rather than the thematic necessity of their participation in the development planning process.

11. (D) Bhagoria Haat
Bhagoria Haat is a celebrated tribal festival and fair observed by the Bhil and Bhilala tribes in western Madhya Pradesh. Occurring before the Holi festival, it serves as a significant cultural and social gathering where young individuals have the opportunity to choose their life partners. It showcases traditional music, dance, and vibrant tribal customs to mark the spring season.

12. (B) Promoting traditional shifting cultivation methods.
Modern welfare programs for tribes focus on sustainable development through education, healthcare, and secure land rights. These initiatives aim to improve the socio-economic status of tribal communities while discouraging environmentally damaging practices. Traditional shifting cultivation, which involves clearing forest land, is generally discouraged in favor of settled agriculture and modern conservation techniques to protect the state's vital natural resources.

13. (C) Acting as a bridge between the community and government administration.
Rural leadership within the Panchayati Raj framework serves as a vital link between the local community and the state administration. Effective leaders facilitate the communication of village needs to higher authorities and ensure the implementation of government schemes at the grassroots. They mobilize local resources and encourage community participation in developmental projects to ensure sustainable progress and effective rural governance.

14. (D) They are primarily profit-making organizations.
Non-Governmental Organizations are defined as private, non-profit entities dedicated to social, environmental, or humanitarian causes. In Madhya Pradesh, they support government efforts by implementing welfare schemes and advocating for marginalized groups. They do not operate for financial gain, as their primary objective is community service, awareness generation, and promoting sustainable development through voluntary action and active public participation.

15. (B) 2 and 3 only
Self-Help Groups are informal associations composed of individuals from similar socio-economic backgrounds, predominantly women. Their core function is to encourage regular savings and provide small loans to members from the collected pool. While they link with formal banks for credit, they are not themselves registered banking institutions under the central regulatory authority of the country, like the RBI.

16. (B) Issues including maternal health, child survival, and family planning.
Family Welfare Programmes in the state are designed to address a broad range of reproductive and child health issues. These initiatives go beyond simple population control to include maternal health services, child survival strategies, and family planning counseling. By providing comprehensive care, these programs aim to improve the overall health indicators and quality of life for families across all regions.

17. (B) Population growth, sex ratio, and related welfare programmes.
The demographic study of Madhya Pradesh involves a comprehensive analysis of various population-related factors. This includes tracking population growth rates, sex ratios, literacy levels, and the effectiveness of family welfare programs. Understanding these statistics is essential for government planning, resource allocation, and the design of targeted social interventions to

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263. A study on the marriage customs of the Bhil tribe in Madhya Pradesh would be a study of their:
(A) Economic system.
(B) Political structure.
(C) Art forms.
(D) Social organization.

264. Welfare Programmes for Tribes of Madhya Pradesh are constitutionally sanctioned because:
(A) The Constitution provides for special measures for the advancement of Scheduled Tribes.
(B) It is a demand of international organizations.
(C) The tribes themselves have a lot of money.
(D) There is no specific reason.

265. Consider the following components of Madhya Pradesh's social structure:
1. A Self-Help Group in a village.
2. The Zila Panchayat.
3. The Gram Panchayat.
Which of the following represents the logical sequence from a macro to a micro level?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2

266. A festival that is closely linked to the agricultural cycle, celebrated by a tribe after the harvest, is an example of the deep connection between:
(A) Tribal culture and nature.
(B) NGOs and the government.
(C) Demography and politics.
(D) Panchayati Raj and urban life.

267. What is the primary difference between a Self-Help Group and a traditional bank?
(A) SHGs do not deal with money.
(B) Banks are only for women, and SHGs are only for men.
(C) There is no difference.
(D) SHGs are informal member-driven groups whereas banks are formal regulated institutions.

268. An initiative to increase the number of girls completing secondary education in Madhya Pradesh is a step towards:
(A) Reducing the literacy rate.
(B) Women empowerment.
(C) Discouraging education.
(D) Increasing the population growth rate.

269. A high population growth rate in Madhya Pradesh, without corresponding economic growth, can lead to:
(A) A decrease in unemployment.
(B) An increase in the per capita availability of resources.
(C) An increase in unemployment and strain on public services.
(D) A better quality of life for everyone.

270. The "Child Sex Ratio" in the demography of Madhya Pradesh refers to:
(A) The number of girls per 1000 boys in the 7-14 age group.
(B) The total number of children in the state.
(C) The ratio of school-going boys to girls.
(D) The number of girls per 1000 boys in the 0-6 age group.

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271. An effective Programme of Nutrition and Health in Madhya Pradesh must be supported by:
(A) A robust delivery mechanism like Anganwadi centres and health workers.
(B) The closure of hospitals.
(C) A ban on farming.
(D) The promotion of junk food.

272. The role of the Zila Panchayat is primarily one of:
(A) Direct administration of a single village.
(B) Supervision, coordination, and planning at the district level.
(C) Making laws for the Indian Parliament.
(D) Conducting international diplomacy.

273. The concept of 'proxy leadership' or 'Sarpanch Pati' in Madhya Pradesh Panchayats is a challenge to the genuine:
(A) Participation of men.
(B) Participation of women.
(C) Decentralization of authority.
(D) Funding of Panchayats.

274. A welfare programme providing forest rights and ownership of minor forest produce to tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh acknowledges their:

26. (A) Reservation of seats and leadership positions.
The participation of women in Panchayati Raj is legally ensured through the reservation of seats and leadership positions. Madhya Pradesh was one of the first states to implement a 50% reservation for women across all three tiers of local government. This statutory provision has significantly increased the number of women in decision-making roles, empowering them to influence rural development.

27. (D) To provide support for education while respecting their cultural ethos.
Welfare programmes for tribes in Madhya Pradesh aim to improve socio-economic indicators while preserving their unique cultural identity. A key focus is providing access to quality education and healthcare that respects tribal languages and traditions. This balanced approach ensures that tribal communities can participate in modern development without losing their heritage, fostering growth that is both inclusive and culturally sensitive.

28. (B) Harvest festival dance
The Karma dance is a vibrant traditional dance performed by several tribes in Madhya Pradesh, including the Gond and Baiga. It is primarily associated with the harvest season and is performed as an offering to the gods for a successful crop. The dance reflects the tribes' deep connection to the earth and the agricultural cycles that sustain their community.

29. (C) All NGOs in Madhya Pradesh are funded exclusively by foreign agencies.
NGOs in Madhya Pradesh receive funding from a variety of sources, including state and central government grants, corporate social responsibility funds, and individual donations. While some may receive foreign assistance, many rely on domestic resources to carry out their work. They play a crucial role in community mobilization and service delivery, operating independently of exclusive foreign financial control.

30. (A) 3 only
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act provides a structured grievance redressal mechanism, which includes a two-stage appellate process. If a service is not provided within the specified time, the citizen can appeal to the first and then the second appellate authority. While it was a pioneering law in India, it covers a wide range of departments beyond the police.

31. (A) The difference between birth rates and death rates.
Population growth in any region is primarily determined by the natural increase, which is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate. In Madhya Pradesh, demographic studies analyze these factors alongside migration patterns to understand population trends. This analysis is vital for planning infrastructure, healthcare, and educational facilities to meet the needs of a growing and changing population.

32. (B) The ability to guide the community toward developmental goals.
Rural leadership in the modern context refers to individuals who can effectively mobilize the community and resources toward achieving developmental objectives. While traditional structures existed, the Panchayati Raj system has introduced a democratic framework for leadership. Effective leaders act as catalysts for change, ensuring that local needs are addressed through collective action and the efficient use of government welfare schemes.

33. (B) A woman taking an SHG loan to start a tailoring business.
Empowering women through Self-Help Groups is best exemplified by initiatives that foster economic independence and entrepreneurship. When a woman uses an SHG loan to start a business, she gains control over financial resources and improves her household's economic status. This process enhances her decision-making power and confidence, leading to substantive social and economic empowerment at the grassroots level.

34. (A) Ensure governance is distributed across village, intermediate, and district levels.
The three-tier Panchayati Raj system is designed to decentralize governance and bring administration closer to the people. By establishing bodies at the village, block, and district levels, the system ensures that local issues are addressed at the appropriate scale. This hierarchical but integrated structure promotes democratic decentralization, allowing for more

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70. (B) Programmes promoting collection and marketing of minor forest produce.
Welfare programmes aimed at improving tribal livelihoods often focus on their traditional economic activities. Promoting the collection and marketing of minor forest produce is a significant initiative, as it helps tribal communities earn a fair income from their traditional forest-based resources. These programs often include support for processing and market linkages, protecting tribal collectors from exploitation by middlemen and ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

71. (D) A tribal festival involving rituals, fairs, and community gathering.
The Madai festival is a major cultural event for the Gond tribe and other communities in southern Madhya Pradesh. It is a traditional festival that includes religious rituals, vibrant fairs, and large community gatherings. Madai serves as an important occasion for social interaction, trade, and the celebration of tribal identity, reinforcing community bonds and preserving the rich cultural heritage of the region.

72. (A) Running awareness campaigns, providing legal aid, and skill development training.
NGOs play a multifaceted role in women's empowerment in Madhya Pradesh. They conduct awareness campaigns on issues like health and legal rights, provide skill development training for better livelihoods, and offer legal aid to those facing discrimination. By working at the grassroots level, NGOs help build the capacity of women to participate effectively in social, economic, and political life within their communities.

73. (C) Rural women
Self-Help Groups in Madhya Pradesh primarily target and benefit rural women. By organizing into small groups for savings and credit, these women gain access to financial resources that were previously unavailable. The SHG movement focuses on empowering those from marginalized socio-economic backgrounds, fostering their economic independence, and providing a collective platform for social development and mutual support in rural areas across the entire state.

74. (A) Programmes of Nutrition and Health
Government schemes that provide supplementary nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers are a core part of nutrition and health programmes. These initiatives aim to improve maternal health and ensure the healthy development of the child during the critical early stages of life. By addressing nutritional deficiencies, these programs seek to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates and improve the state's overall health indicators.

75. (D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Tribal dance forms in Madhya Pradesh are closely associated with specific seasons and occasions. The Karma dance is typically performed as a harvest festival. The Saila dance, involving sticks, is often performed post-harvest. Bhagoria is central to the spring festival fair of the Bhil tribe. The Gendi dance is unique for its use of stilts, reflecting the diversity of tribal performance arts.

76. (B) Roles defined by democratic elections within the Panchayati Raj framework.
Rural leadership in Madhya Pradesh has undergone a significant transformation. Traditional roles based on heredity or caste have largely given way to a democratic system where leaders are chosen through elections. The Panchayati Raj framework provides a formal platform for individuals to emerge as leaders based on their ability to win public trust and their commitment to the developmental goals of their local communities.

77. (C) Increasing the state's per capita income.
Family welfare programmes are primarily health-oriented, focusing on maternal and child well-being. Their direct goals include reducing infant mortality, promoting birth spacing, and improving maternal health through better healthcare services. While healthy families indirectly contribute to economic progress, the primary focus of these specific programmes is on demographic health indicators rather than the direct increase of the state's overall per capita income levels.

78. (D) Long-term trends in gender-related social dynamics.
Studying the sex ratio over several decades provides valuable insights into the social status of

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like Bhagoria and Madai celebrate the harvest, the arrival of new seasons, and traditional religious beliefs. These occasions provide an opportunity for community gathering, rituals, and the preservation of tribal heritage, music, and dance across different tribal groups.

44. (B) Reduce the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate.
A core objective of Family Welfare Programmes in the state is to improve maternal and child health outcomes. These initiatives focus on reducing the infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate through better healthcare services, immunization, and nutritional support. By ensuring safer pregnancies and healthier childhoods, these programs contribute to the overall social and demographic well-being of the population.

45. (A) 1 and 2 only
In Madhya Pradesh, women are reserved at least 50% of the seats across all three tiers of the Panchayati Raj system. This legal provision has led to an increased presence of women representatives who often prioritize local issues like water, sanitation, and health. There are also specific legal provisions that allow women to hold the post of head in various Panchayats.

46. (D) Zila Panchayat
The Zila Panchayat is the highest tier of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh. It operates at the district level and is responsible for coordinating the activities of Janpad Panchayats, planning for district development, and managing major rural infrastructure projects. The Zila Panchayat acts as a vital link between the local government and the state-level administration for developmental works.

47. (A) 73rd Amendment
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions in India. This amendment mandated a three-tier system of local self-governance, regular elections, and the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women. It established the framework for the decentralization of authority, empowering rural local bodies to manage their own affairs and developmental planning.

48. (B) Welfare Programme for Tribes
Government initiatives that provide specialized facilities like coaching and hostels specifically for students from tribal communities are classified as welfare programmes for tribes. These programs aim to bridge the educational gap and promote social mobility among tribal youth. By providing targeted support, the state seeks to ensure that tribal students have equal opportunities for higher education and professional growth in a competitive environment.

49. (B) Baiga - Pithora painting
Pithora painting is primarily associated with the Bhil and Bhilala tribes, not the Baiga tribe. The Baiga tribe is well-known for its extensive tradition of tattooing and its deep knowledge of forest medicinal plants. Other pairings, such as the Gond tribe with the Karma dance and the Korku tribe with Khamb Swang, are correct and represent important cultural aspects of these communities.

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50. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The social development landscape in Madhya Pradesh involves various entities and concepts. NGOs are civil society organizations, while SHGs focus on micro-savings and credit. Panchayati Raj Institutions represent the three-tier local government system. The Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 is centered on the idea of time-bound delivery of services, ensuring administrative accountability and transparency for the state's citizens.

51. (C) The interplay of birth rate, death rate, and migration.
Population growth in Madhya Pradesh is a dynamic process influenced by several factors. The natural increase in population is determined by the difference between the birth rate and the death rate. Additionally, migration both into and out of the state plays a significant role in determining the total number of inhabitants and the overall demographic profile of the state over time.

52. (D) The village headman or a council of elders based on caste or land ownership.
Before the formalization of the Panchayati Raj system, rural leadership was often traditional and ascriptive. Authority was typically held by

resources are effectively utilized for rural welfare and infrastructure.

87. (D) Rural leadership is exclusively a male domain by law.
Modern rural leadership is inclusive by law, especially with the introduction of the Panchayati Raj system. Constitutional provisions and state laws in Madhya Pradesh mandate the reservation of seats for women, ensuring they have an equal opportunity to hold leadership positions. While traditional leadership might have been male-dominated, the current legal framework promotes a diverse and representative leadership structure in the state's rural areas.

88. (A) Ashram Schools
Ashram Schools are specialized residential schools established by the government to provide quality education to students from tribal communities. These schools are located in tribal-dominated areas and offer free lodging, boarding, and educational materials. By creating a supportive learning environment that is culturally sensitive, Ashram Schools aim to improve literacy rates and promote higher education and career opportunities for tribal children in Madhya Pradesh.

89. (C) Provide a platform for collective savings and internal lending.
A primary function of Self-Help Groups is to promote the habit of thrift and regular savings among their members. These savings are pooled to create a common fund, which is then used to provide small, interest-bearing loans to members for various needs. This internal lending mechanism provides a safe and accessible alternative to traditional money-lenders and fosters financial self-reliance within the group.

90. (D) A is false but R is true.
Tribal social organization in Madhya Pradesh is not monolithic; it is incredibly diverse. Each major tribe, such as the Gond, Bhil, and Baiga, has its own distinct social structure, kinship rules, and marriage customs. These unique systems are shaped by the tribes' histories, cultural beliefs, and relationships with their environment. Recognizing this diversity is essential for understanding the complex social fabric of the state's tribal population.

91. (D) A private, non-profit organization working towards a social cause.
An NGO is a private, non-governmental entity that operates on a non-profit basis to address various social, environmental, or developmental issues. In Madhya Pradesh, NGOs work in diverse fields such as education, healthcare, and tribal welfare. They play a significant role in bridging the gaps in service delivery, advocating for the rights of the marginalized, and promoting community participation in sustainable development projects.

92. (B) The awareness of citizens and the accountability of officials.
The effectiveness of the Public Service Guarantee Act depends heavily on the interaction between citizens and the administration. For the law to succeed, citizens must be aware of their rights and the time limits for various services. Simultaneously, the act relies on the accountability of government officials, who must be diligent in fulfilling their duties within the specified timeframe to avoid penalties and ensure efficient governance.

93. (C) Programmes of Nutrition and Health
Providing iron and folic acid supplements to adolescent girls is a specific intervention under nutrition and health programmes. These initiatives target the high prevalence of anaemia among young women, which is critical for their current health and future safe motherhood. By addressing nutritional deficiencies during adolescence, the state aims to improve long-term health indicators and ensure a healthier future generation across all social groups.

94. (D) Human populations
Demography is the scientific study of human populations, including their size, structure, distribution, and changes over time. In the context of Madhya Pradesh, demographic studies analyze data on births, deaths, migration, age distribution, and sex ratio. This statistical information is vital for government planning, as it helps in identifying social needs and formulating effective policies for healthcare, education, and economic development.

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61. (C) Financial Decentralization
The authority given to Panchayats to levy and collect certain local taxes is an example of financial decentralization. This power allows local bodies to generate their own revenue to fund village-level developmental projects and maintenance activities. By providing Panchayats with financial autonomy, the system reduces their complete dependence on state grants and empowers them to manage their local resources more effectively.

62. (D) Political right
Participation in the Gram Sabha is a fundamental political right for all registered voters in a village, including women. It allows them to participate directly in the local decision-making process, voice their concerns, and hold the Gram Panchayat accountable. Exercising this right is essential for women's empowerment and for ensuring that their perspectives are included in the developmental agenda of their community.

63. (A) A system of 'phalias' or small hamlets.
The Bhil tribe in Madhya Pradesh is known for its distinct settlement pattern, where families live in small hamlets known as 'phalias'. This social organization reflects their traditional way of life and their close relationship with the land. Each phalia often consists of several households belonging to the same clan, contributing to a strong sense of community and shared social identity.

64. (B) It is static and has not changed for centuries.
Tribal culture in Madhya Pradesh is vibrant and dynamic, evolving over time while maintaining its core traditional values. It is characterized by diverse customs, art forms, and a rich oral tradition that reflects a deep connection with nature. Like any living culture, it responds to social and economic changes, integrating new influences while preserving its unique identity and heritage across different tribes.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Self-Help Groups are vital for women's empowerment in rural Madhya Pradesh because they address both economic and social needs. By providing access to micro-credit, they enable women to achieve financial independence. Furthermore, the collective platform of an SHG allows women to gain confidence and collectively advocate for social change, thereby significantly enhancing their overall standing in the community and household.

66. (A) Appeal to the First Appellate Authority.
If a citizen's application for a notified service is rejected or delayed beyond the specified time limit, the Public Service Guarantee Act provides a clear recourse. The citizen can file an appeal with the First Appellate Authority designated for that service. This mechanism ensures that grievances are addressed within a structured administrative framework, promoting accountability and transparency in the delivery of public services.

67. (C) The decadal growth rate as per census data.
Analyzing the decadal growth rate is a fundamental aspect of studying population trends in Madhya Pradesh. This rate measures the percentage change in the population over a ten-year period between two censuses. Understanding these growth trends is essential for long-term planning, as it helps the government anticipate future needs for housing, healthcare, education, and other essential public services for its citizens.

68. (D) Sarpanch
The Sarpanch is the democratically elected head of the Gram Panchayat, the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj system. As the primary executive authority at the village level, the Sarpanch is responsible for implementing developmental projects, presiding over meetings, and managing the administration of the Panchayat. The role is critical for guiding local development and representing the village in higher administrative forums.

69. (C) Functional decentralization
Functional decentralization involves the transfer of specific responsibilities and activities from higher levels of government to local bodies. In Madhya Pradesh, transferring the management of local schools and health sub-centres to Panchayats is a key example. This process empowers local communities to oversee essential services directly, ensuring that these services are more responsive to local needs and are managed with greater accountability.

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a village headman or a council of elders, often based on factors like caste, land ownership, or hereditary status. This informal leadership structure managed local disputes and community affairs before being complemented or replaced by democratically elected representatives in the modern era.

53. (C) Tribal Art
Dhokra is an ancient form of metal craft practiced by tribal communities in parts of Madhya Pradesh. It uses the lost-wax casting technique to create intricate metal figurines and decorative items. This craft is a significant example of tribal art, reflecting the artisans' skills and their traditional knowledge of metallurgy. Promoting such art forms is vital for preserving tribal heritage and supporting local livelihoods.

54. (B) Improvements in indicators like female literacy, workforce participation, and decision-making roles.
The success of women empowerment initiatives is best evaluated through tangible improvements in key social and economic indicators. These include rising female literacy rates, increased participation in the formal workforce, and a greater presence of women in leadership and decision-making roles. Such data points provide a realistic measure of how effectively empowerment programs are changing the lives of women in the state.

55. (B) 2, 3, 1
The levels of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh are organized hierarchically based on their administrative scope. The Gram Panchayat is the smallest unit at the village level. The Janpad Panchayat operates at the intermediate or block level, covering several villages. The Zila Panchayat has the widest scope, coordinating developmental and administrative activities for an entire district within the state's framework.

56. (A) Designated Officer
Under the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010, the official responsible for providing a notified service within the prescribed timeframe is known as the Designated Officer. This officer is directly accountable for the timely delivery of the service. If the service is delayed or denied without a valid reason, the citizen has the right to appeal against this official's decision.

57. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While nuclear families exist, the extended family and clan are the fundamental pillars of tribal social organization in Madhya Pradesh. These larger social units play a crucial role in rituals, social support systems, and the regulation of marriage through clan exogamy. The clan structure provides a sense of identity and belonging that is central to the social fabric and customs of tribal communities.

58. (A) Universal immunization programs.
Universal immunization programs are a critical component of family welfare and health initiatives aimed at improving child health in Madhya Pradesh. These programs provide essential vaccines to protect children from preventable diseases. By ensuring high levels of immunization coverage, the state aims to reduce infant mortality and improve the overall health and well-being of the younger population across rural and urban areas.

59. (D) The presence of gender-based discrimination such as sex-selective abortion.
A decline in the sex ratio is a major concern as it often indicates deep-rooted gender-based discrimination. Factors like a preference for male children and the practice of sex-selective abortion can lead to an adverse sex ratio. Such trends signal a need for targeted interventions to improve the status of women and girls and to promote gender equality within the state's social framework.

60. (C) 2 and 3 only
Tribal welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh are primarily designed and implemented by the government, often in partnership with NGOs. A major aim of these initiatives is to protect tribal communities from exploitation by money-lenders and to ensure their legal rights are upheld. These programmes frequently include provisions for protecting tribal land rights and providing legal aid to marginalized community members.

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women and girls in Madhya Pradesh. Trends in the sex ratio can reveal underlying gender biases and the impact of social, cultural, and economic changes on gender balance. This long-term demographic analysis is crucial for evaluating the effectiveness of policies aimed at promoting gender equality and addressing discrimination.

79. (A) Democratic decentralization
The establishment of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh is a fundamental step toward achieving democratic decentralization. This system aims to transfer decision-making power and administrative responsibilities to local bodies at the village, block, and district levels. By involving people directly in their own governance, the state promotes a more participatory, transparent, and accountable form of democracy at the grassroots.

80. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Women's empowerment at the grassroots level in Madhya Pradesh is driven by the combined efforts of several entities. Panchayati Raj Institutions provide a formal platform for political participation through reservations. NGOs offer essential support through awareness, training, and advocacy. Self-Help Groups foster economic independence through micro-finance and group solidarity. Together, these organizations create a supportive environment for the multi-dimensional empowerment of women.

81. (B) Their historical reluctance to plough the land, considering it as harming 'Mother Earth'.
The Baiga tribe has a unique cultural belief that characterizes their traditional social and economic organization. Historically, many Baigas were reluctant to use a plough to till the land, as they believed it would be equivalent to lacerating the breast of 'Mother Earth'. Instead, they practiced a form of shifting cultivation (bewar), reflecting their deep spiritual respect and symbiotic relationship with the forest environment.

82. (A) Pithora art
Pithora art is the prominent form of ritualistic wall painting found in the homes of the Bhil tribe. These vibrant murals are more than just decoration; they are religious offerings made to seek divine blessings. The paintings often depict a wide range of motifs, including horses, birds, and daily life scenes, and are created during special ceremonies by skilled tribal artists to ensure household prosperity.

83. (C) A monetary fine
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 includes strong accountability measures. If a Designated Officer fails to provide a notified service within the specified timeframe without a reasonable cause, they can be penalized with a monetary fine. This penalty is intended to discourage administrative delays and ensure that officials take their responsibility for timely service delivery seriously, thereby empowering the common citizen.

84. (D) The increase in the number of inhabitants in the state over a specific period.
In the context of demography, population growth refers to the change in the number of people living in a particular area, such as Madhya Pradesh, over a given time interval. This growth is determined by the natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration. Monitoring population growth is essential for planning public services and managing the state's resources to ensure sustainable development.

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85. (C) Greater focus on issues like drinking water, sanitation, health, and education.
Increased participation of women in Panchayat decision-making often leads to a shift in developmental priorities. Research and experience show that women representatives are more likely to prioritize essential social issues such as safe drinking water, improved sanitation, maternal health, and children's education. Their leadership helps ensure that the specific needs of women and families are addressed in rural development plans and resource allocation.

86. (B) Janpad Panchayat
The Janpad Panchayat is the intermediate tier of the Panchayati Raj system, operating at the block or tehsil level. It is responsible for planning and implementing various developmental schemes within its jurisdiction. The Janpad Panchayat coordinates the activities of several Gram Panchayats and works under the guidance of the Zila Panchayat, ensuring that block-level

103. (D) Zila Panchayat
The Zila Panchayat is the apex or top-most body of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in the state. Operating at the district level, it supervises and coordinates the work of the Janpad and Gram Panchayats. It is responsible for making developmental plans for the entire district and ensuring that government schemes are effectively implemented, acting as the highest level of rural local self-government.

104. (A) Decentralization of authority
Decentralization of authority is the process of empowering local self-government institutions with the '3 Fs': Funds, Functions, and Functionaries. In the context of Panchayati Raj, this means giving Panchayats the financial resources, the specific administrative responsibilities, and the necessary staff to manage local affairs. This empowerment is essential for making local bodies effective instruments of self-governance and grassroots development in the state.

105. (B) 3, 2, 1
The administrative and legal evolution of Madhya Pradesh follows a clear chronological order. The state was established in 1956. Subsequently, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1992 provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj, leading to its systematic implementation. Later, in 2010, the state enacted the Public Service Guarantee Act to ensure the time-bound delivery of public services, reflecting a progressive move toward better governance.

106. (A) Promoting their social and economic mobility.
Scholarship programmes for meritorious tribal students are designed to reduce financial barriers to higher education. By supporting talented individuals, these welfare schemes aim to promote social and economic mobility within tribal communities. Access to higher education enables tribal youth to enter diverse professional fields, thereby improving their economic status and providing them with a greater voice in the broader social and economic life of the state.

107. (D) Madhya Pradesh has one of the largest tribal populations in India.
Madhya Pradesh is home to a very significant and diverse tribal population, making it one of the most prominent states in India in terms of tribal demographics. Several major tribes, including the Gond, Bhil, and Baiga, reside here, each with their own unique culture and traditions. This large tribal presence has led to the implementation of numerous targeted welfare and developmental programmes across the state.

108. (B) Gond
The Laru Kaj festival is a significant ritual observed by the Gond tribe in Madhya Pradesh. It is a traditional ceremony that involves the ritual sacrifice of a pig to seek the blessings of the deity for the fertility of the land and the overall well-being of the family and community. This festival highlights the deep religious beliefs and the ritualistic nature of traditional Gond society.

109. (C) NGOs often play a role in promoting and nurturing SHGs.
In Madhya Pradesh, there is a strong collaborative relationship between NGOs and Self-Help Groups. NGOs often act as facilitators, helping rural women organize themselves into SHGs, providing them with training in bookkeeping and group management, and helping them link with banks for credit. This nurturing role of NGOs is crucial for the growth and sustainability of the SHG movement and for promoting women's empowerment.

110. (B) 3 only
While the population of Madhya Pradesh has generally shown growth over the decades, and the sex ratio varies significantly across different regions, the state consistently implements Family Welfare Programmes. These programs are active throughout the state to manage population growth through family planning and to improve maternal and child health indicators, reflecting the government's commitment to demographic health and stable population development.

111. (A) District, Block, and Village
The term "three-tier" in the Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh refers to the three distinct levels of local governance. These are the Zila Panchayat at the district level, the Janpad Panchayat at the block or intermediate level, and the Gram Panchayat at the village level. This structure is designed to ensure that governance is

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95. (A) A body of all the registered voters of a village, ensuring transparency and accountability of the Gram Panchayat.
The Gram Sabha is the foundational body of the Panchayati Raj system, consisting of all registered voters in a village. It serves as a platform for direct democracy, where the Gram Panchayat's plans, budgets, and implementation records are discussed. By providing a forum for community oversight, the Gram Sabha ensures that local governance remains transparent and accountable to the people it serves.

96. (B) It has created new avenues for leadership through elected Panchayat positions.
The decentralization of authority has fundamentally changed rural leadership by creating formal, democratically elected positions in Panchayati Raj Institutions. This has opened up leadership opportunities for a wider range of people, including women and individuals from marginalized communities. While traditional influence may persist, the formal electoral process has introduced a more inclusive and accountable system of leadership focused on rural development and governance.

97. (B) Gond
The Gond tribe is one of the largest and most prominent tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh. They have a rich history and a significant presence across several districts, particularly in the central and southern regions of the state. The Gonds are known for their distinct social organization, vibrant art forms, and traditional knowledge, making them a central part of the state's cultural and ethnic mosaic.

98. (A) Gond and Korku
The Meghnad festival is a significant cultural event for the Gond and Korku tribes in Madhya Pradesh. It involves the ritual worship of a large wooden pole representing the deity Meghnad. The festival is celebrated with great fervor and includes traditional dances and community prayers. Such festivals highlight the rich religious traditions and the community-based cultural celebrations that are integral to the tribal life in the region.

99. (C) It enhances access to resources and participation in decision-making.
Women empowerment is essential for comprehensive social and economic development. By improving women's access to resources like education, healthcare, and finance, and by ensuring their participation in decision-making processes, the state can unlock the potential of half its population. Empowerment leads to better household outcomes, improved health and education for children, and a more equitable and prosperous society for all citizens of Madhya Pradesh.

100. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Tribal art and craft in Madhya Pradesh are diverse and use various materials. Dhokra involves bell metal casting, while Pithora refers to traditional wall murals. Gond painting is known for its intricate patterns often created on paper or walls. Bamboo craft is widely practiced for making functional items like baskets and mats, showcasing the tribes' skill in utilizing local natural resources for artistic expression.

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101. (C) Increased competition for brides, and potentially, increased crime against women.
A low sex ratio, indicating a significant deficit of women, can lead to serious social consequences. It can create demographic imbalances that result in increased competition for marriageable women and may contribute to social instability. Furthermore, such imbalances are often associated with a higher risk of crimes against women. Addressing the root causes of a low sex ratio is crucial for maintaining social harmony and ensuring gender security.

102. (B) Nutrition, health, and pre-school education for children and mothers.
Anganwadi centres are the primary frontline institutions for delivering integrated services at the village level. They provide supplementary nutrition, immunization, and regular health check-ups for children under six and for pregnant and lactating mothers. Additionally, they offer non-formal pre-school education, making them vital for the early childhood development and health of the rural population in Madhya Pradesh.

responsive and accountable governance across the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh.

35. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh is structured into three tiers with the Gram Sabha at the foundation. The Zila Panchayat operates at the district level, the Janpad Panchayat at the block or intermediate level, and the Gram Panchayat at the village level. The Gram Sabha, consisting of all registered voters, ensures transparency and community participation in local governance.

36. (D) Their division into various phratries and clans.
The Gond tribe, one of the largest in Madhya Pradesh, has a complex social organization characterized by its division into phratries and clans. These subdivisions are essential for regulating social interactions, religious rituals, and marriage alliances. Each clan is often associated with a specific totem, reflecting the tribe's deep spiritual connection with nature and their traditional ancestral heritage and beliefs.

37. (C) Performers using sticks in a coordinated rhythm.
The Saila dance is a traditional stick dance performed by tribes like the Gond and Baiga in Madhya Pradesh. During the performance, dancers use sticks to create a rhythmic sound as they move in a circle or in lines. This dance is typically performed after the harvest season as a form of celebration and social interaction within the tribal community.

38. (B) Reducing the incidence of anaemia among women and children.
A primary objective of nutrition and health programmes in Madhya Pradesh is to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations. Reducing the high incidence of anaemia, particularly among women and children, is a critical goal. These programmes provide iron and folic acid supplements, along with education on balanced diets, to combat nutritional deficiencies and improve overall health outcomes in the state.

39. (D) The number of females per 1000 males.
In demographic studies, the term sex ratio specifically refers to the number of females per one thousand males in a given population. This indicator is used to monitor gender balance and identify potential social issues like gender discrimination or sex-selective practices. Analyzing the sex ratio is essential for designing targeted interventions to improve the status of women and girls in the state.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-Governmental Organizations play a vital role in the social development of Madhya Pradesh by complementing government efforts. Their flexibility and strong community ties allow them to reach remote areas where formal government machinery might face challenges. By implementing innovative programs and advocating for local needs, NGOs enhance the overall effectiveness of social welfare and development initiatives across the various regions.

41. (C) The phenomenon of 'Sarpanch Pati', where male relatives exert proxy control.
A significant challenge to women's participation in Panchayati Raj is the 'Sarpanch Pati' phenomenon. In some cases, male relatives of elected women representatives exercise actual administrative and political power, reducing the women to mere figureheads. Overcoming these patriarchal social norms through training and capacity building is essential for ensuring that women can exercise their leadership roles effectively and independently in local governance.

42. (A) Collective strength for mutual benefit, particularly through micro-finance.
The fundamental principle of Self-Help Groups is the power of collective action for mutual benefit. By pooling small savings, members create a revolving fund that provides accessible credit for individual and group needs. This micro-finance model fosters economic self-reliance, especially among rural women, and provides a platform for addressing social issues through group solidarity and shared responsibility.

43. (D) These festivals are often linked to agricultural cycles, seasons, and religious beliefs.
Tribal festivals in Madhya Pradesh are deeply meaningful cultural events that are often tied to nature and the agricultural calendar. Festivals

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decentralized and that developmental planning occurs at all these administrative scales.

112. (B) Effective rural leadership and women's participation.
The success of a woman Sarpanch in achieving a community goal, such as a new school, is a prime example of effective rural leadership. It demonstrates how women's participation in local governance, empowered by reservation policies, can lead to positive developmental outcomes. Such instances highlight the potential of the Panchayati Raj system to foster new leadership and address the specific needs of the rural population effectively.

113. (B) Marrying outside one's own clan.
Clan exogamy is a fundamental marriage rule followed by most tribes in Madhya Pradesh. It mandates that an individual must choose a partner from a clan other than their own. This practice is based on the belief that members of the same clan share a common ancestry and are therefore like siblings. Clan exogamy helps maintain social order and strengthens bonds between different tribal groups.

114. (A) Tribal Culture
Studying the songs, stories, and dances of a community like the Baiga tribe is an exploration of tribal culture. These oral and performing traditions are vibrant expressions of a tribe's identity, history, mythology, and connection with nature. For anthropologists and researchers, these cultural elements provide deep insights into the spiritual beliefs, social values, and the traditional way of life of the tribal people in the region.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh follow a holistic approach that includes maternal and child health services alongside family planning. By focusing on the health of mothers and ensuring child survival through immunization and nutrition, these programs encourage families to adopt smaller family norms. This comprehensive strategy is essential for achieving population stabilization and for improving the overall quality of life for the state's citizens.

116. (D) The grievance redressal mechanism for the citizen.
The provision for a Second Appellate Authority in the Public Service Guarantee Act significantly strengthens the grievance redressal mechanism for citizens. If a citizen is dissatisfied with the decision of the first appeal, they have a further legal recourse. This two-stage process ensures that the citizen's right to timely service is protected and that government officials are held to a high standard of accountability and transparency.

117. (C) The birth rate and death rate dynamics.
The population growth of any region, including Madhya Pradesh, is primarily driven by natural increase, which is the interplay between the birth rate and the death rate. While other factors like migration and literacy influence trends, the fundamental demographic drivers are how many people are born and how many die. Monitoring these rates is essential for the government to plan healthcare and family welfare services effectively.

118. (B) To be a member of the Gram Panchayat, representing a specific ward.
A 'Panch' is an elected member of the Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh. Each Gram Panchayat is divided into several wards, and each ward elects one Panch to represent its interests in the Panchayat meetings. The Panches work together with the Sarpanch to make decisions on local developmental projects, manage village resources, and ensure the effective delivery of government welfare schemes at the ward level.

119. (D) Reservation policies have enabled a significant number of women to hold positions of power.
Reservation policies in the Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh have been instrumental in increasing women's political participation. By mandating a 50% reservation of seats, the law has ensured that a large number of women can enter local governance and hold leadership positions like Sarpanch. This has significantly altered the traditional male-dominated political landscape and has empowered women to take an active role in rural development.

120. (A) Economic exploitation
Welfare programmes focused on preventing land alienation and restoring land to tribal owners address the critical issue of economic

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137. (C) Inadequate devolution of financial resources to Panchayats.
A major challenge to the effective functioning of the Panchayati Raj system is the inadequate devolution of financial resources. For Panchayats to be truly effective in managing local affairs, they need a predictable and sufficient flow of funds. In many cases, their limited revenue-raising powers and dependence on state grants can hinder their ability to plan and implement developmental projects independently, affecting the overall success of decentralization.

138. (A) The constitutional mandate for reservation of seats.
The role of women in the Panchayati Raj system has been significantly enhanced by the constitutional mandate for the reservation of seats. This legal provision has ensured that women have a guaranteed space in local decision-making bodies. Madhya Pradesh's implementation of 50% reservation has been particularly effective in bringing a large number of women into leadership roles, enabling them to influence rural development and prioritize gender-specific issues.

139. (D) Diverse systems based on kinship, clan, and lineage, unique to each tribe.
The social organization of tribes in Madhya Pradesh is characterized by its great diversity. Each tribe has its own unique system of kinship, clans, and lineages that regulate marriage and social life. These structures are not uniform but are deeply rooted in the specific history and cultural traditions of each group. Recognizing this diversity is essential for understanding the complex and rich social fabric of the state's tribal population.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tribal art forms like Gond and Pithora paintings have achieved wider recognition because they are authentic expressions of tribal life and mythology. These vibrant arts reflect the tribes' deep spiritual connection with nature and their unique worldview. The growing appreciation for these art forms nationally and internationally has helped in preserving tribal heritage and providing new livelihood opportunities for tribal artists in Madhya Pradesh and beyond.

141. (C) Improved health, education, and livelihood indicators among the tribal population.
The success of any welfare programme for tribes is measured by improvements in the socio-economic indicators of the community. Positive outcomes would include higher literacy rates, better access to healthcare, and enhanced livelihood opportunities. Effective programmes aim to achieve these goals while respecting tribal culture, ensuring that tribal communities can benefit from development without losing their unique identity and traditional heritage in the modern state.

142. (D) Panchayati Raj system
The concept of decentralization of authority is most fundamentally linked to the Panchayati Raj system. This system is designed to transfer administrative and financial powers from the state government to local bodies at the village, block, and district levels. By empowering these local institutions, the state promotes a more participatory and accountable form of governance, where people have a direct role in managing their own developmental and administrative affairs.

143. (A) To reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR).
A primary goal of the health component of family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh is the reduction of the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). These programmes aim to ensure safe pregnancies and deliveries through better antenatal care, promoting institutional births, and providing postnatal support. By improving maternal healthcare services, the state seeks to reduce preventable deaths and enhance the overall reproductive health and well-being of women across all regions.

144. (B) Demography
Studying the changing sex ratio over time is a core part of demographic analysis. It involves examining statistical data from various censuses to identify trends in gender distribution within the population. This study is crucial for understanding the impact of social and cultural factors on gender balance and for evaluating the effectiveness of policies aimed at improving the status of women and girls in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

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for progress, ensuring that government schemes are effectively utilized for the benefit of the entire community through collective effort and transparent management.

129. (B) Patrilineal clans and village settlements
The Korku tribe, who are primarily settled cultivators in southern Madhya Pradesh, organize their social life around patrilineal clans and village-based settlements. Inheritance and descent are traced through the male line, and clan membership is a key part of their social identity. Their settled agricultural lifestyle has influenced their village organization, with traditional councils often managing community affairs and maintaining social harmony within their permanent settlements.

130. (A) A harvest festival and a significant cultural event for the Bhil tribe.
The Bhagoria festival is one of the most vibrant and culturally significant events for the Bhil tribe in western Madhya Pradesh. Celebrated around the time of the harvest and before the Holi festival, it features traditional markets (haats), music, and dance. It is not only a celebration of nature's bounty but also an important social occasion for community bonding and for young people to find partners.

131. (C) Enacting laws and legislation for the state.
Enacting laws and legislation is the exclusive function of the state legislature and cannot be performed by an NGO. NGOs in Madhya Pradesh focus on non-political social work, such as health camps, skill training, and advocacy. Their role is to support the implementation of laws and to advocate for policy changes, but they do not have the legal authority to create or pass legislation themselves.

132. (D) By increasing their confidence and collective bargaining power.
Beyond financial benefits, Self-Help Groups empower women by increasing their self-confidence and their collective bargaining power within the family and the community. By participating in group meetings and decision-making, women gain leadership skills and a sense of solidarity. This collective strength enables them to address social issues together and to negotiate for better access to services and rights, leading to substantive social empowerment.

133. (C) Administrative reform and citizen empowerment
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 is a major administrative reform aimed at empowering citizens. By creating a legal right to timely public services, it shifts the focus from administrative discretion to citizen entitlement. This legal framework enhances accountability and transparency in governance, making the administration more responsive to the needs of the people and providing a clear mechanism for redress if services are delayed.

134. (B) The age and sex structure of the population.
Understanding the age and sex structure of the population is crucial for planning effective health services in Madhya Pradesh. This demographic information helps the government anticipate the demand for specific services, such as maternal health for women of reproductive age or geriatric care for the elderly. By tailoring health interventions to the needs of different demographic groups, the state can ensure better health outcomes for its entire population.

135. (A) 3 only
The three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh, consisting of Gram, Janpad, and Zila levels, is specifically designed to ensure local participation in governance. While it is a three-tier system, the method of electing the heads of these bodies can vary (some are directly elected, others indirectly). The core goal remains empowering rural communities to have a direct say in their own developmental planning and administrative affairs.

136. (A) Spacing of childbirths
An important aspect of family welfare programmes is providing education and services related to the spacing of childbirths. Proper spacing is essential for the health of both the mother and the child. By providing information on various family planning methods, the state aims to help families make informed decisions about their size and the timing of births, contributing to better health outcomes and population stabilization.

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153. (C) Development with dignity, respecting their cultural identity.
A central theme of modern welfare programmes for tribes is 'development with dignity'. This approach emphasizes improving the socio-economic status of tribal communities while actively respecting and preserving their unique cultural identity, languages, and traditional knowledge. The goal is to provide tribal populations with the benefits of modern development—such as education and healthcare—in a way that is culturally sensitive and empowering rather than assimilative.

154. (A) The social scenario of the state.
An NGO working on environmental issues in a specific region like Bundelkhand contributes significantly to the overall social scenario of the state. Their work often involves community mobilization, awareness generation about sustainable resource management, and advocating for the rights of those affected by environmental changes. By addressing local ecological challenges, such organizations play a vital role in the social and economic well-being of the region and the state.

155. (B) 2, 4, 1, 3
The functioning of a typical Self-Help Group follows a logical sequence. It begins with the formation of a small group, followed by regular meetings and the collection of savings from all members. Once a sufficient fund is created, the group starts internal lending to meet members' needs. Finally, after establishing a good track record, the SHG can be linked with formal banks for larger credit (micro-credit) for income-generating projects.

156. (B) Corruption and delays in public service delivery
A major goal of the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 is to reduce administrative corruption and delays in the delivery of public services. By fixing time limits and making officials accountable through penalties, the act aims to eliminate the need for citizens to pay bribes or use influence to get essential services. This reform promotes a more transparent, efficient, and citizen-friendly administration across the state.

157. (C) The pressure on resources like water, land, and public services.
Monitoring population growth is critical because it directly impacts the per capita availability of essential resources. A rapidly growing population increases the pressure on land, water, and energy, and necessitates greater investment in public services like healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Understanding these trends helps the government of Madhya Pradesh plan for sustainable development and ensure that the needs of all its citizens can be met in the future.

158. (D) Providing counselling on family planning methods.
Providing counseling and information on family planning methods is a major component of family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh. These services are designed to help couples make informed choices about their family size and the timing of their children. By promoting voluntary family planning, the state aims to achieve population stabilization and improve maternal and child health outcomes, contributing to the overall social and demographic well-being.

159. (A) The level of gender equality and social well-being.
The sex ratio is a powerful demographic indicator that reflects the status of women and girls in a society. In Madhya Pradesh, a balanced sex ratio would indicate a higher level of gender equality and better social well-being. Conversely, a skewed ratio can point to underlying issues like gender discrimination and neglect of the girl child, making it a crucial metric for policymakers to track and address through social and welfare interventions.

160. (A) 2 only
Tribal culture in Madhya Pradesh is characterized by its great diversity and a rich heritage of traditional arts, dances, and festivals. While it maintains its core traditional values, it is not completely isolated and often interacts with modern influences. Each tribe has its own unique cultural expressions, and recognizing this variety is essential for appreciating the rich and dynamic cultural mosaic that tribal communities contribute to the state's identity.

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145. (B) Capacity building and strengthening women's participation in governance.
NGOs that organize training and workshops for elected women Panchayat members are directly contributing to capacity building. These initiatives help women understand their roles, responsibilities, and the functioning of the local government system. By equipping them with the necessary knowledge and skills, such programs strengthen women's participation in governance, enabling them to lead more effectively and to make meaningful contributions to rural development in their communities.

146. (A) A micro-finance activity fostering women's entrepreneurship.
When SHG members pool their savings to provide a loan for an income-generating activity, like starting a sewing business, it is a classic example of micro-finance. This activity empowers the member to achieve economic self-reliance and improves her household's income. Such grassroots-level financial inclusion initiatives are central to the SHG movement in Madhya Pradesh, fostering entrepreneurship and providing women with greater control over their economic lives and future.

147. (C) Right to service
Under the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010, citizens have a legal right to receive notified public services, such as obtaining land records, within a specified timeframe. This act empowers citizens by making service delivery a matter of right rather than administrative favor. It provides a clear legal framework for citizens to demand and receive essential services from government departments in a transparent and time-bound manner across the state.

148. (D) Improving nutrition and health.
Programmes that provide essential supplements like iodized salt and Vitamin A are part of a larger government strategy to improve the nutritional status of the population. These interventions target common nutritional deficiencies that can lead to health problems, especially in children and women. By addressing these micronutrient needs, the state aims to reduce the prevalence of preventable health issues and improve the overall well-being and productivity of its citizens.

149. (C) The continuing influence of informal leaders like elders and community heads.
In many villages of Madhya Pradesh, the formal leadership of elected Panchayat members co-exists with the continuing influence of informal, traditional leaders. Elders, community heads, and religious leaders often still hold significant moral and social authority within their communities. Recognizing and working with these informal structures can sometimes be important for mobilizing community support for developmental projects and for maintaining social harmony within the rural social fabric.

150. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The social and demographic landscape of Madhya Pradesh involves several key concepts. Rural leadership is about guiding the community, while women empowerment focuses on improving their access to resources and decision-making. Decentralization involves the transfer of power to local bodies. Demography is the statistical study of human populations. Understanding these concepts is essential for analyzing the complex social dynamics and developmental challenges of the state.

151. (D) To ensure effective administration across a large area from district to village.
The three-tier Panchayati Raj system is designed to manage governance effectively across the different administrative scales of a large state like Madhya Pradesh. By having bodies at the village, block, and district levels, the system ensures that planning and administration are more localized and responsive to the specific needs of different regions. This tiered structure promotes a balanced and comprehensive approach to rural development from the grassroots up.

152. (A) Kathakali
Kathakali is a highly stylized classical dance-drama from Kerala, not a tribal dance of Madhya Pradesh. In contrast, dances like Karma, Saila, and Bhagoria are traditional tribal dances practiced by various tribal groups within Madhya Pradesh. These tribal dances are deeply rooted in the local culture, often celebrating the harvest, nature, and community life, and are a significant part of the state's rich ethnic heritage.

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heritage and diversity of Madhya Pradesh. These artistic expressions are unique to each tribe and reflect their history, mythology, and relationship with nature. By supporting tribal arts, the state not only protects its cultural legacy but also promotes social inclusion and provides tribal communities with a sense of pride and identity in the modern world.

185. (C) By training elected representatives, especially women and those from marginalized communities.
NGOs can significantly enhance the effectiveness of the Panchayati Raj system by providing training and capacity-building support to elected representatives. This is especially important for women and those from marginalized groups who may be entering formal governance for the first time. By helping them understand rules, procedures, and their responsibilities, NGOs empower these leaders to function more effectively and to advocate more strongly for their communities' needs.

186. (A) A process that gives them greater control over their lives and resources.
Empowerment for women in Madhya Pradesh is seen as a multi-dimensional process that increases their ability to make choices and gives them greater control over resources and their own lives. It involves improving their social, economic, and political status through education, economic opportunities, and participation in decision-making. True empowerment aims to eliminate gender-based barriers and to ensure that women can participate equally in all aspects of life and development.

187. (D) Citizen-centric and accountable.
The Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 provides a legal framework that makes the state administration more citizen-centric and accountable. By defining clear time limits for public services and establishing a grievance redressal mechanism, the act shifts the focus toward the needs of the citizen. It reduces the scope for administrative delays and ensures that officials are held responsible for their performance, thereby improving the overall quality of governance in Madhya Pradesh.

188. (B) More infrastructure, public services, and employment opportunities.
A sudden spurt in population growth in any region requires careful planning to ensure that the needs of the increased population are met. The government must anticipate a higher demand for essential infrastructure, such as housing and roads, and for public services like schools and hospitals. Additionally, planning for increased employment opportunities is crucial to ensure that the growing population can contribute effectively to the region's and the state's economic development.

189. (C) The benefits of institutional delivery and postnatal care.
Health education within family welfare programmes focuses on critical topics like institutional delivery and postnatal care. Encouraging mothers to give birth in health facilities ensures a safer environment for both the mother and the newborn, reducing the risk of complications. Providing information on postnatal care is also essential for child survival and for the long-term health of the mother, contributing to better demographic health indicators across the state of Madhya Pradesh.

190. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The social scenario of Madhya Pradesh is shaped by the interaction of several key elements. The diverse tribal population with its rich and unique culture is a fundamental part of the state's identity. Active Panchayati Raj Institutions provide the framework for local governance and participation. Meanwhile, civil society actors like NGOs and Self-Help Groups play a crucial role in grassroots development, awareness, and empowerment, contributing to the state's complex social fabric.

191. (A) The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).
Health programmes that focus on the well-being of pregnant and lactating women are specifically designed to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates. By providing regular health check-ups and nutritional supplements, these initiatives aim to ensure safer pregnancies and healthier outcomes for newborns. Improving these critical health indicators is a major priority for the state of Madhya Pradesh, reflecting its commitment

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161. (B) Supervise and coordinate the work of Gram Panchayats within its block.
The Janpad Panchayat plays a crucial intermediate role in the Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh. Its primary responsibility is to supervise and coordinate the various developmental activities and implementation of schemes by the Gram Panchayats within its block. It also assists the Zila Panchayat in district-level planning, ensuring that block-level resources are effectively managed and that the needs of several villages are collectively addressed.

162. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided a landmark mandate for the reservation of seats for women in local self-governance. Madhya Pradesh has successfully implemented this provision, even increasing the reservation to 50% across all tiers. This policy has led to a significant increase in the number of women participating in Panchayati Raj, empowering them to take leadership roles and influence rural development and social change in their communities.

163. (C) Structure of social relationships, including family and clan systems.
The social organization of a tribe refers to the complex system of social relationships that define and regulate the life of its members. This includes the structure of families, the organization of clans, and the rules regarding kinship and descent. These social structures are fundamental for determining social roles, responsibilities, and marriage rules, and they provide the framework within which the tribe's traditional customs and rituals are performed and preserved.

164. (D) Intricate patterns of dots and lines depicting nature and mythology.
Gond art is a distinctive and world-renowned form of tribal painting from Madhya Pradesh. It is characterized by its use of intricate patterns of dots, lines, and dashes to create vibrant and detailed images. These paintings often depict elements from the natural world, tribal mythology, and daily life, reflecting the Gonds' deep connection with their environment and their rich oral storytelling traditions through a unique and highly stylized visual language.

165. (C) Fostering economic independence and collective strength.
The most significant contribution of SHGs to women's empowerment is their ability to foster both economic independence and collective strength. By providing access to micro-finance and promoting self-employment, SHGs help women improve their household's economic status. Simultaneously, the group structure provides a platform for mutual support and collective action, increasing women's confidence and their ability to address social and community issues together in a supportive environment.

166. (B) A woman Sarpanch making decisions for her village's development.
A woman Sarpanch exercising her leadership and making important decisions for her community is a clear and powerful example of women's empowerment. It demonstrates how participation in formal governance, supported by reservation policies, can provide women with the authority and platform to influence social and economic change. Such leadership roles challenge traditional gender norms and empower women to be active agents of development in their communities across Madhya Pradesh.

167. (D) Programme of Nutrition and Health
The mid-day meal scheme in schools is a key intervention within nutrition and health programmes in Madhya Pradesh. This initiative serves multiple purposes: it aims to improve the nutritional status of school-age children and also encourages better school enrolment and attendance. By providing a nutritious meal at school, the state addresses both educational and health goals, contributing to the overall development and well-being of children from diverse socio-economic backgrounds.

168. (A) Gram Panchayat
The Gram Panchayat is the primary or basic unit of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in the state. Operating at the village level, it is the most direct form of local government for the rural population. The Gram Panchayat is responsible for village-level planning, implementing various social and developmental schemes, and managing local infrastructure, ensuring that governance is responsive to the immediate needs and priorities of the village community.

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169. (C) To empower local communities to manage their own affairs.
The main objective of decentralization in the Panchayati Raj system is to empower local communities by giving them the authority and resources to manage their own developmental affairs. This process aims to move decision-making from distant state capitals to the grassroots level, where people are most familiar with their own needs. Decentralization promotes democratic participation, enhances accountability, and leads to more effective and sustainable development within local communities.

170. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 is a major step toward enhancing good governance by introducing transparency and accountability. By legally mandating time limits for public services and holding officials responsible for delays, the act ensures that the administration is more responsive to citizens. This legal framework empowers people by making service delivery a right, thereby improving the overall quality and efficiency of the state's public administration.

171. (D) To provide them with economic and educational opportunities while preserving their unique identity.
A key focus of tribal welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh is to improve the socio-economic status of tribal communities while respecting and preserving their unique cultural identity. These initiatives aim to provide better access to quality education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities in a way that is culturally sensitive. This approach ensures that tribal populations can benefit from development without being forced to lose their traditional heritage, languages, and way of life.

172. (B) Both formally elected leaders (like a Sarpanch) and informally influential persons in the community.
Rural leadership is a multifaceted concept that includes both formal and informal leaders. Formally, leaders like the Sarpanch and Panchayat members are elected through democratic processes. Informally, individuals like community elders, religious heads, and other respected persons often hold significant influence in village affairs. Both types of leaders play a role in shaping community opinions and mobilizing support for social and developmental initiatives within the rural social structure.

173. (C) They are occasions for reinforcing community bonds, celebrating culture, and performing rituals.
Tribal festivals in Madhya Pradesh are deeply significant cultural and social events. Festivals like Bhagoria and Madai serve as occasions for tribal communities to gather, perform traditional rituals, and celebrate their unique cultural heritage. These events are vital for reinforcing community identity and social bonds, providing a platform for the preservation of tribal music, dance, and oral traditions, and ensuring that their rich culture is passed down through generations.

174. (D) They function as large multinational corporations.
Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are small, voluntary, and informal associations of people, typically women from similar socio-economic backgrounds, and do not function as corporations. Their purpose is grassroots-level financial and social empowerment. Unlike large-scale commercial entities, SHGs operate on principles of mutual trust, collective responsibility, and micro-savings, focusing on the development and self-reliance of their members and their local community through group solidarity.

175. (A) Second Appellate Authority
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act provides a multi-stage process for grievance redressal. If a citizen is dissatisfied with the decision of the First Appellate Authority, they have the right to appeal to the Second Appellate Authority. This is the highest administrative authority within the act's framework for ensuring that a citizen's grievance regarding the timely delivery of a notified public service is addressed and resolved fairly and transparently.

176. (B) The distribution of the population by age and gender.
A direct concern of demographic studies in Madhya Pradesh is analyzing the distribution of the population by age and gender. This information is essential for understanding the

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demographic profile of the state and for planning public services. For example, a high proportion of children requires more investment in schools and pediatric health, while gender distribution data helps in evaluating gender balance and the effectiveness of empowerment policies.

177. (B) A lower infant mortality rate and a stable population growth rate.
Successful family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh aim to achieve positive health and demographic outcomes. These include a reduction in the infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate through better healthcare. Additionally, by promoting informed choices about family size, these programs contribute to achieving a stable population growth rate. Such outcomes are essential for sustainable development and for improving the overall quality of life for the state's citizens.

178. (A) It indicates a preference for male children and points to future demographic imbalances.
A declining child sex ratio (0-6 age group) is a serious indicator of deep-seated gender discrimination, often reflecting a preference for male children. In Madhya Pradesh, this trend is a cause for concern as it points to potential future demographic imbalances and social issues. Addressing the root causes, such as cultural biases and the neglect of the girl child, is crucial for promoting gender equality and long-term social stability.

179. (C) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
Anganwadis are the frontline delivery points for the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme in Madhya Pradesh. This major government programme provides a range of services, including supplementary nutrition, immunization, and pre-school education, to children and mothers. The Anganwadi workers play a crucial role in improving child health and nutrition and in ensuring that essential developmental services reach the most vulnerable sections of the rural and urban population.

180. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The social scenario of Madhya Pradesh is characterized by several key terms and institutions. The Janpad Panchayat is the intermediate tier of the local government system. Pithora is a well-known tribal art form. SHGs are groups focused on micro-credit and mutual help, especially among women. Bhagoria is a vibrant tribal festival of the Bhil tribe. Together, these elements reflect the rich cultural and administrative mosaic of the state.

181. (C) Gram Swaraj (Village Self-Rule)
The implementation of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh is a significant step toward realizing the Gandhian vision of Gram Swaraj. This principle emphasizes the idea of village self-rule, where local communities are empowered to manage their own affairs and development. By decentralizing authority to the village level, the state aims to promote a more participatory and self-reliant form of democracy, as envisioned by Mahatma Gandhi.

182. (B) The effective participation of women in addressing local needs.
When a woman Sarpanch successfully moves a resolution for a community facility like a toilet complex, it demonstrates the positive impact of women's participation in governance. It shows how women leaders can identify and prioritize essential local needs that might otherwise be overlooked. This effective leadership, empowered by reservation policies, contributes to better social outcomes and reflects the genuine success of the decentralization process in empowering women at the grassroots level.

183. (D) It is a group of families who trace their descent from a common ancestor, and it often regulates marriage.
In the social organization of tribes in Madhya Pradesh, the clan is a fundamental unit. It consists of a group of families who believe they share a common ancestor, often symbolized by a totem. The clan plays a crucial role in regulating social life, particularly through the rule of exogamy, which requires members to marry outside their own clan. This structure provides a strong sense of kinship and social identity within tribal communities.

184. (A) Maintaining the cultural heritage and diversity of the state.
Preserving and promoting tribal dance and art forms is essential for maintaining the rich cultural

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exploitation. Land is the primary resource for tribal communities, and its loss can lead to severe poverty and marginalization. By providing legal protection and administrative support to regain their land, the state seeks to ensure the economic security and livelihood of tribal families and protect them from exploitation.

121. (C) The rainy season
The Gendi dance, also known as the stilt-walking dance, is a unique traditional performance by tribal youth in Madhya Pradesh, particularly during the rainy season. Using bamboo stilts, the dancers perform coordinated movements, showcasing their balance and skill. This dance is often associated with the agricultural cycle and is a form of celebration and leisure during a time when movement in the forested and rural areas can be challenging.

122. (A) A group of 10-20 women who meet regularly for savings and credit.
The most common model of a Self-Help Group in Madhya Pradesh is a small, voluntary association of about 10 to 20 local women. These members come from similar socio-economic backgrounds and meet regularly to save small amounts of money. This pooled capital is used to provide internal loans to members for various needs, fostering a culture of savings, mutual help, and economic self-reliance at the village level.

123. (D) A part of civil society
NGOs in Madhya Pradesh function as an essential part of civil society. They operate independently of the government and play a crucial role in representing the interests of marginalized and vulnerable communities. By advocating for their rights and monitoring government programs, NGOs help ensure that the voices of the people are heard and that governance remains responsive to the needs of all sections of society in the state.

124. (B) Social, economic, and political
Women empowerment is a multi-dimensional concept that includes social, economic, and political aspects. It involves improving women's social status and health, enhancing their economic independence through better livelihoods and resource access, and ensuring their political participation in decision-making bodies. Addressing all these dimensions together is essential for achieving true gender equality and for the overall sustainable development of the community and the state of Madhya Pradesh.

125. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different social and administrative entities in Madhya Pradesh have specific focal areas. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are primarily focused on micro-enterprise and financial inclusion. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) manage rural self-governance. Family Welfare programmes prioritize maternal and child health services. Tribal Welfare initiatives focus on the specific rights and developmental needs of tribal communities across the state, ensuring inclusive growth for all social groups.

126. (D) The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).
The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is a key demographic and health indicator used to evaluate the success of nutrition and health programmes in Madhya Pradesh. A declining IMR suggests that maternal and child health services, including immunization and nutritional support, are effectively reaching the population. Tracking this rate helps the government monitor progress toward its health goals and identify regions that require more focused attention and resources.

127. (A) Bring governance and decision-making closer to the people.
The fundamental intent of decentralizing authority to Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh is to bring governance to the doorstep of the citizens. By empowering local bodies, the system ensures that decisions about village development are made by those who are most affected by them. this proximity enhances the responsiveness of the administration, promotes local accountability, and encourages community participation in the democratic process at the grassroots level.

128. (B) The ability to mobilize resources and community support for development projects.
An effective rural leader within the Panchayati Raj system must possess the ability to mobilize both resources and community support. Their role involves identifying local needs, coordinating with government departments, and encouraging villagers to participate in developmental activities. A successful leader acts as a catalyst

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to demographic health and the well-being of its most vulnerable citizens.

192. (B) District level
The Zila Panchayat is the highest level of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh, functioning at the district level. It is responsible for coordinating the activities of all Janpad Panchayats within the district and for planning comprehensive district-level developmental programs. The Zila Panchayat plays a vital role in ensuring that resources are effectively utilized for rural development and that local governance is integrated with district-level administrative planning.

193. (B) The ability to win elections and effectively manage Panchayat affairs.
In modern Madhya Pradesh, rural leadership is increasingly defined by democratic principles. Effective leaders are those who can win public trust through elections and demonstrate the ability to manage the affairs of the Panchayat transparently and effectively. This new form of leadership focuses on achieving developmental goals, mobilizing community participation, and ensuring that government schemes reach the intended beneficiaries, marking a shift from traditional and ascriptive forms of leadership in rural areas.

194. (A) A highly urbanized and individualistic lifestyle.
Typical tribal social organization in Madhya Pradesh is characterized by strong community bonds and a close relationship with nature, rather than an urbanized or individualistic lifestyle. Tribal societies are often structured around clans that regulate marriage and social interaction. Their way of life is deeply connected to their traditional territories and the forest, with community-based rituals and shared traditions playing a central role in their social fabric and cultural identity across different regions.

195. (C) Tribal culture
Gond paintings, with their unique style of vibrant colors and intricate patterns, are a world-renowned part of the rich tribal culture of Madhya Pradesh. These artistic expressions reflect the tribes' mythology, their view of the natural world, and their traditional storytelling. Preserving and promoting such art forms is vital for maintaining the state's cultural diversity and for providing tribal communities with a sense of pride and a means of livelihood through their traditional artistic skills.

196. (D) They are voluntary groups fostering financial inclusion and collective action.
Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are voluntary associations that play a critical role in women's empowerment by promoting financial inclusion. Through pooled savings and micro-finance, they provide women with access to credit and economic independence. Furthermore, the group structure provides a platform for collective action, enabling women to gain confidence and address social issues together, which is essential for substantive social and economic empowerment at the grassroots level in rural Madhya Pradesh.

197. (C) It is paid from the salary of the official responsible for the delay.
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 includes a strong accountability mechanism where the penalty for delaying a service can be paid to the applicant. In specific cases where the delay is without reasonable cause, the compensation is deducted from the salary of the official responsible for the delay. This provision is designed to ensure that government employees prioritize the timely delivery of public services and that they are held accountable for administrative lapses.

198. (B) Effective long-term planning of resources and infrastructure.
Analyzing population growth trends is essential for the government to engage in effective long-term planning. Understanding how the population is changing helps in anticipating the future demand for essential resources like water and energy, and for public services such as housing, healthcare, and schools. This demographic analysis is vital for ensuring that development is sustainable and that the state can meet the evolving needs of its citizens in both rural and urban areas.

199. (D) Promoting institutional deliveries to ensure mother and child safety.
The Janani Suraksha Yojana is a significant health initiative in Madhya Pradesh aimed at

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is vital for the government to identify social gaps and to formulate effective policies and programs for education, healthcare, and sustainable economic development across the state.

230. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Women's participation in Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh is shaped by several key factors. The state provides for 50% reservation, which has significantly increased the presence of women representatives. This increased presence has often led to a greater focus on essential local issues like sanitation and drinking water. However, the phenomenon of 'Sarpanch Pati', where male relatives wield proxy power, remains a recognized challenge that needs to be addressed through continued training and capacity-building.

231. (D) Sustainable development and population stabilization.
The effective implementation of family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh is essential for achieving both sustainable development and population stabilization. By providing access to reproductive health services and promoting informed choices about family size, these programs help manage population growth. Stable demographic trends are vital for reducing the pressure on the state's resources and for ensuring that social and economic progress can be sustained over the long term for all citizens across all regions.

232. (A) Formal, democratic rural leadership.
An elected Sarpanch in Madhya Pradesh represents a form of formal, democratic rural leadership. Unlike traditional or hereditary roles, the position is achieved through a competitive electoral process within the Panchayati Raj system. This role is defined by legal responsibilities and accountability to the Gram Sabha. Elected leaders act as catalysts for local development, ensuring that government schemes and local initiatives are effectively managed and that the community's voice is represented in governance.

233. (C) Social stratification within the tribe.
The division of the Gond tribe into groups like 'Raj Gonds' and 'Dhur Gonds' is an example of social stratification. Raj Gonds historically held a higher status, often associated with landownership and traditional ruling families, while Dhur Gonds represented the more general population of the tribe. This stratification reflects the complex social history and the internal hierarchical structures that have evolved within this large and significant tribal community in Madhya Pradesh over several centuries.

234. (A) Korku
Khamb Swang is a unique theatrical and cultural performance centered around a pole, and it is a significant part of the heritage of the Korku tribe in Madhya Pradesh. This performance involves music, dance, and dramatic storytelling, often occurring during specific festivals or social occasions. Khamb Swang highlights the rich and diverse traditions of performing arts among the state's tribal communities and is vital for preserving the unique cultural identity of the Korku people.

235. (D) A mechanism for economic and social empowerment at the grassroots level.
Self-Help Groups (SHGs) provide a powerful mechanism for both economic and social empowerment of women at the grassroots level. By encouraging micro-savings and providing access to credit, they foster financial independence through income-generating activities. Simultaneously, the group platform increases women's confidence, provides mutual support, and enables them to collectively address social issues. This multi-dimensional approach is central to the SHG movement in Madhya Pradesh, leading to substantive empowerment and social progress.

236. (B) Ensure accountability on the part of the government official.
The penalty clause in the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 is specifically designed to ensure high levels of accountability among government officials. By imposing a monetary fine for delays in providing notified services without a valid reason, the act discourages administrative inefficiency. This measure ensures that officials prioritize the timely delivery of public services and that the legal rights of citizens to efficient governance are respected and upheld across the state.

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207. (A) A group of women starting a catering business through pooled savings.
The idea of women's empowerment through SHGs is best demonstrated when members achieve economic independence through collective action. Starting a joint business, such as catering, using their own pooled savings and group credit, provides women with a direct source of income and control over financial resources. This process enhances their entrepreneurship skills, confidence, and their overall standing in both the family and the wider community in rural Madhya Pradesh.

208. (B) Guarantee that certain government services will be provided in a fixed timeframe.
The primary purpose of the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 is to ensure the timely delivery of public services to its citizens. The act legally binds government departments to provide notified services, such as certificates or connections, within a specified number of days. This legal guarantee is a major tool for administrative reform, promoting transparency and accountability and reducing the scope for corruption and administrative delays in the state.

209. (B) A focus on maternal and child health.
Family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh are central to the state's social and demographic development, with a primary focus on maternal and child health. These initiatives aim to improve survival rates and health outcomes through better antenatal care, immunization, and nutritional support. By prioritizing the health of mothers and children, these programs contribute to building healthier families and to achieving population stabilization, which is essential for the sustainable social progress of the state.

210. (A) Programmes of Nutrition and Health.
Initiatives focused on improving the nutritional status of adolescent girls are a key part of nutrition and health programmes in Madhya Pradesh. These interventions are designed to address specific nutritional needs, such as iron and folic acid deficiencies, which are critical during adolescence. By targeting this group, the state aims to improve current health and ensure better future outcomes for safe motherhood, contributing to the overall demographic health of the population.

211. (C) Ensuring their substantive representation in decision-making bodies.
The provision for 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh is a major policy aimed at ensuring their substantive representation in local governance. This reservation guarantees that women have a voice in decision-making processes that affect their lives and communities. By bringing a large number of women into leadership roles, the state aims to make governance more inclusive and to prioritize issues like health, education, and sanitation in rural development.

212. (D) By mobilizing community support and participation for Panchayat activities.
Effective rural leadership is vital for the success of the Panchayati Raj system as leaders act as catalysts for community mobilization. Leaders, whether formal or informal, help villagers understand the importance of developmental projects and encourage their active participation. By building consensus and mobilizing local resources, effective leaders ensure that Panchayat initiatives are more effectively implemented and that they accurately reflect and address the genuine needs and priorities of the local community.

213. (C) A link to a mythical ancestor, often an animal or plant.
In the social organization of the Gond tribe, totemic clans are a fundamental feature. Each clan is associated with a specific totem, which could be an animal, a plant, or another element of nature, believed to be a mythical ancestor. This totemic system provides a basis for social identity, kinship, and the regulation of marriage rules through exogamy. It reflects the tribes' deep spiritual connection with nature and their traditional world-view and social history.

214. (B) Tribal culture.
The celebration of the Bhagoria Haat is a vibrant and essential expression of the tribal culture of the Bhil tribe in western Madhya Pradesh. This festival, which serves as a major social, cultural, and economic gathering, showcases traditional tribal music, dance, and colorful customs. Bhagoria Haat is a significant occasion for community bonding and is a prime example of

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initiatives support traditional farming while introducing more efficient methods, helping tribal families achieve sustainable economic growth through their primary livelihood.

245. (C) Livelihood and cultural identity for the artisans.
Tribal arts in Madhya Pradesh, such as Dhokra metal craft and Pithora wall paintings, are vital sources of both livelihood and cultural identity for the artisans. These traditional skills are passed down through generations and provide a unique and authentic artistic expression for the tribal communities. By promoting and creating markets for these arts, the state not only preserves its rich cultural heritage but also supports the economic well-being and pride of tribal artists.

246. (B) Advocacy and legal action for a social cause.
When an NGO files a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) to protect the rights of a marginalized community, it is engaging in powerful social advocacy and legal action. This role is fundamental for civil society organizations in Madhya Pradesh, as it helps in holding the state accountable and ensures that the rights of those who might not have a strong voice are legally protected. Such actions contribute significantly to social justice and the overall social scenario of the state.

247. (D) Mutual help and collective responsibility.
The core principle of the Self-Help Group movement is the idea of mutual help and collective responsibility. Members of an SHG work together to save money, provide credit to one another, and address social issues. This collective approach fosters group solidarity and ensures that the success of the group depends on the cooperation and trust of all its members. This principle is essential for fostering self-reliance and empowerment at the grassroots level.

248. (A) Traditional patriarchal structures that limit women's opportunities.
The concept of women empowerment directly challenges traditional patriarchal structures that have historically limited women's opportunities and decision-making power. It aims to eliminate gender-based discrimination in education, employment, and social life. By empowering women to have control over resources and to participate in all aspects of development, empowerment initiatives seek to create a more equitable society where gender does not determine an individual's potential or rights in the modern social scenario of Madhya Pradesh.

249. (C) The population is static and does not change.
The demography of Madhya Pradesh is dynamic, characterized by changes in population size, structure, and distribution over time. The population is not static but grows through births and migration while being affected by death rates. Understanding these changes is essential for government planning. The state is home to diverse social groups, including a very significant tribal population, and the sex ratio is a vital demographic indicator that policymakers monitor closely for social development.

250. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Reservation of seats in Panchayati Raj is a crucial first step for women's political participation, but true empowerment requires overcoming several challenges. Issues like the 'Sarpanch Pati' culture, lack of formal training, and persistent patriarchal social norms can limit the effective leadership of elected women. For reservation to lead to substantive empowerment, it must be supported by capacity-building initiatives and broader social change that encourages and respects women's active role in local governance and decision-making.

251. (D) Malnutrition, especially among children and women.
A primary goal of nutrition and health programmes in Madhya Pradesh is to significantly reduce the high rates of malnutrition. These initiatives target vulnerable groups, particularly children and women, by providing supplementary nutrition, essential vitamins, and health education. Combating malnutrition is vital for improving long-term health outcomes, reducing infant and maternal mortality, and ensuring the healthy development and productivity of the state's current and future generations across all regions and social groups.

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Pradesh, this involves transferring financial resources, specific administrative responsibilities, and the necessary personnel to Panchayati Raj Institutions. By providing local bodies with these essential tools, the state empowers them to effectively manage local development and administration, making governance more responsive and accountable to the immediate needs of the people at the grassroots level.

223. (A) It has broken traditional barriers and provided a platform for women's leadership to emerge.
Reserving the post of Sarpanch for women in many Panchayats has had a profound impact on rural Madhya Pradesh. It has directly challenged and broken traditional patriarchal barriers that previously excluded women from leadership roles. This policy has created a formal space where women's leadership can emerge and grow, empowering them to influence village development and social change, and providing powerful role models for other women to participate more actively in public life.

224. (B) To provide them with skills and education for better employment opportunities.
A key objective of welfare programmes for tribal youth is to enhance their socio-economic mobility through skill development and education. By providing targeted support, such as vocational training and scholarships, the state aims to equip tribal youth with the tools they need to compete in the modern job market. These initiatives are essential for reducing poverty and for ensuring that tribal communities can participate fully in the state's economic growth and modern professional life.

225. (B) A ritual offering to the gods for peace and prosperity.
Pithora paintings, practiced by the Bhil and Bhilala tribes in Madhya Pradesh, are more than just art; they are a form of ritual offering. These vibrant murals are created on the walls of homes during special ceremonies to seek divine blessings for the health, peace, and prosperity of the family and community. The paintings are rich in symbolism, depicting deities and nature, and are a significant part of the tribe's religious and cultural life.

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226. (A) Issues of funding sustainability, and sometimes, a difficult relationship with government agencies.
NGOs in Madhya Pradesh often face several challenges in their work, including the sustainability of funding for their various social and developmental projects. Additionally, maintaining a collaborative and constructive relationship with government agencies can sometimes be difficult, as they may have different priorities or administrative approaches. Overcoming these hurdles is essential for NGOs to effectively carry out their role in community mobilization, service delivery, and advocacy for marginalized populations in the state.

227. (C) A Self-Help Group running a successful enterprise with financial autonomy.
A successful women-led enterprise through a Self-Help Group is an excellent example of empowerment. When women achieve financial autonomy and manage their own businesses, they gain significant control over resources and decision-making within their households and communities. This economic empowerment is often a catalyst for social change, increasing their confidence and providing them with a stronger voice in the overall social and developmental affairs of their region in rural Madhya Pradesh.

228. (D) Providing a new electricity connection.
Essential public services, such as providing a new electricity connection, are typically covered under the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010. The act ensures that such administrative tasks are completed within a specified time limit. By including these everyday services, the law empowers citizens to expect and receive efficient and timely service from government departments, reducing the scope for administrative delays and ensuring greater accountability in the state's public administration.

229. (C) The literacy rate, broken down by gender and region.
A demographic profile of Madhya Pradesh includes essential statistical data on the characteristics of its human population. This involves information on the literacy rate, analyzed by gender and geographical region, as well as data on age structure, sex ratio, and population distribution. Such detailed statistical information

reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. Its primary focus is on promoting institutional deliveries by providing financial assistance to pregnant women to give birth in health facilities. By ensuring that births take place in a safe and medicalized environment, the state seeks to reduce preventable deaths and improve the overall health outcomes for both mothers and their children.

200. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The sex ratio is a key indicator of social health in Madhya Pradesh, and its skewed nature in some regions is a serious concern. An adverse sex ratio against females often points to underlying gender discrimination, including a deep-seated preference for male children and the practice of sex-selective abortion. Addressing these socio-cultural issues through education and policy interventions is essential for improving gender balance and ensuring the social well-being and rights of women and girls.

201. (C) Gram Panchayat
In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh, the Gram Panchayat is the tier most directly accountable to the Gram Sabha. Since the Gram Sabha consists of all registered voters in the village, it provides a direct platform for community oversight. The Gram Panchayat must present its plans, budgets, and implementation reports to the Gram Sabha, ensuring that village governance remains transparent and responsive to the direct needs of the local population.

202. (A) The transfer of administrative and financial powers from the state government to the local Panchayats.
Decentralization of authority in the context of Panchayati Raj specifically refers to the process of transferring powers from the state government to local self-governing bodies. This includes giving Panchayats the authority to plan and implement developmental projects, as well as providing them with the necessary financial resources and administrative personnel. This process is essential for making local governance more responsive, accountable, and effective in addressing the specific needs of rural communities.

203. (D) Social and Economic
Welfare programmes that provide legal aid to prevent exploitation address the social and economic well-being of tribal communities. Exploitation by middlemen or money-lenders can lead to severe economic hardship and social marginalization. By providing legal support to protect their rights and property, the state seeks to ensure the socio-economic security of tribal families and to prevent the systemic exploitation that can hinder their overall development and welfare in the modern social scenario.

204. (B) Appease the gods for a good harvest.
The Karma dance is a significant cultural tradition for many tribes in Madhya Pradesh, including the Gond and Baiga. It is a ritual dance performed primarily to seek the blessings of the gods for a bountiful harvest. The dance reflects the tribes' deep connection with nature and their traditional belief in spiritual forces that govern the agricultural cycle. It is an occasion for community celebration and for expressing gratitude for the earth's fertility.

205. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3
Tribal festivals in Madhya Pradesh are often associated with specific major tribes. Bhagoria is a prominent festival of the Bhil tribe in the western region. Madai is a major ritualistic festival and fair for the Gond tribe, particularly in the southern districts. Karma is a widely celebrated harvest-related dance and festival for several groups, most notably the Baiga and Gond tribes, reflecting their rich cultural and ethnic diversity.

206. (D) To build awareness about health, sanitation, and rights among villagers.
A key function of NGOs in rural Madhya Pradesh is to conduct awareness-building activities on essential social issues. This includes educating villagers about health and sanitation practices, legal rights, and government welfare schemes. By working at the grassroots level, NGOs help empower local communities with knowledge, which is essential for improving their quality of life and for encouraging more active participation in local governance and developmental processes across the rural regions.

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237. (C) Plan for future demand for food, housing, and jobs.
Studying population growth is essential for the state government of Madhya Pradesh to engage in effective forward planning. By understanding how the number of inhabitants is changing, the government can anticipate future needs for essential resources and services. This include planning for food security, housing, and infrastructure, as well as developing policies to create sufficient employment opportunities. Demographic analysis is therefore a vital tool for ensuring sustainable development and social stability.

238. (D) Family Welfare and Health Programmes.
The Janani Express service is a critical intervention under family welfare and health programmes in Madhya Pradesh. By providing free emergency transport to health facilities for pregnant women, the service aims to increase the rate of institutional deliveries. This initiative is vital for reducing maternal and neonatal mortality and for ensuring that emergency care is accessible during the critical time of childbirth, contributing to better overall demographic health indicators for the state.

239. (A) Demographic analysis.
Comparing the sex ratio of Madhya Pradesh with the national average is a fundamental exercise in demographic analysis. This comparison helps researchers and policymakers understand the state's relative performance in gender-related health and social indicators. It can reveal regional trends and identify areas where more focused social and policy interventions are needed to improve gender balance and the overall status of women and girls in the population compared to national trends.

240. (B) Programme of Nutrition and Health.
The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is a premier program for nutrition and health in Madhya Pradesh. By operating through a large network of Anganwadi centres, it provides supplementary nutrition, immunization, and regular health check-ups to children and mothers. ICDS is essential for addressing the critical health and nutritional needs of the most vulnerable demographic groups, ensuring better early childhood development and contributing to improved overall health indicators for the state.

241. (B) The Gram Panchayat and the Zila Panchayat.
In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh, the Janpad Panchayat plays a vital role as an intermediate link. Operating at the block level, it coordinates and supervises the activities of several Gram Panchayats. Simultaneously, it works under the guidance of the Zila Panchayat at the district level. This tiered structure ensures that developmental planning and administrative coordination are integrated across different scales, from the individual village to the entire district.

242. (A) Adequate funds and functionaries.
For the process of decentralization to be truly effective in Madhya Pradesh, it must involve the systematic transfer of the '3 Fs': Funds, Functions, and Functionaries. Simply transferring responsibilities (functions) to local bodies like Panchayats is not enough; they must also be provided with adequate financial resources (funds) and trained personnel (functionaries) to carry out those tasks. This holistic devolution is essential for making local governance responsive, autonomous, and capable of managing developmental affairs.

243. (D) Chaurasi
The Sahariya tribe, recognized as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group in Madhya Pradesh, maintains a traditional social organization guided by a council of elders known as the Chaurasi. This council plays a crucial role in managing community affairs, resolving internal disputes, and preserving the unique cultural heritage of the tribe. Such traditional governance structures often exist alongside the formal Panchayati Raj system, reflecting the continuing importance of community-based leadership in tribal societies.

244. (D) Improving their agricultural livelihood.
Tribal welfare schemes that provide essential agricultural inputs, such as seeds and tools, are directly aimed at improving the livelihoods of tribal farmers. Since agriculture is a primary occupation for many tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh, enhancing their productivity through better resources is essential for reducing poverty and increasing economic security. These

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a legal framework where citizens have a right to receive these services within a fixed timeframe. This shift from administrative discretion to legal guarantee empowers citizens and creates a clear accountability mechanism, making government departments more responsive and reducing delays in the delivery of essential public services.

260. (D) The health and well-being of the mother and child.
Family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh prioritize the health and well-being of mothers and children as their primary focus. These initiatives provide essential services like antenatal care, institutional delivery support, immunization, and nutritional supplements. By focusing on the health of mothers and ensuring child survival, these programmes contribute to building stronger families and to achieving population stabilization, which are critical for the overall social health and long-term sustainable development of the state's citizens.

261. (C) A bottom-up approach to planning and development.
The three-tier Panchayati Raj system facilitates a bottom-up approach to developmental planning and administration. By empowering bodies at the village, block, and district levels, the system allows for the identification of local needs and priorities at the grassroots. These local plans are then integrated into higher-level district and state plans. This participatory process ensures that development projects are more relevant, effective, and sustainable, as they are based on the direct input of the local communities.

262. (B) The role and participation of women in Panchayati Raj.
The presence of a woman Sarpanch serves as a significant role model and is a key indicator of the successful participation of women in Panchayati Raj. Her leadership demonstrates that women can effectively manage local governance and address community needs. This visible participation challenges traditional gender roles and encourages more women to enter public life, thereby strengthening the overall democratic process and ensuring that gender-specific issues are prioritized in rural development across the state of Madhya Pradesh.

263. (D) Social organization.
Studying the marriage customs of a community like the Bhil tribe is an essential part of understanding their social organization. Marriage rules, such as clan exogamy and traditional rituals, define and regulate the social relationships between different families and clans. These customs are fundamental to the tribe's social structure and provide important insights into their kinship systems, gender roles, and the traditional values that govern their community life and preserve their unique cultural heritage over different generations.

264. (A) The Constitution provides for special measures for the advancement of Scheduled Tribes.
Welfare programmes for tribes in Madhya Pradesh are constitutionally sanctioned and mandated. The Constitution of India contains specific provisions that allow the state to take special measures for the social, educational, and economic advancement of Scheduled Tribes. These provisions recognize the historical marginalization of tribal communities and aim to ensure their inclusive development while protecting their unique identity and rights through targeted welfare schemes and affirmative action in the modern state of Madhya Pradesh.

265. (C) 2, 3, 1
The administrative and social structure in rural Madhya Pradesh can be organized from a macro to a micro level. The Zila Panchayat operates at the district level, representing the highest tier of local self-government. Below it, the Gram Panchayat functions at the village level. At the most localized and informal level, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) consist of small groups of individuals within the village working together for economic and social empowerment through mutual support.

266. (A) Tribal culture and nature.
Tribal festivals that are linked to the agricultural cycle, such as harvest celebrations, highlight the deep and symbiotic connection between tribal culture and nature. For many tribes in Madhya Pradesh, nature is not just a source of livelihood but also a central part of their spiritual and cultural life. These festivals express gratitude to the earth and the seasons, reinforcing traditional

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252. (B) All persons whose names are in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat area.
The Gram Sabha in Madhya Pradesh is a foundational body that includes every person whose name is registered in the electoral rolls for a particular Gram Panchayat. This means that every adult voter in the village is a member. The Gram Sabha serves as a platform for direct democratic participation, where villagers can discuss local development plans, budgets, and social issues, ensuring that the Gram Panchayat remains accountable to the entire local community.

253. (C) Rural leadership.
The shift from a traditional, hereditary village headman to a democratically elected Sarpanch marks a major change in the nature of rural leadership. While traditional leadership was often based on ascriptive factors like birth or landownership, modern leadership is defined by elections and constitutional roles. This transition reflects the democratization of local governance in rural areas, where leaders are now accountable to the community and responsible for managing local affairs within a formal legal and administrative framework.

254. (D) A clan, which is usually exogamous.
In the context of the social organization of tribes in Madhya Pradesh, the term 'Gotra' refers to a clan. A clan is a group of families who trace their descent from a common ancestor, often represented by a totem. Tribal clans are typically exogamous, meaning that members must marry individuals from a different clan. The gotra system is fundamental for defining social identity, regulating social interactions, and maintaining the traditional lineage rules within the various tribal communities.

255. (A) Promote tribal culture and provide a market for artisans.
Initiatives like "Tribal Art Melas" are designed to showcase and promote the rich and diverse tribal culture of Madhya Pradesh. By organizing such events in major cities, the government provides tribal artisans with a larger market for their traditional crafts, such as Dhokra metalwork or Pithora paintings. These fairs help in preserving traditional art forms, increasing awareness about tribal heritage, and supporting the economic livelihoods of tribal communities through their unique cultural products.

256. (B) Greater citizen awareness and participation in governance.
A major positive outcome of NGO activities in Madhya Pradesh is the enhancement of citizen awareness and their participation in governance. NGOs work at the grassroots level to educate people about their rights, government schemes, and the functioning of local self-government. By mobilizing communities and encouraging them to voice their concerns, NGOs help create a more active and informed citizenry, which is essential for a healthy democracy and for responsive and accountable governance at the local level.

257. (B) Regular meetings, transparency in accounts, and mutual trust among members.
The success and sustainability of a Self-Help Group in Madhya Pradesh depend on strong internal processes. Regular meetings and transparent financial management are crucial for building and maintaining mutual trust among the members. These elements ensure that the group's funds are managed effectively and that all members have a voice in decision-making. Mutual trust is the foundation of group solidarity, which is essential for achieving the collective goals of economic self-reliance and social empowerment.

258. (A) Ensure that women have a voice in decisions that affect their lives.
A fundamental goal of promoting women empowerment in Madhya Pradesh is to ensure that women can participate actively in decision-making processes. This includes decisions within the household, as well as in the broader social and political spheres through local self-governing bodies like Panchayats. By giving women a voice and improving their access to resources, empowerment initiatives aim to create a more equitable society where women can shape their own futures and contribute to development.

259. (C) It legally bound the government to deliver existing services within a specific time.
A major innovation of the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 was its legal mandate for time-bound service delivery. Instead of just listing services, the act provided

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the rich and dynamic cultural and ethnic diversity that characterizes the state's tribal population.

215. (D) An NGO is part of the private, non-profit civil society sector, while a government department is part of the state machinery.
The fundamental difference lies in their institutional nature and purpose. A government department is an integral part of the state's administrative machinery, responsible for policy implementation and public service. In contrast, an NGO is a private, non-profit organization that operates independently as part of civil society. NGOs often complement government work, focusing on social causes, community mobilization, and advocacy for marginalized groups, and are driven by voluntary action rather than state mandate.

216. (A) Promoting women's economic self-reliance and empowerment.
The rapid growth of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Madhya Pradesh is a deliberate strategy to promote women's economic self-reliance. By providing a platform for micro-savings and credit, SHGs enable rural women to achieve financial independence through income-generating activities. This economic empowerment is a critical component of broader social empowerment, as it increases women's confidence, decision-making power, and their ability to participate effectively in social and community life across the entire state.

217. (C) Citizen entitlement.
The transition to time-bound services under the 2010 Public Service Guarantee Act marks a significant shift in governance. It moves away from a system of administrative discretion, where services were often seen as favors, to a system of citizen entitlement, where receiving services within a fixed timeframe is a legal right. This empowerment of the citizen is central to the act's goal of ensuring more transparent, accountable, and responsive public administration in Madhya Pradesh.

218. (A) A growing population that will require more resources and services in the future.
An increasing population growth rate in Madhya Pradesh indicates a growing number of inhabitants, which will place higher demands on the state's resources and public services in the coming years. This includes an increased need for essential infrastructure like housing, transportation, and water, as well as more investment in schools and healthcare facilities. Understanding these demographic trends is vital for the government to ensure sustainable development and effective resource management.

219. (D) Future demographic balance and social stability.
A serious decline in the sex ratio in the 0-6 age group is a cause for concern as it signals future demographic imbalances. Such a trend reflects deep-seated gender discrimination, including the neglect of the girl child or sex-selective practices. Over time, a significant deficit of women can lead to social instability and other demographic challenges. Addressing these root causes is essential for promoting gender equality and for ensuring the long-term social health of the state.

220. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The major tribes of Madhya Pradesh have distinct geographical concentrations and cultural characteristics. The Bhils are the largest group and are primarily found in the western region. Baigas are a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group with extensive knowledge of the forest. Sahariyas are concentrated in the northern Gwalior-Chambal area, while Korkus inhabit the southern districts and are known for unique cultural performances like ritual drama and theater.

221. (C) This is a critical window for physical and cognitive development.
Health and nutrition programmes in Madhya Pradesh often focus on the 'first 1000 days' because this period is understood to be a critical window for a child's overall development. From conception to age two, adequate nutrition and healthcare are essential for physical growth and cognitive development. Interventions during this stage have a lasting impact on a child's life, helping to prevent long-term issues like stunting and wastes and improving overall health outcomes.

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222. (D) Decentralization.
The devolution of the '3 Fs'—Funds, Functions, and Functionaries—is the core principle of administrative decentralization. In Madhya

values that emphasize living in harmony with the environment and preserving the rich natural heritage of the region.

267. (D) SHGs are informal member-driven groups whereas banks are formal regulated institutions.
The primary difference between a Self-Help Group and a traditional bank lies in their organizational structure and scale. A bank is a large, formal, and highly regulated financial institution. In contrast, an SHG is a small, informal, and member-driven association. While banks focus on commercial banking services, SHGs emphasize micro-savings, mutual help, and the collective empowerment of their members, providing an accessible financial alternative at the grassroots level in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh.

268. (B) Women empowerment.
Initiatives to increase the number of girls completing secondary education are a fundamental part of women's empowerment in Madhya Pradesh. Education provides girls with the knowledge, skills, and confidence to make informed life choices and to access better economic opportunities. By improving female literacy and educational attainment, the state aims to enhance women's social status and their ability to participate effectively in all spheres of life, contributing to overall social progress and gender equality.

269. (C) An increase in unemployment and strain on public services.
A high population growth rate without corresponding economic growth can lead to significant social and economic challenges. It can result in a higher unemployment rate as the number of job seekers exceeds the available opportunities. Additionally, it places an immense strain on public services like healthcare, education, and infrastructure, as the state must provide for a larger population with limited resources. Sustainable development requires a balanced approach where population growth and economic expansion occur in a coordinated manner.

270. (D) The number of girls per 1000 boys in the 0-6 age group.
In demography, the "Child Sex Ratio" specifically refers to the number of girls for every one thousand boys in the 0-6 age group. This indicator is a vital metric for tracking gender balance at birth and during early childhood. A low child sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh is a serious concern, as it often indicates a preference for male children and points toward future demographic imbalances and underlying issues of gender discrimination within the population.

271. (A) A robust delivery mechanism like Anganwadi centres and health workers.
For health and nutrition programmes to be effective, they require a robust and reliable delivery mechanism. In Madhya Pradesh, Anganwadi centres and frontline health workers, such as ASHAs, are critical for ensuring that services like immunization, nutritional supplements, and health check-ups reach the target population. This localized network is essential for overcoming geographical and social barriers and for delivering life-saving health interventions directly to children and mothers at the village and urban community levels.

272. (B) Supervision, coordination, and planning at the district level.
The role of the Zila Panchayat is primarily one of high-level supervision and coordination within the Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh. Operating at the district level, it is responsible for integrating the developmental plans of all Janpad Panchayats into a comprehensive district plan. The Zila Panchayat ensures that resources are effectively utilized across the district and that the various developmental and administrative activities of local bodies are aligned with state-level policies and goals.

273. (B) Participation of women.
The phenomenon of 'proxy leadership' or 'Sarpanch Pati' represents a significant challenge to the genuine and effective participation of women in local governance. In these cases, male relatives of elected women representatives exercise the actual administrative power, preventing the women from making independent decisions. Overcoming this challenge through empowerment and capacity building is essential for ensuring that women can exercise their leadership roles as intended and that the goals of reservation are substantively achieved in Panchayats.

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274. (A) Traditional dependence and symbiotic relationship with forests.
Welfare programmes that grant forest rights to tribal communities acknowledge their traditional and symbiotic relationship with the forest. For many tribes in Madhya Pradesh, the forest is not just a source of food and minor forest produce but also a central part of their cultural and spiritual identity. Granting these rights ensures their traditional livelihood and empowers them to manage and protect their natural environment in a sustainable manner, while respecting their historic dependence on forest resources.

275. (C) Elements that are central to the tribe's life, economy, and mythology.
The motifs used in Gond painting, such as the sacred Mahua tree, are not random; they represent elements that are deeply significant to the tribe's worldview. These motifs reflect the Gonds' dependence on nature for their economy, their traditional spiritual beliefs, and their rich oral mythology. By depicting these central elements, Gond art serves as a visual language that preserves and communicates the tribe's unique culture and its traditional relationship with the natural world in Madhya Pradesh.

276. (D) Because they represent the voice of civil society and can hold the government accountable.
NGOs are vital for a healthy democracy because they act as independent voices of civil society. In Madhya Pradesh, they play a crucial role in monitoring government programs, advocating for the rights of marginalized communities, and highlighting social issues. By providing feedback to the government and by encouraging citizen participation, NGOs help ensure that the administration remains transparent and accountable and that governance is responsive to the diverse needs and concerns of all sections of society.

277. (C) Social empowerment and collective action.
When a Self-Help Group collectively decides to address a social issue like child marriage, it is an example of powerful social empowerment. It demonstrates how the group platform can go beyond micro-finance to become a catalyst for social change. By taking a stand and campaigning together, the women in the SHG exercise their collective agency and bargaining power, challenging harmful social norms and contributing to the social development and well-being of their entire community in rural Madhya Pradesh.

278. (B) Rights-based approach to governance.
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 represents a major shift toward a rights-based approach to governance. Instead of public services being seen as administrative favors, the act provides citizens with a legal right to receive notified services within a fixed timeframe. This approach empowers citizens to demand accountability and transparency from government departments. It ensures that the administration is legally bound to serve the people efficiently, marking a fundamental administrative reform in the state.

279. (D) A large proportion of the population in the young, working-age group.
For Madhya Pradesh to benefit from a demographic dividend, it must have a significant proportion of its population in the productive, young, working-age group. This age structure can lead to higher economic growth if there are sufficient job opportunities and if the workforce is healthy and well-educated. Maximizing this economic potential requires the state to invest in education, skill development, and healthcare to ensure that its large young population can contribute effectively to development.

280. (A) Only population control.
The evolution of Family Welfare Programmes in Madhya Pradesh reflects a significant shift from a narrow focus on population control to a more holistic emphasis on the overall health and welfare of the family. This comprehensive approach includes maternal and child health, immunization, and nutritional support, along with voluntary family planning. By focusing on the health and survival of all family members, the state aims to achieve more sustainable and positive demographic and health outcomes for its population.

281. (C) Direct democracy and social audit of the Gram Panchayat's work.
Gram Sabha meetings in Madhya Pradesh serve as a vital platform for direct democracy at the village level. They allow every registered

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voter to participate in discussions about local developmental plans and budgets. Most importantly, the Gram Sabha provides a forum for a social audit, where villagers can review and question the Gram Panchayat's expenditure and work progress. This community-based oversight is essential for ensuring transparency, accountability, and the effective use of resources in village governance.

282. (A) The extent to which local bodies can plan and execute projects based on local needs.
The success of decentralization is most meaningfully measured by the degree of autonomy and effectiveness of local bodies. In Madhya Pradesh, this involves the ability of Panchayats to identify local developmental needs and to plan and execute projects that directly address those priorities. True decentralization occurs when local communities, empowered by funds and functions, have a real say in their own development, making governance more responsive and accountable to the people at the grassroots level.

283. (D) Special scholarships and residential schools (Ashrams) for tribal children.
Welfare programmes for tribes focus on improving their socio-economic indicators through targeted social interventions. Providing special scholarships and establishing residential Ashram schools are prime examples of these initiatives. These programs aim to reduce barriers to education and to promote literacy and higher learning among tribal youth in a culturally sensitive environment. By supporting the education of tribal children, the state seeks to foster social mobility and long-term empowerment within tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh.

284. (B) The officially recognized Scheduled Tribes.
Tribal art in Madhya Pradesh is specific to the diverse artistic traditions of the various officially recognized Scheduled Tribes. These art forms, such as Gond painting, Bhil Pithora murals, and tribal metalcraft, are unique cultural expressions that have been passed down through generations within these specific ethnic communities. This art is deeply rooted in the tribes' traditional world-view, mythology, and social life, making it a distinctive and vital part of the state's cultural and ethnic mosaic.

285. (C) Women empowerment and improving the sex ratio.
The 'Laadli Laxmi Yojana' is a flagship initiative in Madhya Pradesh aimed at empowering girls and addressing the adverse sex ratio. By providing financial incentives for the birth and education of girls, the scheme seeks to improve their health and educational status and to reduce gender discrimination. This program is a major step toward promoting the value of the girl child and for ensuring her overall social and economic empowerment within the state's population.

286. (D) Demography.
Analyzing the decadal population growth rate using official census data is a fundamental exercise in demography. This study involves tracking how the population size and structure have changed over a ten-year period. Understanding these trends is essential for state planning, as it helps the government of Madhya Pradesh anticipate future requirements for housing, education, healthcare, and employment, and for formulating effective and sustainable developmental policies and programs for the entire population across all regions.

287. (A) The decrease in the rates of stunting and wasting among children under 5.
A clear measure of the success of health and nutrition programmes in Madhya Pradesh is the improvement in child growth indicators. A reduction in the prevalence of stunting and wasting among children under five indicates that supplementary nutrition and health services are effectively reaching the target population. These improvements are critical for the healthy physical and cognitive development of the state's younger generation and reflect the overall effectiveness of the government's targeted health and nutrition interventions.

288. (B) Zila Panchayat
The Zila Panchayat is the apex body within the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of Madhya Pradesh and is responsible for overall developmental planning at the district level. It coordinates the various activities and schemes implemented by the Janpad and Gram

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Panchayats. By managing district-level resources and infrastructure projects, the Zila Panchayat ensures that rural development is integrated across the entire district, making it a vital institution for effective local self-governance and grassroots administration.

289. (B) A measure to ensure their participation in self-governance.
The provision for reservations for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats, particularly in scheduled areas, is a fundamental measure to ensure their active participation in local self-governance. This statutory mandate guarantees that tribal communities have a substantive voice in decision-making processes that affect their development and rights. By providing a platform for tribal leadership, the state aims to promote inclusive development and to empower tribal populations to manage their own affairs in accordance with their traditions.

290. (A) Rules regarding marriage, inheritance, and social conduct.
Understanding the social organization of a tribe is critical because it provides the framework for its rules regarding marriage, inheritance, and overall social conduct. These structures, including family and clan systems, define the roles and responsibilities of members and ensure the continuity of traditional customs and rituals. For researchers and policymakers, this knowledge is essential for understanding the unique social fabric and the cultural identity of the diverse tribal communities living in Madhya Pradesh today.

291. (C) Women empowerment.
When an NGO runs a literacy campaign for adult women, it directly contributes to their empowerment. Literacy provides women with the skills to access information, manage their own affairs, and participate more effectively in social and community life. By improving their educational status, such initiatives enhance women's confidence and their ability to make informed decisions for themselves and their families, leading to substantive social progress and greater gender equality within the communities across Madhya Pradesh.

292. (D) Synergy and collective strength.
The core idea behind Self-Help Groups (SHGs) is the creation of synergy through collective strength. By working together in a small, supportive group, members can achieve more than they could individually. This is evident in the pooling of savings to provide credit and in the collective addressing of social issues. This synergy is central to the success of the SHG movement in Madhya Pradesh, fostering mutual trust and self-reliance among women and empowering them at the grassroots level.

293. (C) Right to timely service.
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act of 2010 is essentially a powerful tool for enforcing the citizen's right to receive notified public services in a timely manner. By establishing clear time limits and an accountability mechanism for government officials, the act ensures that administrative delays are reduced and that service delivery is treated as a legal right. This legal framework empowers citizens and promotes a more efficient, transparent, and accountable public administration across the state of Madhya Pradesh.

294. (B) A shortage of women for men of marriageable age.
A declining sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh can lead to a long-term demographic challenge where there is a shortage of women for men of marriageable age. This imbalance can cause significant social problems, including difficulties in family formation and potential social instability. Addressing the root causes of a declining sex ratio, such as gender discrimination and preference for male children, is crucial for ensuring a balanced population and for promoting a healthy and stable social environment for future generations.

295. (D) Providing business loans.
Family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh are health and demography-oriented, primarily focusing on maternal and child health, birth spacing, and safe motherhood. Their goal is to improve the physical well-being of the family and to manage population growth through better healthcare. While these programs contribute indirectly to economic stability, providing direct business loans is not a focus of these specific welfare initiatives, which prioritize healthcare

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services and nutritional support for mothers and children across the state.

296. (A) Overcoming patriarchal social norms and lack of capacity-building support.
A key challenge for the effective participation of women in Panchayati Raj is the need to overcome deeply rooted patriarchal social norms that often discourage their leadership. Additionally, a lack of capacity-building and training support can hinder elected women from fully understanding and exercising their formal roles and responsibilities. Addressing these social and administrative barriers is essential for ensuring that women representatives can lead effectively and contribute substantively to rural governance and developmental decision-making in their local communities.

297. (C) Rich cultural and ethnic diversity.
The existence of a wide variety of tribal dances, arts, and festivals in Madhya Pradesh is a testament to the state's rich and vibrant cultural and ethnic diversity. Each major tribe contributes its own unique heritage and traditions, creating a complex and beautiful social mosaic. Preserving and celebrating these diverse cultural expressions is vital for maintaining the state's identity and for promoting an inclusive society that values the heritage of all its constituent communities across the different regions.

298. (A) Monitoring government policies and their implementation.
The role of an NGO as a 'watchdog' is fundamental to its function in a healthy democracy. In Madhya Pradesh, this involves monitoring government policies and ensuring they are effectively implemented at the grassroots level. By highlighting administrative gaps or policy failures, NGOs help hold the state accountable and advocate for more responsive and transparent governance. This oversight function is essential for ensuring that public services and welfare schemes reach their intended beneficiaries and for protecting the rights of citizens.

299. (D) Financial inclusion and social empowerment.
For rural women in Madhya Pradesh, joining a Self-Help Group is often the first significant step toward financial inclusion and social empowerment. Through pooled savings and micro-finance, they gain access to credit and achieved economic independence. Simultaneously, the group platform provides a space for social interaction, mutual support, and collective action, increasing their confidence and their ability to participate more effectively in their community's social and economic life. This process is vital for substantive grassroots-level empowerment.

300. (B) Governance structures, social groups, development initiatives, and demographics.
The overall social scenario of Madhya Pradesh is a complex composite of various interconnected factors. This includes the formal governance structures like Panchayati Raj, the diverse social and tribal groups that inhabit the state, and the various welfare and developmental initiatives undertaken by the government and civil society. Additionally, demographic trends like population growth and sex ratio provide the critical statistical context. Understanding how these elements interact is essential for analyzing the social, economic, and political development of the state.

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